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FASTI HELLENICI

VOL. III



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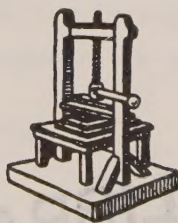
FASTI HELLENICI
THE
CIVIL AND LITERARY
CHRONOLOGY OF GREECE

FROM
THE CXXIVTH OLYMPIAD
TO
THE DEATH OF AUGUSTUS

BY
HENRY FYNES CLINTON, Esq. M. A.

VOL. III

Burt Franklin: Research and Source Works Series 119



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P R E F A C E.

THIS new edition of the Third Volume of the *Fasti Hellenici* appears, like its predecessor, with all the advantages which are conferred by the Oxford University Press, through the favour and patronage of the Delegates, to whom the Author acknowledges his great obligations.

The plan and arrangement of the Tables are described in the Introduction. The Appendix illustrates the Greek writers of this Period, and the Greek kingdoms of Macedonia Syria Pergamus and Egypt; together with those other dynasties of Asia Minor which, although not originally Greek, yet gradually assumed the Grecian arts and manners.

The Inscriptions and Coins quoted in this work are given in small letters, to avoid extending the bulk of the citations; and in the Greek Inscriptions accents have been supplied for the convenience of the reader.

The inconstancy in the spelling of some Latin words, and of some proper names in both languages, arises for the most part from the different practice of different authors; at least in the printed copies of their works. Thus, for example, Livy in Drakenborch's edition has *adfulsit*, *conlatis*, and the like; but these are *affulsit*, *collatis*, &c. in Cicero and many other authors. The name *Scævula* is thus exhibited in the Capitoline Marbles; but this name is *Scævola* in the printed works of writers. *Coelius* and *Caelius* both occur. Nonius Marcellus has *Caelius*: Pighius attests that *Coelius* is found in an Inscription. In Cicero the inconstancy of the spelling is so great that both forms occur in the same page. *Mithridates* and *Μιθριδάτης* are exhibited usually in the copies of authors; but *Μιθραδάτης* upon Coins. *Μυτιλήνη* and *Μιτυλήνη* both are used; although *Μυτιλήνη* alone is right. On some occasions the usage may have altered in the course of years; but many of these varieties are probably to be imputed to the transcriber, and their number would be much diminished, if in every case, by a careful collation of ancient copies, the text could be restored as the author left it.

WELWYN, HERTS, AUGUST 22, 1851.

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INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

THE third period of the civil and literary chronology of Greece commences with the 280th year before Christ, and closes at the death of *Augustus*. It has been shewn already^a that the 124th Olympiad, which concluded in June or July B. C. 280, was a remarkable epoch. In this Olympiad occurred the deaths of *Alexander's* successors, *Ptolemy Soter* *Lysimachus* and *Seleucus*; the rise of the *Achæan league*; the passage of *Pyrrhus* into Italy. The kingdom of *Pergamus* was founded at this period; and the other three monarchies of *Asia Minor*, *Bithynia* *Cappadocia* and *Pontus*, although they existed before, yet then first acquired importance as independent kingdoms. The transactions relating to Greece in the years B. C. 280, 279, 278, have been given in the Tables of the former volume. The present Tables will supply in those three years the affairs of Rome.

The Vulgar Christian Era coincides with the 14th year before the death of *Augustus*. But this date would interrupt the narrative at an inconvenient point, and leave the transactions of the period incomplete. It was for obvious reasons desirable that the whole reign of *Augustus* should be included, in which the imperial system was gradually and firmly established. The Tables are accordingly carried down to his death, and contain the annals of 294 years, from the passage of *Pyrrhus* into Italy in the spring of B. C. 280 to the death of *Augustus* in August of the second year of the 198th Olympiad.

The Tables of this period are distributed in the same form as in the former, but the materials are different. The complete series of Athenian archons

^a Introd. to part II p. i.

which we possess ended at the year B. C. 292.^b Three more are supplied in the 124th Olympiad, who have been already given in the former Tables^c; but between B. C. 278 and the death of *Augustus* only five archons have been ii recovered, who can be assigned to their proper years upon valid testimony^d. The first column therefore is now occupied by the Roman consuls.

The second column contains the Roman and Grecian affairs, including the Achæan Ætolian and Thessalian prætors. After the destruction of Corinth, the transactions of Greece are absorbed in those of Rome; and, for the latter half of the period here described, the Roman affairs will almost exclusively occupy the second column.

The third column exhibits the literary chronology of Greece. In the former period the nature of this subject required a separate account of poets and prose writers: in the present such a division was no longer necessary. The same person often undertook various kinds of composition; and it would not be easy to determine in every case to what class he should be referred. Nor is our information so complete as in the former period; so that a single column contains all that could be recorded of the literary names of Greece, their times and writings. The fourth column therefore has been allotted to the Roman writers. As the predominance of the Romans gives a paramount interest to Roman affairs within this period, and as the facts collected in the second column of the Tables are chiefly and often exclusively Roman, a chronological notice of the principal Latin writers was indispensable for the illustration of the affairs which it was proposed to arrange.

^b See Introd. to part II p. xiii.

^c See F. H. II Tables B. C. 280, 279, 278.

^d The five archons are these:

<i>Pytharatus</i>	B. C. 271
<i>Diognetus</i>	264
<i>Antitheus</i>	146
<i>Theophimus</i>	61
<i>Herodes</i>	60

They will be found in the second column. Six other archons, 1 *Arrhenides* apud Laërt. VII. 10. 2 *Agathocles* apud Joseph. Antiq. XIV. 8, 5. 3 *Jason* apud Phlegon. de Mirab. c. 10. 4 *Polycharmus* apud Cic. Ep. Att. V. 11. 5 *Nicias* apud Marmor Corsin. tom. II p. 161. 6 *Areus*

apud Marmor Corsin. tom. IV p. 139 have been placed in particular years of this period by Corsini upon conjecture, and without sufficient authority. The year of the first cannot be determined. We only learn from Laërtius that he was archon soon after the death of *Zeno*. The stations of the second and third are doubtful, because the texts of Josephus and Phlegon are corrupt in those passages. Of the fourth we only know that he was archon a little before B. C. 51, when that Epistle of Cicero was written. Of the two last we only know that they were archons after *Octavius* had received the name of *Augustus*.

The consuls are verified by such testimonies as I have been able to collect, in the same manner in which the archons were illustrated in the former volume. The Capitoline Marbles (quoted in the first and second columns) are thus described by Struvius^e: *A. D. 1547 cura et sumptibus Alexandri Farnesii cardinalis rudera quædam egesta Romæ quæ continebant monimenta marmorea magistratuum triumphorumque ab urbe condita ad tempora Augusti, quæ quia in Palatio Capitolino reposita exinde dicti FASTI CAPITOLINI. Horum auctorem Panvinus in præfatione facit Verrium Flaccum, nobilem grammaticum, contradicente tamen Vossio.—Pighius Pomponio Attico eos adscribit; sed incertum esse auctorem innuit Vossius. Idem vero contendit auctorem, quisquis ille demum sit, potissimum Attici libros secutum fuisse, cum nemo accuratius digesserit Romanos consules, magistratus, triumphos; ut ex Corn. Nepote atque Cicerone colligitur. Prodierunt primum Farnesii cura per Barth. Marlianum Romæ 1549. 8vo. ita ut lacunæ exempli authentici explerentur, sed literis figura et colore diversis, ut discerni supplementa ab antiquis et genuinis possent. Id institutum deseruere editores sequentes Fr. Robortellus Venet. 1555. 4to. et Onuph. Panvinus, qui vulgavit in appendice suorum Fastorum Venet. 1555. fol. Heidelberg. 1588. fol. Occurrunt etiam apud Gruterum—atque in tom. II Annalium St. V. Pighii ab A. Schotto supplementorum et illustratorum, et in Thes. Antiq. Rom. Græviano t. XI. Ipsorum ac verorum Fastorum Verrianorum fragmenta nostro tempore Præneste, ubi Verrius vixerat, eruta, et in æs incisa atque illustrata sunt hac epigraphe: “Fastorum anni Romani a “Verrio Flacco ordinatorum reliquæ ex marmorearum tabularum fragmentis Præneste nuper effossis collectæ et illustratæ: accedunt Verrii Flacci operum fragmenta omnia quæ extant, ac Fasti Romani singulorum mensium ex hactenus re-
“pertis Calendariis marmoreis inter se conlatis expressi, cura et studio P. F. F. “(Foggini, custodis Bibliothecæ Vatic.) Romæ 1779. fol.” Non solum festa, sacrificia, feriæ, aliæque ad cultum divinum pertinentia, in his fastis indicantur, sed etiam res nonnullæ civiles memoratu dignæ, præcipue e temporibus Julii Cæsaris, Augusti, ac Tiberii, quibus editor scite usus est ad varia emendanda in chronologia Romana. Quum igitur fasti Capitolini et Verriani temporum injuria perfecti seu integri non essent, alii in iisdem ex scriptoribus antiquis supplendis atque ad sequiora tempora producendis desudarunt. Initium fecit Car. Sigonius dum in lucem ederet fastos*

^e Bibl. Hist. vol. IV part I p. 228.

hac inscriptione ornatos: "Fasti consulares ac triumphi, a Romulo ad Tiberium Cæsarem, commentariis illustrati." Mutinæ 1550. fol. Venet. 1556. fol. Basil. 1559. fol.

- iv I have used two works in which the Capitoline fragments are contained: 1. The second edition of Sigonius^f, in which the original and genuine fragments of the Marbles are distinguished from the additions supplied by Sigonius himself; so that the reader is at once enabled to select what is original, and to reject the rest. 2. *Barthol. Marliani patricii Mediolanensis Annales consulum, dictatorum, censorumque Romanorum, a condita urbe usque ad Ti. Cæsarem. ejusdem in eosdem ac triumphos commentarius: fol. Romæ, 1560. Romanorum virorum triumpho cum commentario, eodem Marliano auctore: fol. Romæ, 1560.* This work, although, as it seems, by the first editor of the fragments, is of far inferior value to that of Sigonius. The genuine is not distinguished from the additions: and instances of error or negligence occur. From Sigonius, compared with Marlianus, I have transcribed into the Tables the triumphs recorded by the Marbles.

- The Chronicle, which has borne the various names of *Fasti Siculi*, *Chronicon Alexandrinum*, *Constantinopolitanum*, and *Paschale*^h, and which contains an account of events from the Creation to the reign of *Heraclius*, has a list of
v consuls differing in many respects from other lists. This Chronicle is published by Scaligerⁱ under the following title: Ἐπιτομὴ χρόνων ἀπὸ Ἀδὰμ τοῦ πρωτοπλάστου ἀνθρώπου ἕως κ' ἔτους τῆς βασιλείας Ἡρακλείου [A. D. 629] τοῦ εὐσεβεστάτου, καὶ μετὰ ὑπατείας ἔτους ιθ' καὶ ιη' ἔτους τῆς βασιλείας Ἡρακλείου νέου Κων-

^f Venet. 1556.

^g He omits, for example, p. 77 the consuls of the year DCXXXIIII. [635 Varr.] In p. 127 he omits the triumph of *Manlius*. See the Tables B. C. 234. 2.

^h Norisius de Epochis Syro-Maced. p. 203 *Auctor Chronici quod Raderus pro arbitrio Alexandrinum inscripsit, quodve primitus in Sicilia inventum Fastorum Siculorum nomine a Panvinio sæpius appellatur.* Harles Introd. ad Ling. Græc. tom. II p. 481 *Farrago historico-chronologica quam Matthæus Raderus Chron. Alex. inscripsit, arbitrans auctorem fuisse Alexandrinum, atque Gr. et Lat. vulgavit Monachi 1624. 4to.—Nomine Fastorum*

Siculorum laudatur, quoniam Hieronymus Surita cod. MS. in Sicilia reperit, unde ab Antonio Augustino perlatus est Romam. Inde fastos consulares excerpit ediditque Sigonius et Panvinus, atque Gr. Lat. Sylburgius in tom. III Hist. Augustæ. Scaliger, ad quem Casaubonus e suo codice plura excerpta miserat,—Græce edidit, præfixa epigraphæ ἐπιτομὴς χρόνων.—Usserius appellat Chronicon Constantinopolitanum: Antiochenum vocare malit Valesius. Sub vero autem titulo Chronici Paschalis edidit Latine vertit notisque doctis illustravit Carolus Du Fresne, Paris. 1688. fol. It is quoted in the present work by the name of Chron. Alex.

ⁱ Ad calcem Eusebii p. 227—299.

σταντίνου τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ ἰνδικτιῶνος γ'. The extant Chronicle in the edition of Scaliger breaks off at the 20th of *Mauricius*, A. D. 601, and the remaining 28 years to the 20th of *Heraclius* are wanting. The edition of Scaliger has been used in the present work.

The first consuls are placed in this Chronicle^k at Ol. 85. 1. π' ὀλυμπίας. ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ χρόνου ἤρξαντο οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ὑπατοὶ χρηματίζειν, καὶ διοικεῖν τὰ Ῥωμαϊκὰ πράγματα ἐπὶ ἔτη τῆδ'. τοῦτ' ἔστιν ἕως δευτέρου ἔτους καὶ αὐτοῦ ρηγ' ὀλυμπιάδος, ὑπατείας Λεπίδου καὶ Πλάγκου. ἤγουν καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ α' ἔτος Γαῖου Ἰουλίου, καὶ ἕκτον Κλεοπάτρας. ὀνομασίαι τῶν ἐν Ῥώμῃ ὑπάτων. λα' [31st *Artaxerxes Longimanus*]. ὑπατεία Βρούτου καὶ Κολλατίνου. which is placed in Ol. 85. 1. This author fixes the first Olympiad nearly at its true date, B. C. 776, and the foundation of Rome at Ol. 7. 4, five years below the date of Varro^l: so that in the date assigned to the first consuls there is a *metachronism* of about 65 years.

The consuls *Lævinus* and *Coruncanius*, who entered upon their consulship in the spring of B. C. 280, are placed by this Chronicle in Ol. 124. 4. which

^k Apud Scalig. p. 248.

^l He places the first Olympiad in the 51st of *Uzziah*: p. 238 να' ἔτει—ἡ πρώτη ὀλυμπιάς ἤχθη παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν, ἥτις ἐστὶ τετραετηρίς.—τὴν πρώτην ὀλυμπιάδα ὁ Ἀφρικανὸς κατὰ Ἰωαθὰμ Ἑβραίων τοῦ Ἰούδα βασιλείᾳ συνάγει. καὶ ὁ ἡμέτερος δὲ κανὼν κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν παρίστησι. γράφει δὲ ὁ Ἀφρικανὸς ὡς πρὸς λέξιν "Αἰσχύλος ὁ Ἀγαμήστορος ἤρξεν Ἀθηναίων διὰ βίου ἔτη κγ'. ἐφ' οὗ Ἰωαθὰμ ἐβασίλευσεν ἐν Ἱερουσαλήμ." καὶ ὁ ἡμέτερος δὲ κανὼν ἐπὶ τῆς πρώτης ὀλυμπιάδος τὸν Ἰωαθὰμ βασιλείᾳ Ἰούδα συνεῖληφε. According to this computation, Ol. 1. 3=1st *Jotham*; and the 16th of *Jotham* is in A. M. 4749 μετὰ Ὀζίαν ἐβασίλευσεν—Ἰωαθὰμ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἔτη ις'. ὁμοῦ δψμθ'. Therefore the 1st *Jotham* and Ol. 1. 3 would fall in A. M. 4734, and the 51st *Uzziah* and Ol. 1. 1 in A. M. 4732. The nativity of Christ is placed p. 263 in Ol. 194. 2 ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπάτων Λεντούλου καὶ Πίσωνος ἔτους εφζ'. γενέσεως κόσμου. But 5507—4732=775. The dates therefore are consistent. His date for the foundation of Rome is given p. 239 τῷ τετάρτῳ ἔτει ἐβδόμης ὀλυμπιάδος—Ῥώμος καὶ Ῥήμος κτίζουσι τὴν Ῥώμην. The date of *Varro* coincides with Ol. 6. 3, and of

the Marbles with Ol. 6. 4. From another notice of this author p. 280 B. C. 751 results as his era for the foundation of Rome: *Olymp. 277. 3* ἔτους τὰ τῆς εἰς οὐρανοὺς ἀναλήψεως τοῦ Κυρίου, καὶ κε' τῆς ἐαυτοῦ βασιλείας Κωνσταντίνου—πόλιν κτίσας Κωνστ.^{πύλιν} κέκληκε πρὸ πέντε ἰδῶν Μαίων—τῇ ια' Ἀρτεμυσίου μηνός.—εἰσὶν ἀπὸ κτίσεως Ῥώμης ἕως οὗ Κ.^{πύλιν} ἀνεκαίνισθη ἔτη απ'. Constantinople was dedicated May 11 A. D. 330 U. C. Varr. 1083. But 1080—329=B. C. 751. Africanus, according to Syncellus, placed the first Olympiad at the first year of *Ahaz*. See F. H. II p. 321. It might therefore have commenced in the last year of *Jotham*. If the author of the Chronicle intended to express that Africanus placed it in the beginning of *Jotham's* reign, he probably gave an erroneous representation.

It appears from the Armenian copy of Eusebius p. 319 that the author of the Chronicle transcribed this passage from Eusebius himself: who therefore gave this erroneous representation of the Chronology of Africanus. ὁ ἡμέτερος κανὼν accordingly means the canon of Eusebius. See Scaliger prolegom. p. 6. 7.

vi nearly agrees with their true position^m. But, in the following period, by the omission of four pairs of consulsⁿ, the consuls are thrown back above their actual date in the following manner.

Ol. 124. 4 [125. 1] *Lævinus* and *Coruncanius*.

* B. C. 270. *Genucius* and *Cornelius* omitted.

127. 2 [127. 4] *Gallus* and *Pictor*.

129. 3 [130. 1] *Scipio* and *Duilius*.

* B. C. 237. *Caudinus* and *Flaccus* om.^o

135. 3 [136. 2] *Torquatus* and *Bulbus*.

* B. C. 174. *Albinus* and *Scævola* om.^p

158. 3 [159. 3] *Metellus* and *Maximus*.

* B. C. 141. *Servilius* and *Pompeius* om.

158. 4 [160. 1] *Scipio* (*Cæpio*) and *Lælius*.

after *Vatia* and *Pulcher* B. C. 79 he interpolates

Κλαυδίου καὶ Σεργιλίου.

174. 3 [175. 3] *Lepidus* and *Catulus*.

* B. C. 75. *Octavius* and *Cotta* om.^q

175. 2 [176. 3] *Lucullus* and (*Aurelius*).

182. 1 [183. 2] *Calenus* and *Vatinius*.

183. 1 [184. 2] *Pansa* and *Hirtius*.

184. 1 [185. 2] *Censorinus* and *Sabinus*, omitted by the transcriber.

184. 3 [185. 4] *Agrippa* and *Gallus*; 1st of *Augustus*.

The consulships by these omissions are gradually carried back till they are placed in the fifth year before their true date. Sometimes the facts recorded in the Chronicle remain fixed to their Olympic year, while the consuls have vii fallen back; and thus the transactions are disjoined from the consuls to

^m Their consulship in reality perhaps coincided with Ol. $\frac{124.4}{125.1}$ the end of the former year and the beginning of the latter.

ⁿ In reality, *five* years omitted: but, as one year is interpolated, this leaves an actual deficiency of four consulships.

^o The three years

Γράχου καὶ Φάλκωνος

Κανδίνου καὶ Φλάκου

Κανδίνου καὶ Ουάρου

became

Γράχου καὶ Φλάκου

Κλαυδίου καὶ Ουάρου.

^p Perhaps Ἀλβίνου καὶ Σκεβόλου were omitted because Σκεβόλου preceded [B. C. 175], and Ἀλβίνου followed [B. C. 173].

^q On account of *Cotta* following [B. C. 74] and *Octavius* preceding [B. C. 76],

Ὀκταβίου καὶ Κουρίωνος

Ὀκταβίου καὶ Κούττου

Λουκούλλου καὶ Κούττου

became

Ὀκταβίου καὶ Κουρίωνος

Λουκούλλου καὶ Μικούττου.

which they belong, to the great confusion of history. The reign and death of *Cæsar* are thus described^r:

ρπγ' ὀλυμπιάς.

ε' [5th *Cleopatra*] ὑπ. Πάνσα καὶ Ἰρτίου.

Γάϊος Ἰούλιος πρῶτος Ῥωμαίων ἡρέθη μονάρχης.

τὰ Ῥωμαϊκὰ ἐδιοικήθη πράγματα ὑπὸ^s Βρούτου καὶ Κολλατίνου ἐπὶ ἔτη τζγ', ἡγουν τοῦ παρόντος πέμπτου ἔτους Κλεοπάτρας, καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος Γαίου Ἰουλίου Καίσαρος καὶ τῶν προκειμένων ὑπάτων.

ρπδ' ὀλυμπιάς.

θ' [9th *Cleopatra*] 4th year of *Cæsar*. [the consuls are wanting.]

ι' [10th *Cleop.*] ὑπ. Πούλχρον καὶ Φλάκου, 5th year of *Cæsar*.

Γάϊος Ἰούλιος Καῖσαρ ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐσφάγη.

A *metachronism* of five years in these events, as compared with the consulships to which they are referred.

With the exception of these omissions, (producing these consequences,) the list of consuls in the Chronicle from B. C. 280 to the reign of *Augustus* corresponds with the list obtained from the other testimonies quoted in the Tables; with only such variations as might arise, for the most part, from a transcriber in expressing Roman names in Greek characters.

From the consulship of *Agrippa* and *Gallus*, the list of consuls in the Chronicle varies so much from the true list, that a view of both is necessary to be given. The following columns exhibit the true list of consuls as delivered in these Tables, and the list of the Alexandrine Chronicle. That list begins, as we have seen, five years too high: which produces a *metachronism* of five years in assigning the first year of *Augustus*^t.

^r P. 260.

^s The enlarged edition of the Alexandrian Chronicle published by Du Cange under the title of *Chronicon Paschale* contains no material differences in the points which have been noticed in these pages. In the account of the consuls it has the same errors, the same omissions, the same anachronisms as the edition of Scaliger. This passage is thus given p. 186 B ρπγ' ὀλυμπιάς. ὑπ. Πάνσα καὶ Ἰρτίου. Γάϊος Ἰούλιος Καῖσαρ πρῶτος Ῥωμαίων ἡρέθη μονάρχης. τὰ Ῥωμαϊκὰ ἐδιοικήθη πράγματα ὑπὸ Βρούτου καὶ Κολλατίνου καὶ τῶν μετ' αὐτοὺς ὑπά-

των ἐπὶ ἔτη τζγ', ἡγουν τοῦ παρόντος πέμπτου ἔτους Κλεοπάτρας, καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος Γαίου Ἰουλίου Καίσαρος καὶ τῶν προκειμένων ὑπάτων.

^t The Chronicle ascribes to *Cæsar* five years, and to *Augustus* 56; computing the reign of *Augustus* from the death of *Cæsar*. The two reigns therefore are 5 + 56 = 61 years. But these 61 years, being made to begin at the consulship of *Hirtius* and *Pansa* B. C. 43, instead of *Cæsar* and *Isauricus* B. C. 48, are compared throughout with the wrong consuls.

viii

OL.	B. C.		OL.	Aug.	CHRON. ALEX.
185. 4	37	<i>Agrippa and Gallus.</i>	184. 3	1	<i>Agrippa and Gallus.</i>
186. 1	36	<i>Poplicola and Nerva.</i>	4	2	<i>Poplicola and Nerva.</i>
2	35	<i>Cornificius and Pompeius.</i>	185. 1	3	<i>Cornificius and Pompeius.</i>
3	34	<i>Libo and Antonius.</i>	2	4	<i>Antoninus and Libo.</i>
4	33	<i>Cæsar II. and Tullus.</i>	3	5	<i>Octavian. Aug. and Cicero.</i>
187. 1	32	<i>Ahenobarbus and Sossius.</i>	4	6	<i>Octav. Aug. II and Corvilius.</i>
2	31	<i>Cæsar III and Messalla.</i>	186. 1	7	<i>Octav. Aug. III and Crassus.</i>
3	30	<i>Cæsar IV and Crassus.</i>	2	8	* <i>Octav. Aug. IV and Crassus II.</i>
4	29	<i>Cæsar V and Apuleius.</i>	3	9	<i>Ahenobarbus and Sossius.</i>
188. 1	28	<i>Cæsar VI and Agrippa II.</i>	4	10	<i>Octav. Aug. V and Apuleius.</i>
2	27	<i>Cæsar VII and Agrippa III.</i>	187. 1	11	<i>Octav. Aug. VI and Agrippa.</i>
3	26	<i>Cæsar VIII and Taurus.</i>	2	12	<i>Octav. Aug. VII and Agrippa II.</i>
4	25	<i>Cæsar IX and Silanus.</i>	3	13	<i>Octav. Aug. VIII and Taurus.</i>
189. 1	24	<i>Cæsar X and Flaccus.</i>	4	14	<i>Octav. Aug. IX and Silanus.</i>
2	23	<i>Cæsar XI and Murena.</i>	188. 1	15	<i>Octav. Aug. X and Flaccus.</i>
3	22	<i>Marcellus and Arruntius.</i>	2	16	<i>Octav. Aug. XI and Piso.</i>
4	21	<i>Lollius and Lepidus.</i>	3	17	<i>Octav. Aug. XII and Arruntius.</i>
190. 1	20	<i>Apuleius and Nerva.</i>	4	18	* <i>Κελίος† and Tiberius.</i>
2	19	<i>Sentius and Lucretius.</i>	189. 1	19	<i>Lollius and Lepidus.</i>
3	18	<i>Lentulus and Lentulus.</i>	2	20	<i>Apuleius and Nerva.</i>
4	17	<i>Furnius and Silanus.</i>	3	21	<i>Saturnilus and Lucretius.</i>
191. 1	16	<i>Ahenobarbus and Scipio.</i>	4	22	<i>Lentulus and Lentulus.</i>
2	15	<i>Libo and Piso.</i>	190. 1	23	* <i>Lentulus II and Cornelius.</i>
3	14	<i>Crassus and Lentulus.</i>	2	24	Φορνίκιος (Furnius) and Silanus.
4	13	<i>Nero and Varus.</i>	3	25	<i>Domitius and Ahenobarbus.</i>
192. 1	12	<i>Messalla and Quirinus.</i>	4	26	<i>Libo and Piso.</i>
2	11	<i>Tubero and Maximus.</i>	191. 1	27	<i>Crassus and Lentulus.</i>
3	10	<i>Antonius and Africanus.</i>	2	28	<i>Nero and Varus.</i>
4	9	<i>Drusus and Crispinus.</i>	3	29	<i>Messalla and Quirinus.</i>
193. 1	8	<i>Censorinus and Gallus.</i>	4	30	* <i>Rubellius and Saturninus.</i>
2	7	<i>Nero II and Piso II.</i>	192. 1	31	<i>Maximus and Tubero.</i>
3	6	<i>Veter and Balbus.</i>	2	32	<i>Africanus and Maximus II.</i>
4	5	<i>Aug. XII and Sulla.</i>	3	33	<i>Drusus and Crispinus.</i>
194. 1	4	<i>Sabinus II and Rufus.</i>	4	34	<i>Censorinus and Gallus.</i>
2	3	^u <i>Lentulus and Messalinus.</i>	193. 1	35	<i>Nero II and Scipio II. z</i>
3	2	<i>Aug. XIII and Sylvanus.</i>	2	36	<i>Balbus and Veter.</i>
4	1	<i>Lentulus and Piso.</i>	3	37	<i>Octavianus XIII and Sulla.</i>
195. 1	A. D. 1	<i>Cæsar and Paulus.</i>	4	38	<i>Sabinus and Rufinus (Rufus).</i>
2	2	<i>Vinicius and Varus.</i>	194. 1	39	<i>Octav. Aug. XIV and Sylvanus.</i>
3	3	<i>Lamia and Servilius.</i>	2	40	<i>Lentulus and Piso.</i>
4	4	* <i>Catus and Saturninus.</i>	3	41	<i>P. Cæsar and Paullus.</i>

^u Omitted in the Chronicle.^x Ibid.^y Κέλσον Chron. Pasch.^z Πίσωνος τὸ β' Chron. Pasch.

OL.	A. D.		OL.	Aug.	CHRON. ALEX.
196. 1	5	<i>Magnus</i> and <i>Valerius</i> .	4	42	<i>Vinicius</i> and <i>Varus</i> .
2	6	<i>Lepidus</i> and <i>Arruntius</i> .	195. 1	43	<i>Lamia</i> and <i>Servilius</i> .
3	7	<i>Creticus</i> and <i>Nerva</i> .	2	44	<i>Magnus</i> and <i>Valerius</i> .
4	8	<i>Camillus</i> and <i>Nonius</i> .	3	45	<i>Lepidus</i> and <i>Plancus</i> .
197. 1	9	<i>Sabinus</i> and <i>Camerinus</i> .	4	46	<i>Tiber. Cæs.</i> and <i>Capito</i> .
2	10	<i>Dolabella</i> and <i>Silanus</i> .	196. 1	47	<i>Creticus</i> and <i>Nerva</i> .
3	11	<i>Lepidus</i> and <i>Taurus</i> .	2	48	<i>Camillus</i> and <i>Quintilianus</i> .
4	12	<i>Germanicus</i> and <i>Capito</i> .	3	49	<i>Camerinus</i> and <i>Sabinus</i> .
198. 1	13	<i>Silius</i> and <i>Plancus</i> .	4	50	<i>Dolabella</i> and <i>Silanus</i> .
2	14	<i>Sex. Pompeius</i> and <i>Sex. Apuleius</i> .	197. 1	51	<i>Lepidus</i> and <i>Taurus</i> .
3	15	<i>Drusus</i> and <i>Flaccus</i> .	2	52	* <i>Tib. Cæs. II</i> and <i>Scipio</i> .
4	16	<i>Taurus</i> and <i>Libo</i> .	3	53	<i>Flaccus</i> and <i>Silanus</i> ^a .
199. 1	17	<i>Rufus</i> and <i>Flaccus</i> .	4	54	<i>Sextus</i> and <i>Sextus</i> .
2	18	<i>Tiberius III</i> and <i>Germanicus II</i> .	198. 1	55	* <i>Pompeius</i> and <i>Apuleius</i> .
3	19	<i>Silanus</i> and <i>Norbanus</i> .	2	56	<i>Brutus (Drusus)</i> and <i>Flaccus II</i> .
4	20	<i>Messalla</i> and <i>Cotta</i> .	3	<i>Tib. 1</i>	<i>Taurus</i> and <i>Libo</i> .
200. 1	21	<i>Tiberius</i> and <i>Drusus</i> .	4	2	<i>Crassus (Flaccus)</i> and <i>Rufus</i> .
2	22	<i>Agrippa</i> and <i>Galba</i> .	199. 1	3	<i>Tiber. IV</i> ^b <i>Rufus (Drusus) II</i> .
3	23	<i>Pollio</i> and <i>Veter</i> .	2	4	<i>Messala</i> and <i>Gratus</i> .
4	24	<i>Cethegus</i> and <i>Varro</i> .	3	5	<i>Tib. Cæs. IV.</i> and <i>Drusus</i> .
201. 1	25	<i>Lentulus</i> and <i>Agrippa</i> .	4	6	^c
2	26	<i>Sabinus</i> and <i>Getulicus</i> .	200. 1	7	<i>Agrippa</i> and <i>Galba</i> .
3	27	<i>Piso</i> and <i>Crassus</i> .	2	8	<i>Pollio</i> and <i>Veter</i> .
4	28	<i>Silanus</i> and <i>Nerva</i> .	3	9	<i>Cethegus</i> and <i>Varus (Varro)</i> .
202. 1	29	<i>Rubell. Geminus</i> and <i>Fusius Geminus</i> .	4	10	<i>Agrippa II</i> and <i>Lentulus</i> .
2	30	<i>Vinicius</i> and <i>Longinus</i> .	201. 1	11	<i>Getulicus</i> and <i>Sabinus</i> .
			2	12	<i>Crassus</i> and <i>Piso</i> .
			3	13	<i>Silanus</i> and <i>Nerva</i> .
			4	14	<i>Geminus</i> and <i>Geminus</i> .
			202. 1	15	* <i>Rufus</i> and <i>Rubellinus</i> .
			2	16	<i>Vinicius</i> and <i>Longinus</i> .

ix

The deficiency of five years in the preceding period is here compensated by the interpolation of five consulships^d. Four years are restored to the reign of *Augustus* by four interpolations; and the *metachronism*, which was

^a ΦΛΑΚΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΣΙΛΑΝΟΥ; perhaps a corruption for ΠΛΑΓΚΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΣΙΛΙΟΥ.

^b *Tiber. III* Chron. Pasch.

^c Perhaps *Silanus* and *Norbanus* were here omitted by the transcriber. In Chron. Pasch. the consuls are omitted at Ol. 199. 2. and the editor observes p. 523 "Hic apponi debuit nota

"defectus, non, ut in ed. Scal., post annum *Tib. IV* et *Drusi*."

^d In reality seven pairs of consuls are interpolated, which are marked thus*; but, as two are omitted, the overplus is thus reduced to five years.

five years in the first year of his reign, in the 56th is reduced to one. *Taurus* and *Libo*, the second consuls of *Tiberius*, are in the Chronicle the first. Another interpolated year brings back the 16th of *Tiberius* to its true place; and *Vinicius* and *Longinus*, his 16th consuls, are also the 16th in the Chronicle. When these interpolations are struck out, the two lists will nearly correspond, except in a very few instances, where the Chronicle has transposed the consuls. In the strange error of dividing the two *Sexti* and the two *Gemini* each into two years, the author concurs with Epiphanius, who has done the same thing^e.

The *Fasti Consulares Anonymi*, which Norisius^f has published, are thus described: *Joannes Cuspinianus, qui proximo sæculo ante Sigonium ac Panvinium Fastos editis in Chronicon Cassiodori commentariis eximie illustravit, laterculos consulares ex laudato Anonymi codice excerptos suo volumini passim inseruit, quos sane viri eruditi integros ab eodem editos maluissent:—Membranæ illæ vetustissimæ in Viennensi Cæsarea bibliotheca (numero inter Historicos codices 56 et 648) a pluribus lustris servabantur*^g. *Horum Fastorum exemplar mihi obtinuit cura Antonii Magliabechii.—Auctor Anonymus hosce fastos descripsit A. D. 354. tum quod hujusce anni consulibus iidem clauduntur, tum quod ætatem lunæ postremis illis annis accurate recenset.—Anonymus in hisce tabulis consularibus contexendis sola consulum cognomina recitat, et plurima quidem quæ ex marmoreis Capitolinis tantum lapidibus intelleximus. Non pauca prioris sæculi cognomina erratis characteribus exprimuntur, ac non semel idem cognomen variata orthographia exaratur, quæ errata librariorum negligentia nullus non ducat. Ipse quidem eos Fastos cum iisdem mendis exhibui quæ inerant eorundem apographo.*

These *Fasti Consulares* have been compared with the list of consuls in the first column. Where they present any variation, even though arising from

^e Epiphanius in part agrees with the list of the Chronicle in the thirty pairs of consuls described in the Tables A. D. 12 col. 2. Although he is more free from error than the Chronicle. Having given those thirty consulships down to *Silanus* and *Nerva* inclusive, Epiphanius proceeds thus: p. 446 B ὑπατεία τῶν δύο Γεμνηῶν, εἴτα ἄλλη ὑπατεία Ῥούφου καὶ Ῥουβελλίωνος. Then followed μετὰ τὴν ὑπατείαν Ῥούφου καὶ Ῥουβελλίωνος ἡ Οὐινυκίου καλουμένη καὶ Λογγίνου Κασσίου. p. 448 B τὰς δύο ὑπα-

τείας τῶν τε δύο Γεμνηῶν καὶ τὴν Ῥούφου καὶ Ῥουβελλίωνος.

^f At the end of his dissertations *de Epochis Syro-Macedonum*, with this title: *Fasti consulares cum feriis ac ætate Lunæ Kalendis Januariis, annis etiam Bissextilibus designatis, juxta methodum—Cycli annorum 84 auctore anonymo, e codice MS. Bibliothecæ Cæsareæ.*

^g *Codex e Bibliotheca Cuspiniani in Cæsaream deportatus fuit. NORIS.*

the error of a transcriber, that variation is marked in the Tables. They are also quoted on other occasions; as to verify the consulships omitted by Casiodorus or the Alexandrine Chronicle. In the 72 consulships which have been described, from *Agrippa* and *Gallus* to *Vinicius* and *Longinus*, it is remarkable that, although the *Fasti Anonymi* sometimes agree with the Alexandrine Chronicle in the names, yet they exhibit no interpolations, and agree in the true order of the consuls without any variation^h.

The *Fasti Verriani* described the twelve months of the Roman year. Scanty fragments remain of *January March April* and *December*, with one passage xi from *February*. Some use has been made of these fragments in the Tables.

From the irregularity of the Roman calendar before its reformation in B. C. 46, the actual date of many transactions did not correspond to the apparent date, or to the month to which they are ascribed. Thus the consuls who entered on their office on the Calends of January sometimes commenced their consulship before the close of the preceding Julian year. The birth of *Cicero*, assigned to the 3rd of January B. C. 106, in reality occurred before the end of B. C. 107. I have been satisfied, however, with recording this and similar facts at their apparent dates in the Julian year: an attempt at minuteness in this particular would have produced much confusion in the Tables, without proportionate advantage. Nor was precision capable of being attained. The Roman calendar in B. C. 46 was 67 days behind the seasons of the year; and, for a few years preceding, the proportion might be nearly the same. Accordingly, by comparing the dates with the narratives of writers, we are enabled

^h The consuls to the death of *Augustus*, as delivered in these *Fasti Anonymi*, are given in the Tables. The first sixteen consulships of the reign

of *Tiberius* are added here, that the reader may compare them with the preceding lists.

U. C. Varr.	A. D.		U. C. Varr.	A. D.	
768	15	<i>Druso Cæsare et Flacco.</i>	776	23	<i>Pollione et Vetere.</i>
769	16	<i>Tauro et Libone.</i>	777	24	<i>Cethego et Varro.</i>
770	17	<i>Flacco et Rufo.</i>	778	25	<i>Agrippa et Lentulo.</i>
771	18	<i>Tib. Cæs. III et Germanico II.</i>	779	26	<i>Getulico et Sabino.</i>
772	19	<i>Silano et Balbo.</i>	780	27	<i>Grasso et Pisone.</i>
773	20	<i>Messala et Cotta.</i>	781	28	<i>Silano et Nerva.</i>
774	21	<i>Tib. Cæs. IV et Druso Cæs. II.</i>	782	29	<i>Gemino et Gemino.</i>
775	22	<i>Agrippa et Gallo.</i>	783	30	<i>Vinicio et Longino.</i>

on some occasions to reject the apparent, and to fix events to their real timeⁱ. But from the very nature of the irregularity it would happen that this proportion would not be uniform. The Roman months were sometimes advanced, sometimes thrown back, by the management of the priests^k: and the deficiency, which at one time was 60 days, might be 40, or 20, or 30, at another. An attempt therefore to determine on what particular day in the Julian year the Calends of January fell at the time of the birth of *Cicero*, and still more at any earlier periods, must be uncertain.

Usher supposes from a text of Livy, which fixes the battle of Pydna to the 4th of September, that in B. C. 168 the Roman months had fallen back 70 days behind the true position; and that the Ides of March in that year coincided with the 4th of January, the 3rd of April with January 23rd, and the 4th of September with June 21st^l. But it will be seen in the Tables that
 xii this date in Livy is refuted by Livy himself; from whom it appears that *Æmilius* set out from Rome immediately after the Calends of April; that he arrived at the army in Macedonia in eight or nine days from Corecra; and that after his arrival he completed the war in fifteen days. The date, then, of Livy, which supposes more than five months between his departure from Rome and the decisive battle, is erroneous; and a space of about 80 days, or less than three months, from the Calends of April to the latter end of June, is all that the account of the consul himself will allow to the campaign^m. It appears, then, that the eclipse might happen in June of the Roman calendar, and the Julian year and the Roman reckoning in B. C. 168 would nearly coincideⁿ. We cannot therefore safely affirm with Blair^o, that in B. C. 106

ⁱ As in the Tables B. C. 49. 2. 48. 2.

^k See Censorinus, quoted in the Tables B. C. 46. 2.

^l Usher Annals of the World p. 423 *III Non. April. as the year at Rome then stood answered unto the 23d of our January, according to the Julian account; as we gather from the eclipse of the moon which fell out five months afterwards.* Ibid. p. 426 *The night which did precede the day before the Nones of September, when the moon was eclipsed at the appointed hour, &c. The astronomical account sheweth that the total darkness of the moon fell out upon June 21 according to the Julian account, the*

eighth hour after noon.—Whence it is inserted that the Ides of March on this year, whereon Paulus entered upon his second consulship, fell out upon Jan. 4 according to the Julian reckoning.

^m See the testimonies in the Tables B. C. 168. 2. The speech of *Æmilius*, which is given by Livy Diodorus and Plutarch, was probably derived from Polybius: as the discourse of *Æmilius* on a former occasion recorded by Livy XLV. 8 Plutarch. *Æmil. c. 27* may be traced to Polybius, fragm. Vatican. p. 433.

ⁿ In the transactions of the Roman consuls in Greece and Asia during the years B. C. 200—188

the day of the birth of *Cicero*, *III Non. Jan.* “agreed with the beginning of “November [B. C. 107] according to the Julian year;” or conclude that, because the Roman months were 67 days behind the Julian reckoning in B. C. 46, they were 60 days behind it 60 years before. Nor can we certainly pronounce with Usher^p, that in B. C. 63 *IX Kal. Octob.* fell in June; that in B. C. 61 the consulship of *Piso* began in the preceding Julian November; that in B. C. 62 the *Calends* of *June* fell upon the Julian *March*; or that in B. C. 58 the *Calends* of *May* were about the end of the Julian *February*. For the two or three years immediately preceding B. C. 46, we can decide with better authority; and yet, when Usher^q undertakes to fix to a single day the variation, and to determine that in B. C. 50 the *Ides* of *October* were on the 7th of *August*, and *V Id. Dec.* on the 1st of *October*; that in B. C. 49 the *Calends* of *January* fell upon the 22nd of *October* preceding, *VIII Kal. Mart.* upon the xiii 11th of *December*, and *XVI Kal. April.* upon the 3rd of *January*, he has in these instances attempted a precision for which there is no authority. If, as Censorinus attests^r, the priests *plus minusve ex libidine interkalando rem sibi ad corrigendum mandatam ultro depravarunt*, the intervention of two or three years might disturb the proportion, and confound the elements of our calculation; and it is sufficient to pronounce generally that the Roman reckoning for a few years preceding B. C. 46 was about two months behind the Julian.

The Varronian years of Rome are added in the Tables to the Olympiads, but the years before the Vulgar Christian Era are adopted as a common measure in this as in the former volume. Niebuhr^s appears to disapprove of this method of computing by the years before the Vulgar Era. Having remarked^t, that “the first year of our common era is notoriously misplaced,” he observes:

there is no indication that the Ides of March, on which they entered office, fell earlier than the true time. On the contrary, it will be seen in the Tables that in the first Macedonian war they were often too late for the season of action.

° Blair’s Chronology B. C. 107.

p Usher Annals of the World p. 602 *The 22d September, as it then was, (before the correction appointed by Julius Cæsar,) fell in June of the Julian period 4651.* P. 606 *About the happening of Piso’s consulship [M. Pupius Piso B. C. 61] in the*

Julian November. P. 604 *Silanus and Murena being consuls, [B. C. 62] Metellus triumphed over Crete on the Kalends of June, which fell out at that time in the Julian March.* P. 610 *The Kalends of May, about the end of the Julian February.*

q Annals p. 639, 640.

r *De Die natali* c. 20.

s History of Rome, Cambridge translation, vol. I. 1828.

t P. 222.

History requires more than one era; Asia a different one from Europe: such eras as reckon backward, or are necessarily dependent on a supposition ascertained to be utterly wrong, are positively bad: different eras are suited to different times. It will be readily granted that different eras are required in treating different portions of history. The particular era which belongs to the subject of the inquiry should always be expressed. No history of Rome should be written without the years of Rome, nor any history of Greece without the Olympiads. In other particular portions of history the years of the *Seleucidæ*, or of *Nabonassar*, are not to be omitted. In this sense therefore it is true that history requires more than one era, and that different eras are suited to different times. But still, in addition to those particular eras which belong to the particular subject, some common measure is wanting by which their value can be ascertained and fixed. It conveys no information to say that the Varronian era of Rome began in the 23rd Olympic year, or that the first Olympiad was 23 years before, or the era of *Nabonassar* six years after, the Varronian era of Rome, unless we supply some additional date, by which the position of these numbers shall be determined. The Julian Period is insufficient for this purpose; for, although we assign those three several eras respectively to the years of the Julian Period 3938, 3961, 3967^u, we are next
xiv to inquire the value of the Julian Period itself; an artificial period of 7980 years, obtained by multiplying 532 by 15^v; and, till we have determined where this period begins and where it ends, it is wholly useless as a chronological measure for any practical purpose. It is necessary therefore to add, that these 7980 years will terminate in A. D. 3267, and that the 4714th year of this period coincided with the first year of the Vulgar Christian Era. The years of our era, then, are the ultimate resort; the form of computation into which all other numbers must be resolved at last, before we can ascertain or understand their meaning. Nor does there seem any reason for objecting to the practice of computing backwards. In fact such a method of reckoning

^u Olymp. 1. 1 = Jul. Per. 3938

era of Rome = 3961

era of Nabonassar = 3967

^v Scaliger. Emend. Temp. p. 337 *Periodum annorum 532 ex utroque cyclo Solis et Lunæ in se ducto [28 × 19] primus omnium excogitavit Victo-*

rinus homo Aquitanus: ea Periodus si quindecies multiplicetur fient anni 7980. Atque hæc erit maxima Periodus, ad methodum utriusque cycli et indicationis.—Julianam vocamus, quia ad annum Julianum accommodata, et quidem a Kal. Januarii.

arises from the nature of things. In every writing the remote eras must be measured by the era which is current at the time of the composition. The measure therefore by which other dates are to be valued must be retrospective, and must assign the position of past events by proceeding upwards from a known point to the times which are unknown. Thus the author of the Parian Marble reckons backwards from the archonship of *Diognetus*. Thus Sulpicius Severus fixes the position of early facts by computing backwards from the consulship of *Stilicho*^w. Nor is it a valid objection, that the Vulgar Christian Era is a fictitious and imaginary date. The date which Niebuhr adopts, the era from the foundation of Rome, is still more fictitious. The Vulgar Christian Era is only four or five years below the true date; but who shall say by how many years the Varronian era of Rome ascends above the true year of the foundation? But, as this date, by the years of the city, is not on that account the less useful and fit to be applied in Roman history, so the years before Christ according to the common era, although proceeding from an erroneous point, are necessary, because they proceed from a point universally acknowledged and received, and because they alone can render the date to which they are affixed perspicuous and intelligible to every reader.

In the Appendix will be found a Table which exhibits in parallel columns,

- 1 The years of the *Julian Period*.
- 2 The years of *Nabonassar*.
- 3 The *Olympiads*.
- 4 The years of the *Seleucidæ*.
- 5 The *Varronian* years of *Rome*.
- 6 The years *before and after Christ*.

xv

This Table will be found of general use. It compares the years of these five eras with each other, and with the years before and after Christ, which are the common measure of them all. It enables the reader to determine with ease the value of any particular date, according to the various modes of computation which different authors have adopted, by measuring that date

^w See F. H. II Appendix p. 322=p. 390.

with the corresponding years in the other columns. Such a Table was the more necessary, because Blair only carries the years of *Nabonassar* and the Olympiads down to the Christian era, and has not given the years of the *Seleucidæ* at all.

The series of years commences at the 55th Olympiad, and is brought down to the cessation of the Olympiads, a period of 956 years. Censorinus^x names the second year of Olymp. 254, and Eusebius^y the second year of Olymp. 277, which he makes coincident with the 20th year of *Constantine*. The Olympiads ceased in the reign of *Theodosius*. Cedrenus^z, having mentioned the 15th and 16th years of *Theodosius*, proceeds thus^a: ἐν τούτοις ἦτε τῶν Ὀλυμπιάδων ἀπέσβη πανήγυρις, ἥτις κατὰ τετραετῇ χρόνον ἐπετελείτο· ἤρξατο δὲ ἡ τοιαύτη πανήγυρις ὅτε Μανασσῆς τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἐβασίλευσε, καὶ ἐφυλάττετο ἕως τῆς ἀρχῆς αὐτοῦ τοῦ μεγάλου Θεοδοσίου, καὶ ἤρξαντο ἀριθμείσθαι αἱ Ἰνδικτοί. The 16th year of *Theodosius* began *XIV Kal. Feb.* A. D. 394, in the middle of Olymp. 293. 1. He died *XVI Kal. Feb.* A. D. 395, in the middle of Olymp. 293. 2. The 293rd Olympiad therefore appears to have been the last. The Scholiast, however, upon Lucian^b brings down the Olympiads a little lower: διήρκεσεν ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τῶν Ἑβραϊκῶν κριτῶν μέχρι τοῦ μικροῦ Θεοδοσίου· ἐμπρησθέντος γὰρ τοῦ ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ ναοῦ, ἐξέλιπε καὶ ἡ τῶν Ἑλλείων πανήγυρις. The younger *Theodosius* began to reign May A. D. 408 U. C. Varr. 1161 Ol. 296. 4. The *Alexandrine* Chronicle in the edition of Scaliger pursues the computation by Olympiads to Ol. 345^c; but there is no proof that the Olympic games actually continued to so late a period. The author merely expresses the Olympiads as a notation of time.

xvi It will be remembered that the years of these several eras take their beginnings from different points. Censorinus remarks^d: *Hic annus* [A. D. 238] *cujus velut index et titulus quidam est Ulpii et Pontiani consulatus, ab Olympiade prima millesimus est et quartus decimus* [B. C. 776 + A. D. 238 = 1014], *ex die-*

^x Censorin. c. 18 *Nunc apud eos ducentesima quinquagesima quarta Olympias numeratur, ejusque annus hic secundus.*

^y Euseb. Chron. lib. II p. 396. The Armenian copy is mutilated, and ends with Olymp. 270. 4 the 16th year of *Diocletian*. The version of Hieronymus supplies the remaining twenty-six years.

^z Cedren. p. 325 C.

^a P. 326 D.

^b Tom. VII p. 515.

^c The Paschal Chronicle p. 378 D—402 D marks 7 Olympiads more; and proceeds to the 18th year of *Heraclius*, supplying twenty-five years and a half which are wanting in Scaliger. The last year therefore in this Chronicle is thus expressed p. 397 D τνβ' Ὀλυμπιάς. ιη'. Ἰνδ. α'. μετὰ ἱπ. Ἑρακλείου Αὐγούστου τὸ ιζ'.

^d De Die natali c. 21.

bus duntaxat æstivis, quibus agon Olympicus celebratur, a Roma autem condita DCCCCXCI, et quidem ex Parilibus, unde Urbis anni numerantur: Eorum vero annorum quibus Julianis nomen est, CCLXXXIII. sed ex die Kal. Jan. unde Julius Cæsar anni a se constituti fecit principium [B. C. 45 + 238 = 283]: at eorum, qui vocantur anni Augustorum, CCLXV [B. C. 27 + 238 = 265]. He concludes with observing, *aliis a novo sole, id est, a bruma, aliis ab æstivo solstitio, plerisque ab æquinotio verno, partim ab autumno æquinotio, quibusdam ab ortu Vergiliarum, nonnullis ab earum occasu, multis a Canis exortu incipere annus naturalis videtur.* The years of the *Seleucidæ* are examined in the Appendix^e, and it is there shewn that they were computed from the autumn. The years before Christ in these Tables, like the years after Christ, are Julian years of 365 days 6 hours, commencing Jan. 1. Consequently, as they exceed the true time by 11^m 3^s,^f they carry back any particular date proportionably higher than the actual position. As, for example, 900 Julian years contain 328,725 days, and 900 solar years only 328,718^d 2^h 15^m, the excess of the 900 Julian years will amount to 6^d 21^h 45^m, and Jan. 1 B. C. 900 will be carried back 6^d 21^h 45^m nearer to the preceding winter solstice than Jan. 1 stood in A. D. 1. The years of *Nabonassar* receded a day every four years^g. Censorinus^h: *Ad Ægyptiorum annum magnum Luna non pertinet, quem Græce Κυνικὸν Latine Canicularem vocamus propterea quod initium illius sumitur cum primo die ejus mensis, quem vocant Ægyptii Thoth, Caniculæ sidus exoritur. Nam eorum annus civilis solos habet dies CCCLXV sine ullo interkalari. Itaque quadriennium apud eos uno circiter die minus est quam naturale quadriennium; eoque fit ut anno MCCCCLXI*

^e C. 4 p. 367.

^f In this and in the former volume Newton's computation of the solar year has been taken as

the standard. It must, however, be observed that modern astronomers are not all agreed in the precise length of the solar year.

The solar year is

			^s	
^d	^h	^m		
365	5	48	57	according to Newton apud Hales tom. I p. 161.
			48	Norisius Ep. Syro-Mac. p. 16.
			45	} Lalande and Bailly apud Barthel. Anach. t. III p. 485.
			43	

But the difference between the highest and the lowest of these estimates being only fourteen seconds, which in 1000 years would only amount to 3^h 53^m 20^s, will not affect any question in ancient history or chronology.

Wagner ad Ammian. XXVI. 1, 9 CCCLXV

diebus et horis sex, observes " quibus addenda " quædam minuta." where he ought to have said *demenda*.

^g See F. H. II p. 328—330.

^h C. 18.

ad idem revolvatur principium. Hic annus etiam ἡλιακὸς a quibusdam dicitur, et ab aliis ὁ Θεοῦ ἐνιαυτός. He observesⁱ, that the *Thoth* had fallen back to this day, July 20, in A. D. 139. *Thoth hoc anno [A. D. 238] fuit ante diem VII Kal. Jul. cum abhinc annos centum, Imperatore Antonino Pio II et Bruttio Præsente con-*
xvii *sulibus [A. D. 139] iidem dies fuerint ante diem XII [forte XIII] Kal. August. quo tempore solet Canicula in Ægypto facere exortum. Quare scire etiam licet anni illius magni, qui, ut supra dictum est, et Solaris et Canicularis et Dei annus vocatur, nunc agi vertentem annum centesimum.* Since the Egyptians supposed that 1461 of their years were contained in 1460 solar years, it is evident that they computed the solar year, like the Julian, to be equal to 365 days 6 hours. For the 1461 years would exceed the 1460 by $11^d 4^h 53^m$ ^k. So that, upon the principles of the Egyptian computation, 1504 years would in reality elapse, instead of 1460, before the equinoxes would return to the same days of the same Egyptian months^l. According to Censorinus, if the *Thoth* of N. E. 887 began July 20 A. D. 139, and the *Thoth* of N. E. 986 June 25 A. D. 238, twenty-five days would have been lost in the 100 years. But the actual deficiency was only $24^d 5^h 35^m$ ^m. Again, in the 886 years which had elapsed on the 19th of July A. D. 139, 221 days 12 hours were computed to be wanting at the rate of 6 hours in each year; which fixes the first *Thoth* to Feb. 27 B. C. 747.ⁿ But, as the actual deficiency was only $214^d 16^h 49^m 49^s$ ^o, there was an excess

ⁱ C. 21.

^j The correction *XIII Kal. Aug.* or July 20, for *XII Kal. Aug.* or July 21, is necessary, because June 25—July 21 would give twenty-six days instead of twenty-five. But the ninety-nine years which were completed June 24 A. D. 328, at six hours to a year, would only give $24^d 18^h$. And it is justified by Solinus and Pliny: Solin. c. 32, 13 *Ubi (Sol) ingressus Leonem ortus Sirios excitavit, propulso omni fluore tantam vim amnis (Nili) erumpere. Quod tempus sacerdotes natalem mundi judicarunt, id est, inter XIII Kalendas Aug. et XI. Plin. H. N. II. 47 Exoritur Caniculæ sidus Sole primam partem Leonis ingrediente, qui dies XV ante Augustas Kalendas est. Idem XVIII. 28 Postridie XVI Kal. Aug. Canis ortum:—post solstitium [June 25] XXIII^o die.* As Pliny gives a date two days earlier, and Solinus gives the day itself, *XIII Kal. Aug.* as the possible day, we are warranted in restoring to Censorinus a date which the interval renders necessary.

	days	h.	m.
^k 1460 Solar years contain	533,253	19	7
1460 Egyptian years of	532,900	0	0
365 days contain			
difference	353	19	7

There is therefore a deficiency of less than 354 days; and the 1461st Egyptian year would exceed the true time by $11^d 4^h 53^m$.

^l This effect has been pointed out in F. H. II Appendix p. 330 note.

	days	h.	m.
^m 100 Solar years =	36,524	5	35
100 Egyptian =	36,500	0	0
deficiency	24	5	35

ⁿ From Feb. 27 B. C. 747 to July 19 A. D. 139, both inclusive, are 886 Julian years, wanting 222 days.

	days	h.	m.	s.
^o 886 Solar years =	323,604	16	49	49
886 Egyptian =	323,390	0	0	0
true deficiency	214	16	49	49

of 6^d 19^h 10^m 11^s, and the day expressed by Feb. 27 B. C. 747 in the Julian reckoning, and by the 1st *Thoth* N. E. 1 in the Egyptian, was removed 6 days 19 hours further from the vernal equinox than Feb. 27 was in A. D. 139.

The years of Rome in reality commenced on the 21st of April, the day of xviii the *Palilia*^p. Norisius observes^q, *Hæc epocha [scil. a Palilibus] in Fastis triumphalibus Capitolinis designantur anni Romanorum magistratuum ac triumphorum, eaque passim Romani scriptores utuntur*. But this is not without exception. The transactions of the Romans were marked by the consuls of the year; and, while the consuls entered office in the spring, and the consular year nearly corresponded to the year of the city, no material difficulty would occur in marking a date. But when the commencement of the consular year had fallen back to the *Calends* of *January*^r, the official year began almost four months, and in intercalary years almost five, before the year of the city. Thus the consuls of B. C. 153, *Q. Fulvius* and *T. Annius*, belonged to the years of the city 60^p. Their consulship contained almost four months of the former year, and little more than eight months of the latter. Whatever therefore was transacted in that consulship before the 21st of April belonged to U. C. Varr. 600. But, as the consuls who entered office on the *Calends* of *January* were always compared with that year of the city in which their consulship

^p Ovid. *Fast.* IV. 721. Plutarch. *Romulo* c. 12 *ὅτι μὲν οὖν ἡ κτίσις ἡμέρα γένοιτο τῇ πρὸ ἑνδεκα καλῶν Μαίων ὁμολογεῖται καὶ τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην ἑορτάζουσι Ῥωμαῖοι, γενέθλιον τῆς πατρίδος ὀνομάζοντες.—οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ πρὸ τῆς κτίσεως βοθηρική τις ἦν αὐτοῖς ἑορτὴ κατὰ ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν, καὶ Παλῆλια προσηγόρευον αὐτήν.*

^q De Epochis Syromaced. p. 205.

^r In the earlier times the official year commenced on the *Ides* of *December*: Liv. V. 9 [B. C. 402] *Primores patrum—censuere non expectandum justum tempus comitiorum, sed extemplo novos tribunos militum creandos esse, qui Kalendis Octobribus magistratum occiperent: in quam sententiam quum pedibus iretur,—Sergius Virginisque—negare se ante Idus Decembres, solemnem ineundis magistratibus diem, honore abituros esse.* Ibid. c. 11 *populum Romanum tribunos creasse qui non Idibus Decembribus, die solenni, sed extemplo Kalendis Octobribus magistratum occiperent.* In

B. C. 392 the magistrates again abdicated before their year expired, and their successors entered office on the 1st of July: Liv. V. 31, 32 *Quum ex senatusconsulto consules magistratu se abdicassent, creati sex tribuni militum consulari potestate—Kalendis Quinctilibus magistratum occeperunt.* Idem VIII. 20 [B. C. 329] *Consules novi L. Æmilius Mamercinus et C. Plautius eo ipso die, Kalendis Quinctilibus, quo magistratus inierunt.* At this date therefore the years of the city commenced more than two months before the official year. During the first Punic war, the consular year began in May or June. In the time of the second Punic war it had fallen back to the 15th of March, and now therefore preceded the *Palilia* by upwards of a month. Lastly, in B. C. 153 its commencement was thrown back to the *Calends* of *January*, where it was finally fixed. See the Tables B. C. 215. 2.

expired, it happened that the year of the city was anticipated in some cases. Thus the seventh consulship of *Marius* is the index of U. C. Varr. 668; although in reality *Marius* died three months before that year of the city began. Sigonius has anticipated the triumph of *Censorinus* B. C. 39. He triumphed in his consulship on the Calends of January, nearly four months before the *Palilia* of U. C. 714 [715 Varr.]; and yet his triumph is dated in U. C. 714, because that year of the city was marked by his consulship. Sigonius has
 xix restored another triumph, where the Marble is obliterated, in this manner: *C. Marius C. F. cos. II de Numidis—an. DCXLIX Kal. Jan.* Those *Calends* of *January* fell within U. C. Capitolin. 648; but Sigonius naturally refers the triumph to the year in which *Marius* was consul, anticipating the date as he had done in the case of *Censorinus*. A similar anticipation has been pointed out in the Tables in the triumph of *Sulla*^s.

It does not belong to the present inquiry to examine at large the several dates assigned by Roman historians as the era of Rome, from the lowest date of *Cincius* to the highest date of *Varro*^t. It is sufficient here to remind the reader that the Catonian computation, equivalent to B. C. 751, was two years below the date of *Varro*, and the era of the Capitoline Marbles, B. C. 752, one year below it; and that the years in which the variations occurred were in the times anterior to the present period.

^s B. C. 81. 2.

^t *L. Cincius* placed the foundation of Rome at Ol. 12. 4 or the spring of B. C. 728: Solin. I. 27 *Cincio Romam duodecima Olympiade placet conditam.* Dionys. Ant. I p. 187 Λεύκιος δὲ Κίγκιος—περὶ τὸ τέταρτον ἔτος τῆς δωδεκάτης Ὀλυμπιάδος.

Q. Fabius Pictor, at Ol. 8. 1 the spring of B. C. 747: Solin. ibid. *Pictori octava (Olympiade).* Dionys. Ant. I p. 187 in Codice Vaticano: Κόιντος δὲ Φάβιος κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος τῆς ὀγδόης Ὀλυμπιάδος.

Cato fixed it at Ol. 7. 1 the spring of B. C. 751: Dionys. ibid. Κάτων δὲ Πόρκιος—ἔτεσιν ἀποφαίνει δυοὶ καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ τετρακοσίοις ὑστεροῦσαν τῶν Ἰλιακῶν· ὁ δὲ χρόνος οὗτος ἀναμετρηθεὶς ταῖς Ἑρατοσθένους χρονολογίαις κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος πίπτει τῆς ἐβδόμης Ὀλυμπιάδος. *Dionysius* himself p. 192 agrees in this date: ἔτει πρώτῳ τῆς ἐβδόμης Ὀλυμπιάδος. This was also the date of *Livy*: see the Tables B. C. 264. 2.

Polybius, at Ol. 7. 2 or the spring of B. C. 750: Dionys. Ant. I p. 188 Πολύβιος ὁ Μεγαλοπολίτης τοσοῦτον μόνον—ἔτι κατὰ τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος τῆς ἐβδόμης Ὀλυμπιάδος τὴν Ῥώμην ἐκτίσθαι πείθομαι. *Neros* and *Lutatius* concurred in the same date: Solin. I. 27 *Nepote et Lutatius, opinionem Eratosthenis et Apollodori comprobantibus, Olympiadis septimæ anno secundo.* And *Diodorus* tom. IV p. 21 ἐκτισμένης τῆς πόλεως κατὰ τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος τῆς ζ' Ὀλυμπιάδος.

Varro dated the foundation Ol. 6. 3 or the spring of B. C. 753: Solin. l. c. *Pomponio Attico et M. Tullio Olympiadis sextæ anno tertio.* But *Cicero* followed *Varro*: see the Tables B. C. 240. 4. And the same date results from *Censorinus* c. 21 *Secundum (Varronis) rationem, nisi fallor, hic annus est ab Olympiade prima 1014^{us} a Roma autem condita 991^{us}.* But 1014—991=23=Olymp. 6. 3.

The *Capitoline Marbles*, as will be seen in the Tables, are every where one year behind the date of *Varro*.

T A B L E S.

B. C. 280—A. D. 14.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
280	<p>Ol. 125 U. C. Varr. 474. <i>P. Valerius Lævinus Tib. Coruncanius</i> Cassiodor. <i>Levino et Coruncanio</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>Λεβίνου καὶ Κορυνηκάνιου</i> Chron. Alex. p. 253. See Introd. p. vi.</p>	<p>Livii Epit. 13 <i>Valerius Lævinus consul parum prospere adversus Pyrrhum pugnavit</i>. Conf. Plutarch. Pyrrho c. 16, 17. Fast. Capitolin. [Q. Mar]cius Q. F. Q. N. <i>Philippus ... de Etrusceis an. CDLXXII</i> [473 Varr.] K. Apr. The obliterated space contained the word <i>cos</i>. Whence it appears that <i>Lævinus</i>, who first encountered <i>Pyrrhus</i>, entered upon his consulship after the Calends of April. <i>Pyrrhus</i> in his voyage to Tarentum ἀρπάζεται βορέα ἀνέμῳ παρ' ὧραν ἐκπαγέντι Plutarch. Pyrrho c. 15. He put to sea therefore at a season when storms were not expected; and we may place his passage into Italy in the spring; perhaps April or May B. C. 280.</p> <p><i>L. Aemilius Barbula pro cos. de Tarentineis Samnitibus et Sallentineis an. CDLXXIII</i> [474 Varr.] VI Idus Quint. Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>Livii Epit. 13 <i>Cn. Domitius censor primus ex plebe lustrum condidit: censa sunt civium capita ducenta septuaginta octo millia ducenta viginti duo</i>. On the date see Appendix c. 10.</p> <p><i>Gorgias</i> archon at Athens: Vit. X Orat. p. 847 D.</p>
279	<p>475. <i>P. Sulpicius Saberrio P. Decius Mus</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 13. <i>Κεβερίωνος καὶ Μούρωνος</i> Chron. Alex. i. e. <i>P. Sulpicio Saberrione et Mure. Saberrio et Pro-rico</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Ti. Coruncanius cos. de Vulsiniensibus et Vulcientib. an. CDLXXIII</i> [474 Varr.] K. Febr. Fast. Capitolin. Eutrop. II. 13 <i>Missi sunt contra Pyrrhum duces P. Sulpicius et Decius Mus consules. Certamine commisso Pyrrhus vulneratus est</i>. Liv. Ep. 13 <i>Iterum adversus Pyrrhum dubio eventu pugnatum est</i>. On the consul <i>Decius</i> see Cic. Tusc. I. 37 Fin. II. 19.</p> <p><i>Anaxicrates</i> archon at Athens: Pausan. X. 23, 9.</p>
278	<p>476. <i>C. Fabricius Luscinus II Q. Æmilius Papus II</i> Cassiodor. Plutarch. Pyrrho c. 21 Gell. III. 8, 6 Chron. Alex. <i>Luscino II et Pæto</i> Fast. apud Noris. de <i>Fabricio</i> Val. Max. VI. 5, 1. <i>Fabricio consule iterum</i> Cic. de Offic. III. 22.</p>	<p>Eutrop. II. 14 <i>Interjecto anno, contra Pyrrhum Fabricius est missus. —Tunc rex ad Siciliam profectus est</i>. <i>Pyrrhus</i> had remained in Italy two years and four months: Diod. tom. IX p. 297 <i>Πύρρος ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ ἐπολέμησεν ἔτη δύο καὶ μῆνας τέσσαρας</i>. He landed in the spring of B. C. 280: Conf. a. 280 F. H. II anno 280. He therefore quitted it towards the end of summer B. C. 278.</p> <p><i>C. Fabricius Luscinus II cos. II de Lucaneis Bruttieis Tarentin. Samnitibus an. CDLXXV</i> [476 Varr.] Idibus Decembr. Fast. Capitolin. Eutrop. II. 14 <i>Fabricius victis Samnitibus et Lucanis triumphavit</i>. The victory of <i>Fabricius</i> over the Bruttii and Lucani recorded by Val. Max. I. 8, 6 (<i>Viginti millia cæsa: quinque millia cum Statio Statilio duce utriusque gentis—capta sunt</i>) was obtained in his former consulship B. C. 282, as Dr. Arnold rightly determines. And this is proved</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Cineas the orator accompanied *Pyrrhus* into Italy. He had been the disciple of *Demosthenes*: *Plutarch*. *Pyrrho* c. 14. conf. c. 19, 20.

Aristarchus of *Samos* made observations in B. C. 280: *F. H.* II p. 340. See Appendix c. 12.

Duris and *Lynceus* flourished, the disciples of *Theophrastus*: *Athen.* VIII p. 337 d *Λυγκεὺς ὁ Σάμιος*, ὁ Θεοφράστου μὲν μαθητὴς Δούριδος δὲ ἀδελφὸς τοῦ τὰς ἱστορίας γράψαντος, καὶ τυραννίσαντος τῆς πατρίδος. *Idem* IV p. 128 a *Λυγκέα καὶ Δούριν τοὺς Σαμίους*, Θεοφράστου δὲ τοῦ Ἑρεσίου μαθητάς. *Duris* mentioned in his history the death of *Lysimachus* B. C. 281: *Plin. H. N.* VIII. 40. *Suidas*: *Λυγκεὺς Σάμιος*, γραμματικὸς, Θεοφράστου γνώριμος, ἀδελφὸς Δούριδος τοῦ ἱστοριογράφου τοῦ καὶ τυραννίσαντος Σάμου. σύγχρονος δὲ γέγονεν ὁ Λυγκεὺς Μενάνδρου τοῦ κωμικοῦ, καὶ ἀνταπεδείξατο κωμωδίας, καὶ ἐνέκρησε. These comic exhibitions were consequently before B. C. 291. For *Duris* and *Lynceus* see Appendix c. 12.

Sotades is thus mentioned by *Athenæus* XIV p. 620 e. ἤκμασεν ἐν τῷ εἶδει τοῦτῳ [the Ionic] Σωτάδης ὁ Μαρωνεῖτης, ὡς φησι Καρύστιος ὁ Περγαμηνὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ αὐτοῦ Σωτάδου συγγράμματι, καὶ ὁ τοῦ Σωτάδου υἱὸς Ἀπολλώνιος· ἔγραψε δὲ καὶ οὗτος περὶ τῶν τοῦ πατρὸς ποιημάτων συγγραμμα, ἐξ οὗ ἐστι κατιδεῖν τὴν ἄκαιρον παρρησίαν τοῦ Σωτάδου, κακῶς μὲν εἰπόντος Λυσίμαχον τὸν βασιλέα ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ. Πτολεμαῖον δὲ τὸν Φιλάδελφον παρὰ Λυσίμαχῳ.—διόπερ τῆς δεούσης ἔτυχε τιμωρίας, ἐκπλεύσαντα γὰρ αὐτὸν τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας—καὶ δοκοῦντα διαπεφευγῆναι τὸν κίνδυνον—Πάτροκλος ὁ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου στρατηγὸς ἐν Καύνῳ τῇ νήσῳ λαβὼν κατεπόντωσε. Those communications of *Sotades* may be placed between B. C. 285, when *Philadelphus* became king, and B. C. 281, when *Lysimachus* died. For *Sotades* see Appendix c. 12.

Timon Phliasius, the disciple of *Stilpo* and of *Pyrrho*, flourished in the reign of *Philadelphus*, and lived to near ninety years of age. See the testimonies in App. c. 12. He is said to have assisted *Alexander Ætolus* and *Homerus* in tragedy: *Laërt.* IX. 113 (Τίμων) φιλογράμματός τε καὶ τοῖς ποιηταῖς μύθους γράφει ἱκανὸς, καὶ δράματα συνδιατιθέναι. μετεδίδον δὲ τῶν τραγωδιῶν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ καὶ Ὀμήρῳ. He taught *Aratus*: conf. a. 272. He satirized the *μουσεῖον* at Alexandria in his *Σίλλοι* apud *Athen.* I p. 22 d. These indications mark his time. He might have heard *Stilpo* at Megara 25 years before the reign of *Philadelphus*.

Berosus lived in the time of *Alexander*, wrote before *Manetho*, and dedicated to *Antiochus*, perhaps about B. C. 280; 43 or 44 years after *Alexander's* death: *Alex. Polyhistor* apud *Euseb.* *Scalig.* p. 5 et *Synellum* p. 28 B *Βηρωσσὸς ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ τῶν Βαβυλωνιακῶν φησὶ γενέσθαι αὐτὸν κατὰ Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Φιλίππου τὴν ἡλικίαν.* *Tatian.* p. 126 *Βηρωσσὸς ἀνὴρ Βαβυλώνιος*, ἱερεὺς τοῦ παρ' αὐτοῖς Βήλου, κατὰ Ἀλέξανδρον γεγονώς, Ἀντίοχῳ τῷ μετ' αὐτὸν τρίτῳ [male *Euseb.* *Præp.* X p. 493 A τῷ μετὰ Σέλευκον τρίτῳ] τὴν Χαλδαίων ἱστορίαν ἐν τρισὶ βιβλίοις κατατάξας. *Synellus* p. 14 B *Βηρωσσὸς ὁ τῆς Χαλδαϊκῆς ἀρχαιολογίας συγγραφεὺς*, ἀκμάσας κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Μακεδόνα, ὡς φησιν. *Idem* p. 16 D συναποδέδεικται καὶ περὶ τῶν Αἰγυπτιακῶν δυναστειῶν ἀπὸ Μανεθῶ τοῦ Σεβεννύτου πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον τὸν Φιλάδελφον συγγεγραμμένα πλήρη ψεύδους, καὶ κατὰ μίμησιν *Βηρωσσου* πεπλασμένα κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς σχεδὸν πού χρόνους, ἢ μικρὸν ὕστερον. Conf. p. 17 A. See App. c. 12.

Homerus Sosithus and *Philiscus* flourished: *Suidas*: Ὀμηρος Ἀνδρομάχου καὶ Μυροῦς Βυζαντίας, γραμματικὸς καὶ τραγωδιῶν ποιητὴς· διὸ συνηριθμήθη τοῖς ἑπτὰ οἱ τὰ δευτερεῖα τῶν τραγικῶν ἔχουσι καὶ ἐκλήθησαν τῆς πλειάδος· ἤκμαζεν Ὀλυμπιάδι ρκδ'. ἔγραψε δὲ τραγωδίας μέ. Contemporary with *Timon Phliasius*: conf. a. 279. See App. c. 12. *Suidas*: Σωσίθεος, Συρακούσιος ἢ Ἀθηναῖος, μᾶλλον δὲ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς τῆς Τρωϊκῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας, τῶν τῆς Πλειάδος εἰς ἀνταγωνιστῆς Ὀμήρου τοῦ τραγικοῦ τοῦ υἱοῦ Μυροῦς τῆς Βυζαντίας· ἀκμάσας κατὰ τὴν ρξδ' [leg. cum *Piersono* ρκδ'] Ὀλυμπιάδι· γράψας δὲ ποιήματα καὶ καταλογάδην. See App. c. 12. *Suidas*: Φιλίσκος Κερκυραῖος Φιλώτου υἱός, τραγικὸς καὶ ἱερεὺς τοῦ Διονύσου ἐπὶ τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου Πτολεμαίου γεγονώς· καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ Φιλίσκιον μέτρον προσηγορεύθη, ἐπεὶπερ αὐτῷ ἐνεδαψιλεύετο. ἐστι δὲ τῆς δευτέρας τάξεως τῶν τραγικῶν οὕτινές εἰσιν ζ', καὶ ἐκλήθησαν πλειάς· αἱ δὲ τραγωδαὶ αὐτοῦ εἰσι μβ'. *Hephæstio* p. 53 Φιλίκος ὁ Κερκυραῖος, εἰς ὧν τῆς πλειάδος. *Philiscus* was present at the coronation of *Ptolemy Philadelphus* B. C. 284: *Athen.* V p. 198 C μεθ' οὗς ἐπορεύετο Φιλίσκος ὁ ποιητὴς, ἱερεὺς ὧν Διονύσου. The ἀκμή of these poets is placed at Ol. 124, because *Philadelphus* began to reign in that Olympiad. With these may be placed *Sosiphanes*:

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>by Dionysius Hal. Excerpt. p. 2344 Πύρρον τοῦ Ἡπειρώτου βασιλέως ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥώμην στρατιὰν ἐξαγαγόντος—ἀποδεικνύουσι πρέσβεις [sc. B. C. 280] Γάϊον Φαβρίκιον, ὃς ἐνιαυτῷ τρίτῳ πρότερον ὑπατεύων [sc. B. C. 282] Σαννίτας καὶ Λευκανοὺς καὶ Βρεττίλους ἐνίκησε μεγάλας μάχαις καὶ τὴν Θουρίων πολιορκίαν ἔλυσε.</p> <p><i>Democles</i> archon at Athens: Pausan. X. 23, 9.</p>
4	277	<p>477. <i>P. Cornelius Rufinus</i> II <i>C. Junius Brutus Bubulcus</i> II Cassiodor. Chron. Alex. Fast. apud Noris. de <i>Rufino</i> conf. Cic. de Orat. II. 66 Gellium IV. 8.</p>
	276	<p><i>C. Junius Brutus Bubulc.</i> cos. II de <i>Lucaneis et Bruttieis an.</i> CDLXXVI [477 Varr.] Non. Jan. Fast. Capitolin.</p>
	275	<p>479. <i>M' Curius Dentatus</i> II <i>L. Cornelius Lentulus</i> Cassiodor. Eutrop. II. 14 Fast. Capitolin. Fast. apud Nor. Βενάκου (sic) καὶ Λευτούλου Chron. Alex.</p> <p><i>Q. Fabius Maximus Gurges</i> II cos. II de <i>Samnitibus Lucaneis Bruttieis an.</i> CDLXXVII [478 Varr.] Quirinalib. [XIII Kal. Mart.] Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>Livii Epit. 14 <i>Curius Dentatus</i>, quum delectum haberet, ejus qui citatus non responderat bona primus vendidit. Val. Max. VI. 3, 4 <i>M' Curius consul</i>, cum delectum subito edicere coactus esset et juniorum nemo responderet, conjectis in sortem omnibus tribubus, Polliæ, quæ proxima exierat, primum nomen urna extractum citari jussit; neque eo respondente, bona adolescentis hastæ subiecit.</p> <p><i>Pyrrhus</i> returned to Italy: Appian. Samnit. p. 69 ἐπανῆλθεν ἔτει τρίτῳ, Καρχηδονίῳ αὐτὸν ἐξελασάντων ἐκ Σικελίας. Liv. Ep. 14 <i>Curius Dentatus</i>—<i>Pyrrhum</i> iterum ex <i>Sicilia</i> in <i>Italiam</i> reversum vicit et <i>Italia</i> expulit. Eutrop. II. 14 Coss. deinde <i>Curius Dentatus</i> et <i>Cornelius Lentulus</i> adversum <i>Pyrrhum</i> missi sunt: <i>Curius</i> contra eum pugnavit—in consulatu triumphavit: primus <i>Romam</i> elephantos quatuor duxit. Senec. de brev. vit. c. 13 <i>Primus Curius Dentatus</i> in triumpho duxit elephantos. <i>Pyrrhus</i> proceeded to Sicily towards the end of summer B. C. 278 (conf. a.). He returned to Italy in the spring of 275. He was absent about 27 8^m, he returned in the third year current—τρίτῳ ἔτει—and encountered <i>Curius Dentatus</i>, the consul of U. C. Varr. 479.</p> <p>Prætorship of <i>Hiero</i> from Ol. 126. 2. See F. H. II p. 267 u.</p>
	274	<p>480. <i>M' Curius Dentatus</i> III <i>Serv. Cornelius Me-</i></p> <p><i>M' Curius Dentatus</i> IV cos. II. nitib. et rege <i>Pyrrho a.</i> CDLXXIIX [479 Varr.] Febr. <i>Lentul.</i> cos. de <i>Samniti-</i></p>

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Suidas: Σωσιφάνης Σωσικλέους Συρακούσιος, τραγικός. ἐδίδαξε δράματα ογ', ἐνίκησε δὲ ζ'. ἔστι δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἐκ τῶν ζ' τραγικῶν οἵτινες ὠνομάσθησαν πλειάς. ἐγένετο δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν τελευταίων χρόνων Φιλίππου, οἱ δὲ, 'Αλεξάνδρου τοῦ Μακεδόνης· τελευτᾷ δὲ ριά' Ὀλυμπιάδι, οἱ δὲ, ριδ' [leg. ρκα'—ρκδ'.]· οἱ δὲ ἀκμάσαι αὐτὸν γράφουσι. The account of Suidas, when the numbers are corrected, may be thus explained. *Sosiphanes* was born in the reign of *Philip*, or in the reign of *Alexander*, between B. C. 340 and B. C. 330; and exhibited tragedy in the times of the *Pleias*, in Ol. 121 [B. C. 296], or Ol. 124 [B. C. 284]. For *Sosiphanes* and *Philiscus* see Append. c. 12. *Dionysides* was another of the *Pleias*: Strabo XIV p. 675 (from Tarsus) ποιητὴς τραγωδίας ἄριστος τῶν τῆς Πλειάδος καταριθμουμένων Διονυσίδης. For the *Pleias* conf. a. 259 App. c. 12.

Metrodorus the *Epicurean* died æt. 53 seven years before *Epicurus*: Laërt. X. 23 φασὶ πρὸ ἑπτὰ ἐτῶν αὐτοῦ τελευτῆσαι πεντηκοστὸν τρίτον ἔτος ἄγοντα. Conf. a. 306. 4. *Colotes* and *Idomeneus* were also disciples of *Epicurus*: Laërt. X. 25 ἦν καὶ (μαθητὴς) Πολύαινος Ἀθηνοδῶρου Λαμφακηνὸς, ἐπιεικὴς καὶ φιλικός—Λεοντεύς τε Λαμφακηνὸς ὁμοίως, καὶ ἡ τούτου γυνὴ Θεμίστα, πρὸς ἣν καὶ γέγραφεν ὁ Ἐπίκουρος. ἔτι τε Κολώτης καὶ Ἰδομενέως, καὶ αὐτοὶ Λαμφακηνοί. καὶ οὗτοι μὲν ἐλλόγιμοι. *Colotes* wrote a treatise, to which Plutarch has left a reply: Mor. p. 1107—1127. See App. c. 12. *Idomeneus* flourished in the time of *Soter*: Strabo XIII p. 589 αὐτὸς δ' Ἐπίκουρος τρόπον τινα Λαμφακηνὸς ὑπῆρξε, διατρέψας ἐν Λαμφάκῃ καὶ φίλοις χρησάμενος τοῖς ἀρίστοις τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ταύτῃ, τοῖς περὶ Ἰδομενέα καὶ Λεοντέα.—and survived *Epicurus*: Laërt. X. 22 ἥδη τελευτῶν γράφει πρὸς Ἰδομενέα τήνδε ἐπιστολήν, κ. τ. λ. *Idomeneus* therefore flourished from B. C. 310, when *Epicurus* taught at *Lampsacus* (conf. a. 310), to B. C. 270, when *Epicurus* died; during a period of 40 years. For *Idomeneus* see App. c. 12.

Birth of *Eratosthenes*: Suidas: Ἐρατοσθένης Ἀγλαοῦ, οἱ δὲ, Ἀμβροσίου, Κυρηναῖος, μαθητὴς φιλοσόφου Ἀρίστωνος Χίου [de quo confer Ciceronem Acad. IV. 39. 42 Tusc. V. 9. 11 Sextum Empir. Pyrrhon. I. 234 Logie. I. 12 Eth. 64] γραμματικοῦ δὲ Ἀνσανίου τοῦ Κυρηναίου καὶ Καλλιμάχου τοῦ ποιητοῦ· μετεπέμψθη δὲ ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ τρίτου Πτολεμαίου, καὶ διέτριψε μέχρι τοῦ πέμπτου.—ἐτέχθη δὲ ρκς' Ὀλυμπιάδι, καὶ ἐτελεύτησεν π' ἐτῶν γεγυῶς [conf. a. 194],—μαθητὴν ἐπίσημον καταλιπὼν Ἀριστοφάνην τὸν Βυζάντιον· οὗ πάλιν Ἀρίσταρχος μαθητὴς. Athen. VII p. 281 C Ἐρατοσθένης ὁ Κυρηναῖος, μαθητὴς γενόμενος Ἀρίστωνος τοῦ Χίου, ὃς ἦν εἰς τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Στοᾶς. *Eratosthenes* also knew *Zeno* at Athens: Strabo I p. 15 τοῦ Ζήνωνος τοῦ Κιτιέως γνώριμος γενόμενος Ἀθήνῃσιν. And *Arcesilaüs* and *Bion*: Strabo ibid. ἐγένοντο γὰρ, φησὶν ὁ Ἐρατοσθένης, ὡς οὐδέποτε κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν ὑφ' ἓνα περίβολον καὶ μίαν πόλιν, οἱ κατ' Ἀρίστωνα καὶ Ἀρκεσίλαον ἀνθήσαντες φιλόσοφοι.—ὁ δὲ Ἀρκεσίλαος καὶ Ἀρίστωνα τῶν καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀνθησάντων κορυφαίους τίθησιν· Ἀπελλῆς τε αὐτῶ πολλὸς ἔστι καὶ Βίων. *Eratosthenes* at the death of *Zeno* was at the most sixteen or seventeen years of age, and thirty-four at the death of *Arcesilaüs*.

Birth of *Euphorion*: Suid. Εὐφορίων Πολυμνήστου Χαλκιδεὺς ἀπὸ Εὐβοίας· μαθητὴς ἐν τοῖς φιλοσόφοις Λακύνου καὶ Πυρρᾶνιδος, ἐν δὲ τοῖς ποιητικοῖς Ἀρχεβούλου τοῦ Θηραίου ποιητοῦ.—ἐγεννήθη δὲ ἐν τῇ ρκς'

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>renda Cassiodor. Βενά- κου τὸ β' καὶ Μερένδου Chron. Alex. <i>Dentato</i> <i>III et Merenda</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>bus et L. an. CDLXXIIX K. Mart.</i> Fast. Capitolin. <i>Pyrrhus</i> quits Italy, ἔξαετῇ χρόνον ἀναλώσας [from spring B. C. 280] Plutarch. Pyrrho c. 26. Male Orosius IV. 2 <i>quinto demum anno</i>.</p>
6	<p>273 481. <i>C. Fabius Dorso</i> <i>Licinus C. Claudius Ca-</i> <i>nina II</i> Cassiod. Eu- trop. II. 15 Vell. I. 14. Λικινίου καὶ Καμβίου [L. Καμβίου] Chron. Al. <i>Lu-</i> <i>cino et Cinna</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Embassy from <i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> to Rome: Liv. Epit. 14 <i>Cum</i> <i>Ptolemæo Ægypti rege societas juncta est.</i> Eutrop. II. 15 <i>C. Fabio</i> <i>Licino et C. Claudio Canina</i> coss.—<i>legati Alexandrini a Ptolemæo missi</i> <i>Romam venere, et a Romanis amicitiam quam petierant obtinuerunt.</i> Conf. Zonaram VIII tom. I p. 379 B. <i>Coloniæ deductæ sunt Posidonia et Cosa</i> Liv. Ep. 14. <i>Fabio Dorso</i> <i>et Claudio Canina consulibus</i> Vell. Pat. I. 14.</p>
	<p>272 Ol. 127 U. C. Varr. 482. <i>L. Papirius Cursor II</i> <i>Sp. Carcilius Maximus</i> <i>II</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capi- tolin. Nor. Chron. Alex. Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 6.</p>	<p><i>..... Canina cos. II de neis Samnitibus et B. an. CDXXC</i> [481 Varr.] <i>Quirinalibus [XIII Kal. Mart.]</i> Fast. Capitolin. Death of <i>Pyrrhus</i>: Conf. F. H. II p. 238 note. Noticed by Liv. Epit. 14. War with the Tarentines: Liv. Epit. 14 <i>Carthaginensium classis</i> <i>auxilio Tarentinis venit.—Res contra Lucanos, Samnites, et Bruttios</i> <i>feliciter gestæ.</i> Oros. IV. 3 <i>Tarentini, Pyrrhi morte comperta,—Car-</i> <i>thaginensium auxilia per legatos poscunt atque accipiunt. Conserto præ-</i> <i>lio, vicere Romani.</i> For the triumph of the consuls conf. a. 271.</p>
	<p>271 483. <i>C. Quintius Clau-</i> <i>dus L. Genucius Clepsina</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. <i>Clauo et Clepsina</i> Fast. apud Noris. De Genucio Oros. IV. 3.</p>	<p><i>..... Maximus II cos. II de et Tarenti ... an. CDXXCI</i> [482 Varr.] <i>..... L. Papirius II cos. II de Ta et Bruttieis</i> <i>an. CDXXCI.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Probably towards the end of their year, in the beginning of B. C. 271. Liv. Epit. 15 <i>Legio Campana, quæ Rhegium occupaverat, obsessa,</i> <i>deditione facta, securi percussa est.</i> Orosius IV. 3 <i>Sequenti anno</i> [the year following the Tarentine war]—<i>facinus puniendum Genucio consuli</i></p>

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δλυνμιάδι, ὅτε καὶ Πύρρος ἡττήθη ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων.—εὐπορος δὲ σφόδρα γεγονὼς ἦλθε πρὸς Ἀντίοχον τὸν μέγαν ἐν Συρίᾳ βασιλεύοντα, καὶ προέστη ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τῆς ἐκείνου βιβλιοθήκης, καὶ τελευτήσας ἐκεῖ τέθαιπται ἐν Ἀπαμείᾳ, ὡς δέ τινες, ἐν Ἀντιοχείᾳ. Conf. ann. 241. 221 Append. c. 12.

Death of *Polemo* according to the Armenian version of Eusebius: Conf. F. H. II. 315, 3. In the version of Hieronymus the death of *Polemo* is placed three years lower, at Ol. 127. 3 B. C. 270.

Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 127. 1 *Aratus cognoscitur*. This date agrees with other accounts. *Aratus* and *Alexander Aetolus* flourished at the court of *Antigonos Gonatas*: Vit. Arat. t. I συνὴν Ἀντιγόνῳ τῷ Μακεδόνων βασιλεῖ καὶ Φίλᾳ τῇ τούτου γαμετῇ, συνήκμασε δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ Αἰτωλῷ καὶ Καλλιμάχῳ καὶ Μενάνδρῳ καὶ Φιλητᾷ.—σχολάσας δὲ Περσίῳ [l. Περσαίῳ] τῷ φιλοσόφῳ Ἀθήνῃσι, καὶ συνελθὼν αὐτῷ εἰς Μακεδονίαν μεταπεμφθέντι ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνου [between B. C. 277 and 270. F. H. II p. 368 i], καὶ παρελθὼν εἰς τὸν Ἀντιγόνου καὶ Φίλας γάμον καὶ εὐδοκμήσας, τὸ λοιπὸν τοῦ χρόνου διέτριψεν ἐκεῖσε. Vit. II t. II p. 442 ἐν τοῖς χρόνοις ἐγένετο κατὰ Φιλάδελφον τὸν βασιλέα, συνήκμασε δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ Αἰτωλῷ καὶ Φιλητᾷ, καὶ Διονυσίῳ τῷ φιλοσόφῳ εἰς Ἀθήνας μεταθεμένῳ οὗ καθηγῆσατο τὰ μαθηματικὰ ὁ Ἄρατος. Vita Arat. tom. I ἐσχόλασε Διονυσίῳ τῷ Ἡρακλεώτῃ. Vit. I t. II p. 431 λέγεται ἐσχολακῆναι Διονυσίῳ τῷ Ἡρακλειώτῃ. Vit. III t. II p. 445 ἐκέχρητο Ζήνωνι τῷ Στωϊκῷ φιλοσόφῳ. Suid. Ἄρατος ἀκουστής ἐγένετο γραμματικοῦ μὲν τοῦ Ἐφесίου Μενεκράτους φιλοσόφου δὲ Τίμωνος καὶ Μενεδήμου. For *Menedemus* conf. a. 269. Among those who are here called his contemporaries, *Philetas* and *Menander* probably died in the early youth of *Aratus*: *Callimachus*, on the contrary, was below his time: Vit. Arat. I t. II p. 432 μέμνηται αὐτοῦ Καλλιμάχου ὡς πρεσβυτέρου οὐ μόνον ἐν τοῖς ἐπιγράμμασιν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Πραξιφάνην, παντὶ ἐπαινῶν αὐτὸν ὡς πολυμαθῆ καὶ ἄριστον ποιητήν. The account therefore in Vit. Arat. t. I p. 4 γηραίῳ τῷ Κυρηναίῳ ἐπεβάλλετο—is erroneous; and we may read γηραῖος [sc. Ἄρατος] τῷ Κυρηναίῳ ἐπεβάλλετο, παρ' οὗ καὶ ἐπιγράμματος ἡξιώθη. *Aratus* came between *Philetas* and *Callimachus*: in his youth he conversed with *Philetas* and *Menander*, in his old age with *Callimachus*.

Theocritus was contemporary with *Aratus*, whom he addresses: Idyll. VI. 2 Ἄρατε. Scholiastes: πρὸς τὸν Ἄρατον τὸν ποιητὴν τὸν τὰ Φαινόμενα γράψαντα, φίλον ὄντα, διαλέγεται ὁ Θεόκριτος. ἰσόχρονος γὰρ ἦν αὐτῷ, οὗ καὶ ἀλλαχόθεν μνημονεύει, ἔνθα πρὸς Ἀγεάνακτα τὸν Μιτυληναῖον ὠμίλει.—ἄλλως. εἰκόσ τὸν ἀστρόνομον Ἄρατον εἶναι, ᾧ συγκεχρονῖκε ὁ Θεόκριτος, οὗ μέμνηται καὶ ἐν τοῖς Θαλυσίοις [Id. VII] Ἄρατος δ' ὁ τὰ πάντα φιλαίτατος ἀνέρι τήνῳ [Ἄρατος VII. 98].

Theocritus is thus described: Artemidor. apud Jacobs Anthol. t. I p. 194 Εἰς ἀπὸ τῶν πολλῶν εἰμὶ Συρηκοσίῳ, υἱὸς Πραξαγόρου περικλείτης τε Φιλίνης. Suid. Θεόκριτος Πραξαγόρου καὶ Φιλίνης· οἱ δὲ Σιμιχῶν [Schol. Theocr. VII. 21 Θεόκρ. Σιμιχίδα υἱὸς ὧν Σιμιχίδαν ἑαυτὸν ὀνομάζει πατρωνυμικῶς], Συρακούσιον, οἱ δὲ φασὶ Κῶν· μετόκησε δὲ ἐν Συρακούσαις· οὗτος ἔγραψε τὰ καλούμενα Βουκολικά ἔπη Δωριδί διαλέκτῳ.

Boeckh. Inscr. Gr. No. 225 p. 348 ὁ δῆμος ἐχορήγει, Πυθάρατος ἦρχεν, ἀγωνοθέτης Θρασυκλῆς Θρασύλλου Δεκελεεύς Ἴπποθωτίς παιδῶν ἐνίκα, Θέων Θηβαῖος ἤλπει, Πρόνομος Θηβαῖος ἐδίδασκεν. Idem No. 226 ὁ δῆμος ἐχορήγει, Πυθάρατος ἦρχεν, ἀγωνοθέτης Θρασυκλῆς Θρασύλλου Δεκελεεύς Πανδιονίς ἀνδρῶν ἐνίκα, Νικοκλῆς Ἀμβρακιώτης ἤλπει, Λύσιππος Ἄρκας ἐδίδασκεν.

Zenodotus of *Ephesus* flourished: Suidas: Ζηνόδοτος Ἐφέσιος, ἐποποιὸς καὶ γραμματικὸς, μαθητὴς τοῦ Φιλητᾶ, ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου γεγονὼς τοῦ πρώτου· ὃς καὶ πρῶτος τῶν Ὀμήρου διορθωτῆς ἐγένετο, καὶ τῶν ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ βιβλιοθηκῶν προύστη, καὶ τοὺς παῖδας Πτολεμαίου ἐπαίδενσεν. His master *Philetas* of *Cos*

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>jussum est: qui, obsessa Rheginorum urbe captisque omnibus, ipse quidem in reliquos perfugas et latrones exercuit digna supplicia, Romanos vero milites integræ legionis Romam misit; qui populi jussu medio in foro virgis cæsi securique percussi sunt.</i> Conf. Polyb. I. 7.</p> <p><i>Pytharatus</i> archon at Athens: Laërt. X. 15 Plutarch. Mor. p. 847 D 851 D Cic. de Fato c. 9.</p>
8	<p>270 484. <i>C. Genucius Clepsina Cn. Cornelius Blasio</i> Cassiod. omitted in Chron. Alex. See Introd. p. vi.</p> <p><i>Clepsina II et Læcio</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>... <i>Cornel.</i> <i>cos. de Sassi</i> <i>a. CDXXCIII</i> [484 Varr.] ... Fast. Capitolin. The month is obliterated. But, as the consuls entered upon office in March or April and seem to have triumphed towards the end of their year, the triumph of <i>Cornelius</i> may be rather placed in the beginning of B. C. 269. Conf. annos 271. 267.</p> <p><i>Hiero</i> becomes king of Syracuse: F. H. II p. 267 u.</p>
	<p>269 485. <i>Q. Ogulnius Gallus C. Fabius Pictor</i> Eutrop. II. 16 Chron. Alex. Fast. apud Noris. Omissi a Cassiodoro.</p>	<p>Eutrop. II. 16 <i>Q. Ogulnio C. Fabio Pictore</i> <i>cos. Picentes bellum commovere, et ab insequentibus consulibus P. Sempronio Ap. Claudio victi sunt, et de his triumphatum est.</i> Liv. Ep. 15 <i>Tunc primum populus Romanus argento uti cæpit.</i> Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 3 <i>Argentum signatum est anno urbis 485 Q. Fabio consule: quinque annis ante primum bellum Punicum.</i> Placed by Hieronymus apud Eusebii Chron. anno 1746 B. C. 27$\frac{1}{2}$. By Chron. Pasch. p. 173 D at Ol. 126.$\frac{3}{4}$ <i>cos. Licino et Canina</i> = B. C. 273.</p>
	<p>268 Ol. 128 U. C. Varr. 486. <i>P. Sempronius Sophus Ap. Claudius Rufus</i> Vell. Pat. I. 14 Eutrop. II. 16 Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. <i>Sofa et Ruffo</i> Nor. De <i>Sempronio</i> Oros. IV. 4.</p>	<p>The conquest of the Picene district is completed: conf. a. 269. Liv. Ep. 15. Orosius IV. 4 <i>Sempronius consul adversus Picentes duxit exercitum.</i> Velleius I. 14 <i>Interjecto quinquennio [post Fabium Dorsonem et Claudium Caninam consules] Sempronio Sopho et Appio Cæci filio</i> <i>cos. Ariminum, Beneventum coloni missi; et suffragii ferendi jus Sabinis datum.</i> Eutropius II. 16 <i>Condite a Romanis civitates Ariminum in Gallia et Beneventum in Samnio.</i> Livius Ep. 15 <i>Colonie deductæ Ariminum in Piceno Beneventum in Samnio.</i></p>
	<p>267 487. <i>M. Atilius Regulus L. Julius Libo</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 17 Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Noris.</p>	<p>..... <i>onius</i> <i>de Peicentibus</i> ... <i>CDXXCV</i> [486 Varr.] ... <i>Ap. Claudius</i> <i>cos. de Peicen.</i> <i>CDXXCV.</i> ... Fast. Capitolin. Perhaps towards the close of their year, the beginning of B. C. 267. Eutrop. II. 17 <i>M. Atilio Regulo L. Julio Libone</i> <i>cos. Sallentinis in Apulia bellum indictum est: captique sunt cum civitate simul Brundisini, et de his triumphatum est.</i> Conf. a. 266.</p>
	<p>266 488. <i>N. Fabius Pictor</i></p>	<p><i>M. Atilius</i> <i>cos. de Sallentineis an. CDXXCVI</i> [487 Varr.]</p>

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is thus described: Suid. Φιλητᾶς Κῶος, υἱὸς Τηλέφου, ὃν ἐπὶ τε Φιλίππου καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου, γραμματικὸς κριτικός.—ἐγένετο δὲ καὶ διδάσκαλος τοῦ δευτέρου Πτολεμαίου. He might therefore flourish B. C. 336—290. See Appendix c. 12. and *Zenodotus* his disciple might be already eminent at the close of the reign of *Soter*; cir. B. C. 290. But *Aristophanes* when a boy heard *Zenodotus*: conf. a. 256. and *Aristophanes* flourished B. C. 200: conf. a. which extends the life of *Zenodotus* to the time of the third *Ptolemy*. He probably therefore flourished during a space of fifty years, B. C. 290—240. See Append. c. 12. Grammaticus MS. apud Meineke Quæst. Scen. III p. 3 *Alexander Ætolus et Lycophron Chalcidensis et Zenodotus Ephesius impulsu regis Ptolemæi Philadelphī cognomento—artis poëtices libros in unum collegerunt et in ordinem reduxerunt, Alexander tragœdias, Lycophron comœdias, Zenodotus vero Homeri poemata.* This passage confirms these dates for *Zenodotus* by placing his recension of *Homer* in the reign of *Philadelphus*, and refutes those who have placed it in the reign of *Soter*.

Birth of *Aratus* of *Sicyon*: conf. a. 251. 2.

Death of *Epicurus* æt. 72 ἐπὶ Πυθαράτου: Laërt. X. 15 Cic. de Fato c. 9. On the 10th of *Gamelion*: *Antiochus* apud Clem. Al. Strom. I p. 309 B. [Jan. B. C. 270] He was succeeded by *Hermachus*: Laërt. X. 24 ὁ διαδεξάμενος αὐτὸν Ἑρμαχὸς Ἀγεμάρχου Μιτυληναῖος ἀνὴρ, πατρὸς μὲν πένητος τὰς δὲ ἀρχὰς προσέχων ῥητορικοῖς. *Epicuri testamentum* apud Laërt. X. 16. 17 κατὰ τὰδε δίδωμι τὰ ἑμαντοῦ πάντα Ἀμνυνομάχῳ Φιλοκράτους Βατῆθιν καὶ Τιμοκράτει Δημητρίῳ Ποταμίῳ—ἐφ' ᾧ τε τὸν μὲν κῆπον καὶ τὰ προσόυτα αὐτῷ παρέξουσιν Ἑρμάχῳ Ἀγεμάρχου Μιτυληναίῳ καὶ τοῖς συμφιλοσοφοῦσιν αὐτῷ, καὶ οἷς ἂν Ἑρμαχὸς καταλίπῃ διαδόχοις τῆς φιλοσοφίας, ἐνδιατρίβειν κατὰ φιλοσοφίαν. Laërt. X. 15 (φησὶν Ἀπολλόδωρος ἐν χρονικοῖς) τὴν σχολὴν διαδέξασθαι Ἑρμαχὸν Ἀγεμάρχου Μιτυληναῖον. Laërtius X. 25 names the successive teachers in this school: Πολύστρατος ὁ διαδεξάμενος Ἑρμαχὸν ὃν διεδέξατο Διονύσιος ὃν Βασιλίδης. Idem VII. 35: conf. a. 79. *Lyco* succeeds *Strato*: conf. a. 287. 3.

Antagoras flourished with *Aratus* at the court of *Antigonus*: conf. a. 272. *Arati Vit.* III tom. II p. 444 Ἀρατος παρ' Ἀντιγόνῳ διέτριβεν—καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ Περσεὺς [I. Περσαῖος] ὁ Στωϊκὸς καὶ Ἀνταγόρας ὁ Ῥόδιος ὁ τὴν Θηβαΐδα ποιήσας, καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Αἰτωλός· ὡς αὐτὸς φησιν ὁ Ἀντίγονος ἐν τοῖς περὶ Ἱερώνυμον. Pausan. I. 2, 3 παρὴν Ἀντιγόνῳ Μακεδόνων ἄρχοντι Ἀνταγόρας Ῥόδιος καὶ Σολεὺς Ἀρατος. He is mentioned with *Aratus* by Laërt. II. 133. ἡσπάζετο δὲ (Μενέδημος) καὶ Ἀρατον καὶ Ἀνκόφρονα τὸν τῆς τραγῳδίας ποιητὴν, καὶ τὸν Ῥόδιον Ἀνταγόραν. The epigram of *Antagoras* apud Laërt. IV. 21 was written after the deaths of *Polemo* and *Crates*: consequently after B. C. 270. See Append. c. 12.

Manetho was already known in the reign of *Soter*: see Append. c. 12. But his Αἰγυπτιακά were composed after the work of *Berosus*, in the reign of *Philadelphus*: Syncell. p. 18 C Μανεθῷ ὁ Σεβεννύτης ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ μιαιῶν ἱερῶν μετὰ Βηρωσσὸν γενόμενος ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου γράφει τῷ αὐτῷ Πτολεμαίῳ ψευδηγορῶν καὶ αὐτὸς, ὡς ὁ Βηρωσσὸς, περὶ δυναστειῶν ἑκατὶδεκα, ἧτοι θεῶν τῶν μηδέποτε γεγυῶτων ἐπτά· οἳ, φησι, διαγεγόνασιν ἐπὶ ἔτη χίλια ἑνακόσια ὀγδοήκοντα πέντε κ. τ. λ. Idem p. 40 B Μανεθῷ τοῦ Σεβεννύτου, ὃς ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ εἰδωλείων χρηματίσας—προσεφώνησε τῷ αὐτῷ Φιλαδέλφῳ βασιλεῖ δευτέρῳ Πτολεμαίῳ ἐν τῇ βίβλῳ τῆς Σώθους γράφων οὕτως· “Βασιλεῖ μεγάλῳ Πτολεμαίῳ Φιλαδέλφῳ σεβαστῷ, Μανεθῷ ἀρχιερεὺς καὶ γραμματεὺς τῶν κατ' Αἴγυπτον ἱερῶν ἀδύτων, γένει Σεβεννύτης ὑπάρχων, Ἡλιουπολίτης, τῷ δεσπότη μου “Πτολεμαίῳ χαίρειν.” κ. τ. λ. See Append. c. 12.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<i>D. Junius Pera</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Noris. Φαβίου Πίκτηρος καὶ Πέ- ρα [I. Πέρα] Chron. Alex.	<i>VIII</i> <i>L. Julius Libo</i> cos. de Sallentineis ann. <i>CDXXCVI</i> , <i>VII</i> <i>K. Febr.</i> Fast. Capitolin. <i>Sallentini in deditionem accepti</i> Liv. Ep. 15. <i>D. Junius Pera</i> cos. de Sassinatibus an. <i>CDXXCVII</i> [488 Varr.] <i>V</i> <i>K. Octobr.</i> <i>N. Fabius Pictor</i> cos. de Sassinatibus an. <i>CDXXCVII</i> . <i>III Non. Oct.</i> Fast. Capitolin.
265	489. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus Gurges III</i> <i>L. Mamilius Vitulus</i> Zonar. VIII p. 380 D Chron. Alex. Fast. apud Noris. Omissi a Cassiodoro.	<i>N. Fabius Pictor</i> II cos. de Sallentineis Messapieisque an. <i>CDXXCVII</i> [488 Varr.] <i>K. Febr. D. Junius Pera</i> II cos. de Sallentineis Messapieisque an. <i>CDXXCVII</i> Non. Febr. Fast. Capitolin. Zonaras VIII p. 380 D ἐπὶ Κυντῶν Φαβίου καὶ Αἰμιλίου ὑπάτων πρὸς Οὐλσινίους ἐστράτευσαν ἐπ' ἐλευθερίᾳ αὐτῶν. <i>Duce Fabio Gurgite</i> Florus I, 21. In Zonaras for Αἰμιλίου leg. Μαμλίου. Conf. a. 262. 1. ubi item Αἰμίλιος pro Μαμλίου apud Zonaram.
264	Ol. 129 U. C. Varr. 490. <i>Ap. Claudius Caudez M. Fulvius Flaccus</i> Gell. XVII. 21, 40 Cassiodor. Nor. Eutrop. II. 18 Vell. I. 12 Fast. Capitolin. Val. Max. II. 4, 7. <i>Ap. Claudius Q. Fabius</i> Oros. IV. 7. Θανγάτου καὶ Φλάκκου Chron. Alex. De <i>Appio Claudio</i> Polyb. I. 11 Zonaras VIII p. 382 C 384 Liv. XXXI. 1.	First Punie war: Polyb. I. 11. 12 Gell. XVII. 21, 40. Eutropius II. 18 <i>Contra Afros bellum susceptum est primum Ap. Claudio Q. Fulvio</i> coss. In <i>Sicilia contra eos pugnatum est, et Ap. Claudius de Afris et rege Siciliae Hierone triumphavit.</i> Conf. Liv. Epit. 16. Liv. XXXI. 1 <i>Quadringenti octoginta octo anni a condita urbe ad Ap. Claudium consulem, qui primum bellum Carthaginiensibus intulit.</i> The copies of Livy appear to have CCCCLXXVIII. for which some substitute CCCCLXXXVIII. Conf. Drakenb. ad locum. U. C. 488 [Caton. = U. C. 490 Varr.] seems to be the true date of Livy, if, as appears from other passages, he followed the Catonian computation. <i>M. Fulvius Flaccus</i> cos. de Vulsiniensibus an. <i>CDXXCIX</i> [490 Varr.] <i>K. Nov.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Gladiators first exhibited: Val. Max. II. 4, 7 <i>Gladiatorium munus primum Romæ datum in foro Boario, Ap. Claudio M. Fulvio consulibus; dederunt M. et D. Bruti funebri memoria patris cineres honorando.</i> Liv. Ep. 16 <i>D. Junius Brutus munus gladiatorium in honorem defuncti patris edidit primum.</i> <i>Diognetus</i> archon at Athens: see col. 3.
263	491. <i>M' Valerius Maximus M' Otacilius Crassus</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 19 Polyb. I. 16, 1 Zonar. VIII p. 384 D Fast. Capitol. Chron. Alex. Nor. De <i>Valerio</i> Plinius H. N. VII. 60. in hoc honore <i>Messal. appel. e.</i> Fast. Capitolin.	<i>Hiero</i> makes peace with the Romans: <i>petenti pax data est</i> Liv. Epit. 16. Conf. F. H. II p. 267 u. Zonaras VIII p. 384 D—385 B περαιωθέντες οὖν ὁ τε Μάξιμος Οὐαλέριος καὶ ὁ Ὀκτακίλιος Κράστος καὶ διὰ τῆς νήσου ὁμοῦ τε πορευόμενοι καὶ διχῇ, πολλοὺς ὁμολογία παρεστήσαντο. ὥς δὲ τὰ πλείω ὑκείωντο, πρὸς τὰς Συρακούσας ὤρμησαν καὶ ὁ Ἰέρων φοβηθεὶς διεκηνκεύσατο σφίσι τὰς πόλεις τε ἅς ἀφῆρητο ἀποδιδούς καὶ χρήματα ὑπισχνούμενος καὶ τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους ἐλευθερῶν, καὶ ἔτυχεν ἐπὶ τούτοις σπονδῶν.—καὶ οἱ μὲν ὑπατοὶ διὰ τὸν χειμῶνα εἰς τὸ Ῥήγιον ἀπῆραν. Conf. Eutropium II. 19.
262	492. <i>L. Postumius Megellus Q. Mamilius Vitulus</i> Cassiod. Polyb. I. 17, 6 Fast. Capitolin. Ποστούμιος Ἀλβίνος, Κύ-	<i>M' Valerius Maxim. Messalla</i> cos. de Pæneis et rege Siculor. <i>Hierone</i> an. <i>CDXC</i> [491 Varr.] <i>XVI</i> <i>K. April.</i> Fast. Capitolin. The two consuls besiege Agrigentum: Polyb. I. 17. The siege lasts about seven months: Polyb. I. 18, 6 πέντε μὲν οὖν ἔως μηνῶν ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν διέμενον. c. 19, 6 δύο μὲν μηνῶν ἔμενον ἐπὶ τῶν ὑποκειμένων. or

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End of the history of *Dionysius*: Dionys. Ant. I p. 22 καταβιβάζω τὴν διήγησιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ πρώτου Φοινικοῦ πολέμου, τὴν γενομένην ἐνιαυτῷ τρίτῳ τῆς ὀγδόης καὶ εἰκοστῆς ἐπὶ ταῖς ἑκατὸν ὀλυμπιάσιν. In reality the war began a year later: in spring Ol. 128. 4. *Timæus* finished at the same period: conf. a. 264.

The *Parian Marble* ended with this date: Ep. 1 ἀνέγραψα τοὺς ἀν ἀρχάμ .. os ἀπὸ Κέκροπος, τοῦ πρώτου βασιλεύσαντος Ἀθηνῶν, ἕως ἄρχοντος ἐμ Πάρῳ νάνακτος Ἀθήνησιν δὲ Διογνήτου. *Diognetus* was 93 years after *Agathocles* B. C. 357 (Ep. 77), 104 after *Nausigenes* B. C. 368 (Ep. 75), 107 after *Phrasiclides* B. C. 371 (Ep. 73), 116 after *Pytheas* B. C. 380 (Ep. 70), 144 after *Euctemon* B. C. 408 (Ep. 63). These coincidences fix *Diognetus* to B. C. 264.

End of the history of *Timæus*; where the *Preparation of Polybius* begins: Polyb. I. 5 ὑποθησόμεθα ταύτης ἀρχὴν τῆς βίβλου τὴν πρώτην διάβασιν ἐξ Ἰταλίας Ῥωμαίων αὕτη δ' ἐστὶ συνεχὴς μὲν τοῖς ἀφ' ὧν Τίμαιος ἀπέλιπε, πίπτει δὲ κατὰ τὴν ἐνάτην καὶ εἰκοστὴν πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν ὀλυμπιάδα [coss. Ap. *Claudio M. Fulvio*: conf. Polyb. I. 11. 12]. *Timæus* might therefore end with Ol. 128. 3 and *Polybius* begin with spring B. C. 264 the close of Ol. 128. 4. conf. a. 146. *Timæus* lived to the age of 96: *Lucian. Macrob.* c. 22 Τίμαιος ὁ Ταυρομενείτης ἐξ καὶ ἐνενήκοντα. He was banished from Sicily by *Agathocles*: *φυγαδευθεὶς ὑπ' Ἀγαθοκλέους ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας* *Diod. tom. IX* p. 279. and passed his exile at Athens: *Plutarch. Mor.* p. 605 C (συνέγραψε) Τίμαιος ὁ Ταυρομενείτης ἐν Ἀθήναις where he had lived fifty years when he wrote his 34th book: *Polyb. Vatican.* p. 393 Τίμαιος φησὶν ἐν τῇ τριακοστῇ καὶ τετάρτῃ βίβλῳ "Πεντήκοντα συνεχῶς ἔτη διατρέψας Ἀθήνησι ξενιτεύων, καὶ πάσης ὁμολογουμένως ἄπειρος ἐγενόμην "πολεμικῆς χρείας." *Ibid.* p. 389 ἀποκαθίσας Ἀθήνησι σχεδὸν ἔτη πεντήκοντα, καὶ πρὸς τοῖς τῶν προγεγονότων ὑπομνήμασι γενόμενος, ὑπέλαβε τὰς μεγίστας ἀφορμὰς ἀγειν [f. ἔχειν] πρὸς τὴν ἱστορίαν. His thirty-eighth book is quoted by *Suidas* v. φ τὸ ἱερὸν πύρ κ. τ. λ. Τίμαιος ἐν λη' ἱστορίων, ὡς "οἱ περὶ "Δημοκλείδην κατὰ Δημοχάρους εἶπον," κ. τ. λ. He probably therefore lived some years after that period of fifty years. For more particulars concerning *Timæus* see App. c. 12.

Death of *Zeno*, according to *Eusebius* Ol. 129. 1: *F. H. II* p. 368 i. The Armenian Version however places the date of *Eusebius* one Olympiad higher: Ol. 128. 1 B. C. 267. *Zeno* was succeeded by *Cleanthes*: *Simplicius ad Epicteti Enchir.* p. 522 Κλεάνθους τοῦ στωικοῦ, τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσσοῦ ὃς μαθητὴς μὲν ἐγένετο Ζήνωνος διδάσκαλος δὲ Χρυσίππου. τούτου καὶ ἀνδρῖαντα θαυμαστὸν ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ Ἀσσῷ ἔθεασάμην, δόγματι τῆς Ῥωμαίων συγκλήτου πρὸς τιμὴν τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἀνατεθέντα. For the succession of *Cleanthes* conf. a. 207 *Append. v. Cleanthes* *F. H. II.* 280. 3.

Dionysius of Heraclea, or *Metathemenus*, who lived to about eighty—βιοὺς πρὸς τὰ ὀγδοήκοντα *Laërt. VII.* 167—and in his old age deserted the sect of *Zeno*—γηραιὸς ἀποστὰς τῶν τῆς στοᾶς λόγων *Athen. VII* p. 281 d, and who is mentioned by *Cicero Acad. IV.* 22 *Fin. V.* 31 *Athenæus X* p. 437 e *Lucian tom. VII* p. 74—82, appears from the anecdote in *Cic. Tusc. Quæst. II.* 25 to have survived *Zeno*. See *Append. c.* 12.

The death of *Philemon* the comic poet æt. 97 is mentioned *Diod. tom. IX* p. 318 in conjunction with the siege of Agrigentum. It may therefore be placed in this year. Conf. a. 330. 4.

Timosthenes flourished in the reign of *Philadelphus*: *Marcian. Heracleot.* p. 63 οἱ δοκοῦντες ταῦτα μετὰ λόγων ἐξητακῆναι Τιμοσθένης ὁ Ῥόδιος ἐστίν, ἀρχικυβερνήτης τοῦ δευτέρου Πτολεμαίου γεγενηὸς, καὶ μετ' ἐκείνου Ἐρατοσθένης, ὃν βῆτα ἐκάλεσαν οἱ τοῦ μουσείου προστάντες. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Πυθέας τε ὁ

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Ἰντος Αἰμίλιος Zonaras VIII p. 385 B. Conf. a. 265. 2. Ἀλβίνου καὶ Βιτούλλου Chron. Alex. <i>Megello et Vitulo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>six : Diod. tom. IX p. 319 ἐξ μηνῶν παρακαθίσαντες—παρέλαβον Ἀκράγαντα. Zonaras VIII p. 385 B ἐλθόντες εἰς Σικελίαν οἱ ὑπατοὶ ἐπ' Ἀκράγαντα ὤρμησαν, κἀνταῦθα Ἀννίβαν τὸν Γίσκωνος ἐπολιόρκουν. Surrender of Agrigentum : Polyb. I. 19. The siege had commenced ἀκμαζούσης τῆς τοῦ σίτου συναγωγῆς Polyb. I. 17, 9. and, after the surrender, οἱ μὲν ὑπατοὶ πρὸς τὴν Μεσσήνην διὰ τὸν χειμῶνα ἀνεχώρησαν Zonaras VIII p. 386 B. The siege appears to have lasted from June to December.</p> <p>Birth of <i>Antigonos Doson</i> : who died B. C. 220 at the age of forty-two. See Appendix c. 2 F. H. II p. 242 q.</p>
12	<p>261 493. <i>L. Valerius Flaccus T. Otacilius Crassus</i> Polyb. I. 20, 4 Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Nor.</p>	
	<p>260 Ol. 130 U. C. Varr. 494. <i>Cn. Corn. Scipio Asina C. Duilius</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 20 Liv. Ep. 17 Polyb. I. 21. 22 Zonar. VIII p. 386 D Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 7 Chron. Alex. Nor. De <i>Cornelio</i> Val. Max. VI. 6, 2. 9, 11 Liv. Ep. 17 Polyæn. VI. 16, 5.</p>	<p>The Romans first prepare a fleet : Polyb. I. 20. 21. Eutropius II. 20 <i>Quinto anno belli Punici—primum Romani C. Duilio et Cn. Cornelio Asina coss. in mari dimicaverunt, paratis navibus rostratis quas Liburnas vocant. Consul Cornelius fraude deceptus est</i> [cf. Polyb. I. 21]: <i>Duilius commisso prælio Carthaginensium ducem vicit, XXXI naves cepit, XIV mersit, VII millia hostium cepit, tria millia occidit.</i> Cf. Polyb. I. 22. 23 Liv. Epit. 17 Zonar. VIII p. 387. After the victory, <i>Duilius</i> τὸ πρῶτον προσλαβὼν τοὺς τε Ἑγεσταλοὺς ἐρρύσατο, μηδ' εἰς χεῖρας αὐτῷ τοῦ Ἀμίλκα ἐλθεῖν ὑπομείναντος, καὶ τὰ φίλῳ τὰ ἄλλα ἐβεβαιώσατο καὶ εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην τοῦ θέρους παρελθόντος ἀνεκομίσθη. Zonar. <i>ibid.</i></p>
	<p>259 495. <i>L. Cornelius Scipio C. Aquillius Florus</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 20 Fast. Capitolin. Noris. Oros. IV. 7 Chron. Alex. Zonar. VIII p. 387 D. De <i>Cornelio</i> Val. Max. V. 1, 2.</p>	<p><i>C. Duilius cos. primus navalem de Sicul. et classe Pœnica egit an. CDXCIII</i> [494 Varr.]. <i>K. Interkalar.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Liv. Ep. 17 <i>Primus omnium Romanorum ducum navalis victoriæ duxit triumphum.</i> <i>Ibid. L. Cornelius consul in Sardinia et Corsica contra Sardos et Corsos et Hannonem Pœnorum ducem feliciter pugnavit.</i> Eutrop. II. 20 <i>C. Aquillio Floro L. Scipione coss. Scipio Corsicam et Sardiniam vastavit, multa millia inde captivorum abduxit, triumphum egit.</i> Cf. a. 258. Zonaras VIII p. 387 D εἰ μὴ Γάιος Φλώρος Ἀμίλκαν ἐπέσχευ ἐκεῖ χειμάσας, τὴν Σικελίαν ἂν κατεστρέψατο ἅπασαν. Λεύκιος δὲ Σκιπίων ὁ συνάρχων αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ Σαρδῶ καὶ ἐπὶ Κύρνον ἐστράτευσε.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Μασσαλιώτης [see Appendix c. 12], καὶ Ἰσίδωρος ὁ Χαρακηνός, καὶ Σώσανδρος ὁ κυβερνήτης, τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἰνδικὴν γράψας, Σιμίας τε ὁ τῆς οἰκουμένης ἐκθεὶς τὸν περίπλουν· ἔτι μὴν Ἀπελλᾶς ὁ Κυρηναῖος, καὶ Εὐθυμένης ὁ Μασσαλιώτης [quoted by Seneca N. Q. IV. 2 Plutarch Plac. Phil. IV. 1 p. 897 Athenæus II p. 282 Schweigh.], καὶ Φίλεας ὁ Ἀθηναῖος [c. 12], καὶ Ἀνδροσθένης ὁ Ἰάσιος [c. 12], καὶ Κλέων ὁ Σικελιώτης [c. 12], Εὐδοξός τε ὁ Ῥόδιος, καὶ Ἄννων ὁ Καρχηδόσιος, οἱ μὲν μερῶν τινῶν οἱ δὲ τῆς ἐντὸς πάσης θαλάσσης οἱ δὲ τῆς ἐκτὸς περίπλουν ἀναγράφαντες, οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ Σκύλαξ ὁ Καρυανδεὺς [c. 12], καὶ Βοτθαῖος.—μετὰ δὲ τούτων τοὺς πλείστους Ἀρτεμίδωρος ὁ Ἐφέσιος γεωγράφος [conf. a. 103], καὶ Στράβων, γεωγραφίαν ὁμοῦ καὶ περίπλουν συντεθεικότες, Μένιππός τε ὁ Περγαμηνὸς διάπλους γράψας, ἀκριβέστεροι δοκοῦσι πάντων τῶν προειρημένων τυγχάνειν.—Τιμοσθένης μὲν γὰρ ἔτι τῶν πλείστων τῆς θαλάσσης ἀγνοουμένων μερῶν, τῷ Ῥωμαίῳ μηδέπω πολέμῳ κεκρατηκέναι τούτων, περὶ νήσων συγγράψας βιβλία οὐ πᾶσιν ἀκριβῶς ἐπεξῆλθε τοῖς ἔθνεσι.—τούτων δὲ τῶν βιβλίων ἐπιτομὴν ἐν ἐνὶ πεποίηται βιβλίῳ· εἴτ' ἐν ἐτέρῳ πάλιν ἐνὶ τῶν καλουμένων σταδισμῶν ἐπιδρομὴν τινα συνέγραψεν. ἐν ἄσπιδι δὲ τούτοις οὐδὲν τέλειον οὐδὲ σαφὲς ἀπαγγεῖλαι δεδύνηται. Ἐρατοσθένης δὲ ὁ Κυρηναῖος οὐκ οἶδα τί παθὼν τὸ Τιμοσθένους μετέγραψε βιβλίον βραχέα τινα προσθεῖς· ὥς μὴδὲ τοῦ προοιμίου τοῦ μνημονευθέντος ἀποσχέσθαι, ἀλλ' αὐταῖς λέξεσι κακέينو τοῦ οἰκείου προθεῖναι συγγράμματος. Strabo IX p. 421 ἐμελοποίησε μὲν οὖν Τιμοσθένης ὁ ναύαρχος τοῦ δευτέρου Πτολεμαίου, ὁ καὶ τοὺς λιμένας συντάξας ἐν δέκα βίβλοις.

13

Persæus the disciple of *Zeno* flourished: Laërt. VII. 6 ἦν Δημητρίου μὲν υἱὸς Κιτιεὺς δὲ τὸ γένος, καὶ ἥκαζε κατὰ τὴν τριακοστὴν καὶ ἑκατοστὴν ὀλυμπιάδα, ἤδη γέροντος οὗτος Ζήνωνος. Idem VII. 36 μαθηταὶ δὲ Ζήνωνος πολλοὶ μὲν, ἔνδοξοι δὲ Περσαῖος Δημητρίου Κιτιεὺς, ὃν οἱ μὲν γνώριμον αὐτοῦ οἱ δὲ οἰκέτην [conf. Bionem apud Athen. IV p. 162 d] ἕνα τῶν εἰς βιβλιογραφίαν πεμπομένων αὐτῷ παρὰ Ἀντιγόνου, οὗ καὶ τροφεὺς ἦν τοῦ παιδὸς Ἀλκονόεως. κ.τ.λ. Suidas: Περσαῖος Κιτιεὺς, φιλοσόφος Στωϊκός· ἐπεκλήθη καὶ Δωρόθεος. ἦν δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν χρόνων Ἀντιγόγου τοῦ Γουατᾶ, υἱοῦ Δημητρίου, μαθητῆς καὶ θρεπτὸς Ζήνωνος τοῦ φιλοσόφου. He commanded at Corinth for *Antigonus* in B. C. 243: conf. a.

Death of *Zeno*, according to Laërtius: F. H. II p. 368 i.

Lycophron seems to have completed the Ἀλεξάνδρα not only after the treaty of the Romans with *Philadelphus* in B. C. 273 (conf. a. 273. 2) but after the first naval victories of the Romans. Hence his expression v. 1229 Γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης σκῆπτρα καὶ μοναρχίαν λαβόντες—*Lycophron* was contemporary with *Aratus* and *Antagoras*: conf. a. 269. He is thus described: Suidas: Λυκόφρων Χαλκιδεὺς ἀπὸ Εὐβοίας, υἱὸς Σωκλέους, θέσει δὲ Λύκου τοῦ Ῥηγίνου, γραμματικὸς καὶ ποιητὴς τραγῳδιῶν. ἔστι γοῦν εἰς τῶν ἐπὶ τῶν οἴτινες πλειὰς ὠνομάσθησαν. Schol. Hephaest. p. 53 ἐπὶ τὰ γὰρ λέγονται εἶναι τραγῳδοί, διὸ καὶ πλειὰς ὠνομάσθησαν· ὧν εἰς ἔστιν οὗτος ὁ Φίλικος· ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου δὲ γεγόνασιν οὗτοι, ἄριστοι τραγικοί· εἰσὶ δὲ οὗτοι· Ὅμηρος νεώτερος, Σωσίθεος, Λυκόφρων, Ἀλέξανδρος, Φίλικος, Διονυσιάδης, Αἰαντιάδης. Alius Scholiastes p. 185 ἐπὶ τῶν χρόνων Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου ἐπὶ τὰ ἄριστοι γεγόνασι τραγικοί· οὗς πλειάδας ἐκάλεσαν διὰ τὸ λαμπροὺς εἶναι ἐν τῇ τραγικῇ ὥσπερ ἄστρα τὰ ἐν τῇ πλειάδι· εἰσὶ δὲ οὗτοι· Ὅμηρος, οὐχ ὁ ποιητὴς, ἀλλ' υἱὸς Μυροῦς τῆς Βυζαντίας ποιητρίδος· καὶ Σωσίθεος, καὶ Λυκόφρων, καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος, καὶ Αἰαντιάδης, καὶ Σωσιφάνης, καὶ Φιλίσκος. See Appendix. c. 12. *Lycophron* probably began to be distinguished, like his contemporaries of the *Pleias*, in the beginning of the reign of *Philadelphus* B. C. 280: conf. a. 278. and continued in reputation at least to B. C. 250, during the first years of the first Punic war, a period of thirty years.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
258	<p>496. <i>A. Atilius Calatinus</i> <i>C. Sulpicius Paterculus</i> Cassiod. Polyb. I. 24, 9 Zonar. VIII p. 389 Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Noris. De <i>Calatino</i> Oros. IV. 8 Liv. Ep. 17.</p>	<p><i>L. Cornelius Scipio</i> cos. de <i>Pæneis et Sardin. Corsica an. CDXCIV</i> [495 Varr.] <i>V Id. Mart.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Polybius I. 24 τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ στρατόπεδα τῶν Ῥωμαίων κατὰ μὲν τὸν ἐξῆς ἐνιαυτὸν [the year after the victory of <i>Duilius</i>] οὐδὲν ἄξιον ἔπραξαν λόγον· τότε δὲ προσδεξάμενοι τοὺς ἐπικαθεσταμένους ἄρχοντας Ἀῦλον Ἀτίλιον καὶ Γάϊον Σουλπίκιον ὥρμησαν ἐπὶ τὸν Πάνορμον, διὰ τὸ τὰς Καρχηδονίων δυνάμεις ἐκεῖ παραχειμάζειν. Liv. Ep. 17 <i>Atilius Calatinus consul, quum in locum iniquum a Pænis circumsessum temere duxisset exercitum, M. Calpurnii tribuni militum virtute et opera evasit.</i> Conf. Zonaram VIII p. 388 D 389 A Orosium IV. 8.</p> <p><i>C. Aquilius Florus</i> procos. de <i>Pæneis an. CDXCV</i> [496 Varr.] <i>IIII Non. Oct. C. Sulpicius Paterculus</i> cos. de <i>Pæneis et Sardeis an. CDXCV. III N. ...</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p>
257	<p>497. <i>C. Atilius Regulus</i> <i>Cn. Cornelius Blasio</i> II Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Fast. apud Noris. <i>Cn. Cornelius C. Atilius</i> <i>Serranus</i> Cassiod.</p>	<p>Polyb. I. 25 τῷ δ' ἐξῆς ἐνιαυτῷ Γάϊος Ἀτίλιος ὁ στρατηγὸς τῶν Ῥωμαίων πρὸς Τυνδαρίδα καθορμισθεὶς, καὶ συνθεασάμενος ἀτάκτως παραπλέοντα τὸν τῶν Καρχηδονίων στόλον, παραγγείλας τοῖς ἰδίοις πληρώμασιν ἔπεσθαι τοῖς ἡγουμένοις, αὐτὸς ὥρμησε πρὸ τῶν ἄλλων κ. τ. λ.—ἐκ δὲ ταύτης τῆς ναυμαχίας ἀμφοτέροι νομίζοντες ἐφάμιλλον πεποιήσθαι τὸν κίνδυνον ὥρμησαν ὁλοσχερέστερον ἐπὶ τὸ συνίστασθαι ναυτικὰς δυνάμεις.</p>
256	<p>Ol. 131 U. C. Varr. 498. <i>L. Manlius Vulso Longus. Q. Cædicius</i> in mag. mort. e. in ejus locum factus est <i>M. Atilius Regulus</i> II Fast. Capitolin. <i>Q. Cædicius L. Manlius</i> Cassiod. <i>M. Atilius Regulus et L. Manlius</i> Liv. XXIX. 28 Eutrop. II. 21. Βούλσωνος καὶ Δεκίου [I. καὶ Καϊδεκίου] Chron. Alex. <i>Longo et Regulo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>A. Atilius Calatinus</i> pr. ex <i>Sicilia de Pænis an. CDXCVI</i> [497 Varr.] <i>XIIII K. F. C. Atilius Regulus</i> cos. de <i>Pænis navalem egit VIII. CDXCVI</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>Liv. Epit. 17 <i>Atilius Regulus consul, victis navali prælio Pænis, in Africam trajecit.</i> Eutrop. II. 21 <i>L. Manlio Vulsoni M. Atilio Regulo</i> coss. bellum in <i>Africam translatum est: contra Hamilcarem Carthaginensium ducem in mari pugnatum, victusque est</i> [Conf. Polyb. I. 26—29 Zonar. VIII p. 390 A].—<i>Consules usque ad Carthaginem processerunt, multisque vastatis, Manlius victor Romam rediit.—Atilius Regulus in Africa remansit.</i> Polybius I. 29, 9 ὁ μὲν οὖν Μάρκος ἔμεινε ὑπολειπόμενος ναὺς τετταράκοντα καὶ πεζοὺς μυρίους καὶ πεντακισχιλίου ἵππεῖς δὲ πεντακοσίους· ὁ δὲ Λεύκιος ἀναλαβὼν τὰ πληρώματα καὶ τὸ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων πλήθος—ἦκεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην. Zonaras VIII p. 390 C χειμῶνος δὲ ἐπιγενομένου Μάλλιος μὲν εἰς Ῥώμην σὺν τῇ λείᾳ ἀνέπλευσε Ῥήγουλος δὲ ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ ὑπέμεινε. Confer Orosium IV. 8 Val. Max. IV. 4, 6.</p> <p><i>L. Manlius Vulso Long. cos. de Pænis navalem egit VII. an. CDXCVII</i> [498 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. Probably in the beginning of B. C. 255.</p> <p>Pausan. V. 8, 3 συνέθεσαν δὲ ὕστερον καὶ συνωρίδα πῶλων καὶ πῶλον κέλῃτα· ἐπὶ μὲν δὴ τῇ συνωρίδι Βελεστίχην ἐκ Μακεδονίας τῆς ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ γυναικα, Τληπόλεμον δὲ Λύκιον ἀναγορευθῆναι λέγουσιν ἐπὶ τῷ κέλῃτι τοῦτον μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς α' καὶ λ' καὶ ρ' Ὀλυμπιάδος, τῆς δὲ Βελεστίχης τὴν συνωρίδα Ὀλυμπιάδι πρὸ ταύτης τρίτῃ [B. C. 264].</p>
255	<p>499. <i>Ser. Fulvius Patinus Nobilior</i> <i>M. Æmilius Paullus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Polyb. I. 36, 10 Eutrop. II. 22 Oros. IV. 9. Liv.</p>	<p>Defeat and capture of <i>Regulus</i> (Polyb. I. 33—36 Zonar. VIII p. 391) in the beginning of B. C. 255: for Zonaras mentions the consuls of this year: p. 392 B οἱ δ' ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἤλθον μὲν διὰ τὸ συμβάν.—διὰ ταῦτα τὴν τε Ἰταλίαν ἐν φυλακῇ ἐποιήσαντο καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐν Σικελίᾳ τῇ τε Λιβύῃ ὄντας Ῥωμαίους σπουδῇ τοὺς ὑπάτους ἔπεμψαν Μάρκον Αἰμίλιον καὶ Φούλβιον Πλατίνον. <i>Decimo demum anno Punici belli</i> [= B. C. 255]</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Erasistratus is mentioned at this date by Eusebius Chron. Ol. 130. 3 *Erasistratus medicus inclytus cognoscebatur*. Suidas: 'Ερασίστρατος 'Ιουλιήτης ἀπὸ 'Ιουλίδος πόλεως Κέω τῆς νήσου. χρηματίζει οὖν Κήϊος, υἱὸς Κρητοζένης τῆς Μηδίου τοῦ ἱατροῦ ἀδελφῆς, καὶ Κλεομβρότου. οὗτος 'Αντίοχον τὸν βασιλέα νοσοῦντα ὑπὸ τῆς μητριᾶς Στρατονίκης πόθου ἰάσατο, εὐρὼν τὸ πάθος κ. τ. λ.—τέθαιπται δὲ πρὸς τῷ ὄρει τῇ Μυκάλῃ, καταντικρὺ Σάμου. ἔγραψεν ἱατρικὰ βιβλία θ'. Strabo X p. 486 ἐκ τῆς 'Ιουλίδος ὃ τε Σιμωνίδης ἦν ὁ μελοποιὸς καὶ Βακχυλίδης ἀδελφίδους ἐκείνου, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα 'Ερασίστρατος ὁ ἱατρός. Athen. XV p. 665 e 'Ερασίστρατον τὸν 'Ιουλιήτην ἐν τῇ περὶ τῶν καθόλου πραγματείᾳ. The incident of *Stratonice* and *Antiochus* is told by Plutarch Demetrio c. 38 Appian Syr. c. 59 Julian Misopog. p. 347 Lucian de Dea Syr. tom. IX p. 100. and it appears from Plutarch that this occurred before *Demetrius Poliorcetes* reigned in Macedonia: οὕτω λαμπρᾷ κεχρημένος εὐτυχίᾳ [the acquisition of Macedonia B. C. 294] πυνθάνεται περὶ τῶν τέκνων καὶ τῆς μητρὸς—πυνθάνεται δὲ περὶ τῆς Σελεύκῃ γομηθείσης θυγατρὸς, ὡς 'Αντίοχῳ τῷ Σελεύκου συνοικεῖ καὶ βασίλισσα τῶν ἄνω βαρβάρων ἀνηγόρεται. *Erasistratus* therefore was in reputation at least forty years before the time assigned to him by Eusebius.

15

Callimachus flourished: Gellius XVII. 21, 41 *Bellum adversum Pœnos primum cœptum est* [B. C. 264]: *neque diu post Callimachus poëta Cyrenensis Alexandriæ apud Ptolemæum regem celebratus est*. Suidas: Καλλίμαχος υἱὸς Βάττου καὶ Μεσάτμας, Κυρηναῖος, γραμματικὸς, μαθητὴς Ἑρμοκράτους τοῦ 'Ιασέως γραμματικοῦ, γαμετὴν ἐσχικῶς τὴν Εὐφράτου τοῦ Συρακουσίου θυγατέρα. ἀδελφῆς δὲ αὐτοῦ παῖς ἦν ὁ νέος Καλλίμαχος ὁ γράψας περὶ νήσων δι' ἐπῶν [Καλλίμαχος Κυρηναῖος, ἐποποιὸς, ἀδελφίδου τοῦ προτέρου, υἱὸς Στασήνορος καὶ Μεγατίμας τῆς ἀδελφῆς Καλλιμάχου Suid.]—ἔστιν αὐτῷ τὰ γεγραμμένα βιβλία ὑπὲρ τὰ ὦ'. ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν χρόνων ἦν Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου. πρὶν δὲ συσταθῆναι τῷ βασιλεῖ γράμματα ἐδίδασκεν ἐν Ἐλευσίνι, κωμνδρίῳ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας· καὶ παρέτεινε μέχρι τοῦ Εὐεργέτου κληθέντος Πτολεμαίου ὀλυμπιάς δὲ ἦν ρκζ', ἧς κατὰ τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος ὁ Εὐεργέτης Πτολεμαῖος ἤρξατο τῆς βασιλείας. [ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου Φιλαδέλφου, μέχρι τοῦ Εὐεργέτου παρέτεινεν Eudoc.] *Evergetes* began to reign in Ol. 133. 2 B. C. 147; the numbers therefore in Suidas are erroneous. That *Callimachus* lived in the reign of *Evergetes* is manifest; because *Aristophanes*, who flourished in B. C. 200, in his youth heard *Callimachus*: Suidas: 'Αριστοφάνης Βυζάντιος—μαθητὴς Καλλιμάχου καὶ Ζηνοδότου· ἀλλὰ τοῦ μὲν νέος τοῦ δὲ παῖς ἦκουσε. That is, τοῦ μὲν Καλλιμάχου νέος, τοῦ δὲ Ζηνοδότου παῖς. Kuster and Jonsius have misunderstood these expressions. See Append. c. 12. The age of *Aristophanes* will extend the life of *Zenodotus* at least to B. C. 240, and the life of *Callimachus* to B. C. 230. *Eratosthenes* also was the disciple of *Callimachus*: conf. a. 275. *Eratosthenes* is now about nineteen years of age.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>XLII. 20 quamquam loco mutilo.</p> <p>Μάρκος Αἰμίλιος καὶ Φούλβιος Πλαίτινος Zonar. VIII p. 392 B.</p>	<p>Orosius IV. 9. Val. Max. IV. 4, 6 <i>Regulus—cum prorogatum sibi ob bene gestas res in proximum annum imperium cognosceret, consulibus scripsit, &c.</i> Eutropius II. 22 <i>M. Emilio Paulo Ser. Fulvio Nobiliore coss. ambo Romani consules ad Africam projecti sunt cum trecentarum navium classe.</i> Polyb. I. 36, 10 οἱ δὲ Ῥωμαῖοι, τῆς θερείας ἀρχομένης, καθελκύσαντες τν' σκάφη καὶ στρατηγούς ἐπιστήσαντες Μάρκον Αἰμίλιον καὶ Σερούιον Φολούιον ἐξαπέστειλλον. Eutropius I. c. <i>Afros navali certamine superant</i> [conf. Polyb. I. 36];—<i>consules cum victrici classe redeuntes circa Siciliam naufragium passi sunt,—ut ex CCCCLXIV navibus octoginta servari vix potuerint.</i> Polyb. I. 37 τῶν ἐξήκοντα καὶ τεττάρων πρὸς ταῖς τριακοσίαις ναυσὶν [conf. Schweigh. ad I. 36, 11] ὀγδοήκοντα μόνον συνέβη περιλειφθῆναι σκάφη.—μεταξὺ γὰρ ἐποιοῦντο τὸν πλοῦν τῆς Ὠρίωνος καὶ Κυνὸς ἐπιτολῆς [about the beginning of July]. Conf. Schweigh. ad loc. See Orosius IV. 9 for the naval victory and the shipwreck.</p> <p>Marcus ὁ Κερυνεὺς first Achæan prætor: Polyb. II. 43. Twenty-five years after the establishment of the League: F. H. II p. 241.</p>
254	<p>500. <i>Cn. Cornelius Scipio Asina</i> II A. <i>Atilius Calatinus</i> II Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Nor. Polyb. I. 38, 6 Zonar. p. 392 D. πεντακοσιοστὸν δ' ἦν ἔτος ἀφ' οὗπερ ἡ Ῥώμη συνέστη [the Varronian computation] ibid.</p> <p>Σκιπίωνος καὶ Κατακίωνος (sic) Chron. Alex. De <i>Cornelio Asina</i> II Val. Max. VI. 9, 11.</p>	<p>The Romans in three months complete another fleet of two hundred and twenty ships: Polyb. I. 38.—<i>Statim ducentas naves reparaverunt</i> Eutrop. II. 22. Polyb. I. c. εὐθέως οἱ κατασταθέντες ἄρχοντες Αἰλίου Ἀτίλιος καὶ Γναῖος Κορνήλιος καταρτίσαντες τὸν στόλον ἀνήχθησαν καὶ πλεύσαντες διὰ πορθμοῦ προσέλαβον ἐκ τῆς Μεσσήνης τὰ διασωθέντα τῶν πλοίων ἐκ τῆς ναυαγίας καὶ κατάραντες εἰς Πάνορμον τῆς Σικελίας τριακοσίαις ναυσὶν—ἐνεχείρησαν αὐτὴν πολιορκεῖν. Panormus surrenders: ibid. Zonaras VIII p. 392 D οὕτως ἐρρώσθησαν ὥστε τρίτῳ μηνὶ ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐπανελθεῖν.—καὶ τὴν μὲν κάτω τοῦ Πανόρμον πόλιν οὐ χαλεπῶς εἶλον, τῇ δὲ ἄκρα προσεδρεύοντες ἐκακοπάθησαν, μέχρις οὗ τοὺς ἐν αὐτῇ ἐπέλιπεν ἡ τροφή· τότε γὰρ προσεχώρησαν τοῖς ὑπάτοις.</p>
253	<p>501. <i>Cn. Servilius Cæpio</i> C. <i>Sempronius Blæsus</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 23 Polyb. I. 39, 1 Zonar. VIII p. 393 A Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 9. Καπίτωνος [I. Καπίωνος] καὶ Βλέσου τὸ β' Chron. Alex. <i>Cæpio et Bleso</i> Noris.</p>	<p><i>Ser. Fulvius Pætinus Nobilior pro cos. de Cossurensibus et Pæneis navalem egit XIII K. Febr. a. CDXCIX</i> [500 Varr.] <i>M. Aimilius Paullus pro cos. de Cossurensib. et Pæneis navalem egit XII K. Febr. an. CDXCIX.</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>The consuls <i>Cn. Servilius</i> and <i>C. Sempronius</i> sail to Africa: Polyb. I. 39 τῆς θερείας ἐπιγενομένης οἱ κατασταθέντες ἄρχοντες Γναῖος Σερονίλιος καὶ Γάιος Σεμπρώνιος ἀνέπλευσαν παντὶ τῷ στόλῳ καὶ διάραντες εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν ἀφώρμησαν ἐντεῦθεν εἰς τὴν Λιβύην. In their return, περιέπεσον χειμῶνι τηλικούτῳ τὸ μέγεθος ὥστε πλείω τῶν ἐκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντα πλοίων ἀποβαλεῖν. Eutrop. II. 23 <i>Cn. Servilius Cæpio et C. Sempronius Blæsus coss. cum CCLX navibus ad Africam projecti sunt; aliquot civitates ceperunt;—naufragium passi sunt. Itaque—decrevit senatus ut a maritimis præliis recederetur.</i> Polyb. I. 39, 7 τοῦ μὲν ἔτι στόλου ἀθροίζειν—ἀπέστησαν. Zonar. VIII p. 393 A ὡς ἐκομίζοντο οἰκᾶδε, χειμῶνι ἐνέτυχον καὶ ἐβλάβησαν διὸ νομίσας ὁ δῆμος ἐξ ἀπειρίας τῶν ναυτικῶν βλάπτεσθαι, τῆς μὲν ἄλλης θαλάσσης ἀπέχεσθαι ἐψηφίσαντο ναυσὶ δ' ὀλίγαις τὴν Ἰταλίαν φρουρεῖν παρσκευάζον. Conf. Oros. IV. 9.</p>
252	<p>Ol. 132 U. C. Varr. 502. <i>C. Aurelius Cotta</i> P. Ser-</p>	<p><i>Cn. Cornelius Scipio Asina pro cos. de Pæneis X K. April. an. D</i> [501 Varr.] <i>C. Sempronius Blæsus cos. de Pæneis K. April. an. D.</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>vilius Geminus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Cassiod. Nor. Πούπλιος Γάιος καὶ Αὐρήλιος Σερούλιος Zonaras VIII p. 393 A. legendum mutato ordine Γάιος Αὐρήλ. καὶ Πούπλιος Σερούιλ. De Cotta Orosius IV. 9.</p>	<p>Fast. Capitolin. Zonaras VIII p. 393 A τῷ δ' ἐπιγενομένῳ ἔτει Πούπλιος Γάιος καὶ Αὐρήλιος Σερούλιος [see col. 1] ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἦλθον, καὶ ἄλλα τε τιμὰ κατεστρέψαντο καὶ Ἰμέραν οὐ μέντοι τιμὰ συνέσχον τῶν ἐν αὐτῇ, νυκτὸς γὰρ αὐτοὺς οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι ἐξεκόμισαν· μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Αὐρήλιος ναὺς τε παρὰ Ἰέρωνος εἰληφὼς καὶ ὅσοι τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἦσαν ἐκεῖ συμπαραλαβὼν ἐπλευσεν εἰς Λιπάραν, καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ χιλιάρχον Κύντον Κάσσιον καταλιπὼν, προσεδρεύοντα μάχης ἄνευ, ἀπῆρεν οἰκάδε. Birth of <i>Philopæmen</i>; who was in his 70th year—γεγονὼς ἔτος ἐβδομηκοστὸν Plutarch. Philop. c. 18—at the time of his death in B. C. 183.</p>
251	<p>503. <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus C. Furius Pacilus</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 24 Polyb. I. 39, 8 Zonar. VIII p. 393 B. C Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 9. Μετέλλου καὶ Πάππου [I. Πακίλου] Chron. Alex. <i>Metello et Pacilo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>C. Aurelius Cotta</i> cos. de <i>Pæneis et Siculeis Idibus April. an. DI</i> [502 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. Polyb. I. 39, 8 τοὺς στρατηγούς ἀπέστελλον Λεύκιον Καϊκίλιον καὶ Γάϊον Φούριον καὶ στρατόπεδα μετὰ τούτων εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν. <i>Aratus</i> delivers <i>Sieyon</i>; τετάρτῳ ὕστερον ἔτει τοῦ προειρημένου (Μάρκου) στρατηγοῦντος, ἔτη ἔχων εἴκοσι. Polyb. II. 43. In <i>Anthesterion</i>: Plutarch. Arat. c. 53 ἡμέρα πέμπτη Δαισίου μηνὸς, δὴ Ἀθηναῖοι καλοῦσιν Ἀνθεστηριῶνα. See F. H. II p. 241. <i>Marcus</i> being prætor from the spring of B. C. 255, the 26th year from the establishment of the League, <i>Anthesterion</i> of the fourth year would be <i>Anthesterion</i> of B. C. 251; eight years before the second prætorship of <i>Aratus</i>. Cf. a. 243. <i>Sieyon</i> had now been for fifty years under the dominion of tyrants: Cic. de Offic. II. 23 <i>Cum quinquaginta annos a tyrannis teneretur</i>.</p>
250	<p>504. <i>C. Atilius Regulus II L. Manlius Vulso II</i> Cassiod. Polyb. I. 39, 15 Zonar. VIII p. 395 C Justin. XLI. 4 Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 10. Ῥηγούλου τὸ β' καὶ Βούλσωνος Chron. Alex. <i>Regulo II et Volso</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Polyb. I. 39 αὐτὸς ἔγνωσαν ἐκ μεταμελείας ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι τῆς θαλάττης· καὶ καταστήσαντες στρατηγὸν Γάϊον Ἀτίλιον καὶ Λεύκιον Μάλλιον—συνήθροισαν στόλον ἐνεργῶς. Victory of <i>Metellus</i> the proconsul: Polyb. I. 40. about the time of harvest: ἀκμαζούσης τῆς συγκομιδῆς ibid. The action is described by Zonaras p. 393. 394. Eutropius II. 24 places it in the consulship of <i>Metellus</i>: <i>L. Cæcilio Metello C. Furio Pacilo</i> coss. <i>Metellus in Sicilia Afrorum ducem cum CXXX elephantis et magnis copiis venientem superavit</i>, &c. Conf. Oros. IV. 9. Upon the news of this victory, παρασκευασθέντων τῶν ἐπιτηδείων πρὸς τὴν ἐξαποστολὴν ἔπλεον οἱ στρατηγοὶ διακοσίαις ναυσὶν ὡς ἐπὶ τῆς Σικελίας· ἔτος δ' ἦν τῷ πολέμῳ τεσσαρεσκαίδεκατον Polyb. I. 41. Zonaras VIII p. 395 C τοὺς ὑπάτους εἰς τὴν Λιβύην στρατεύσασθαι ἐψηφίσαντο τὸν τε Γάϊον Ἀτίλιον τὸν τοῦ Ῥηγούλου ἀδελφὸν καὶ τὸν Μάλλιον τὸν Λούκιον· οἱ εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐλθόντες τῷ Λιλυβαίῳ προσέβαλον. Siege of <i>Lilybæum</i>: Polyb. I. 41—48. Triumph of <i>Metellus</i>: <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus pro cos. de Pæneis VII Idus Septemb. an. DIII</i> [504 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. Liv. Epit. 19 <i>Cæcilius Metellus, rebus adversus Pænos prospere gestis, speciosum egit triumphum, tredecim ducibus hostium et CXX elephantis in eo ductis</i>. Conf. Plin. VIII. 6. <i>Arsaces</i> founds the Parthian monarchy: Justin. XLI. 4 <i>Parthi a Nicatore Seleuco ac mox ab Antiocho et successoribus ejus possessi: a cujus nepote Seleuco primum defecere primo Punico bello, L. Manlio Vulso M. Atilio Regulo</i> coss. The account of Justin is inconsistent with his date. <i>Seleucus</i> the son of <i>Antiochus Theus</i> began to reign four years later. But this date is confirmed by Arrian apud Photium Cod. 58 who seems to fix the revolt to the reign of <i>Antiochus</i>: Ἀρσάκης καὶ Τηριδάτης ἦσθη ἀδελφῶ Ἀρσακίδαί, τοῦ υἱοῦ Ἀρσάκου τοῦ Φριαπίτου ἀπό-</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Sosibius flourished in the reign of *Philadelphus*: Athen. XI p. 493 d Σωσίβιος ὁ Λυτικός, [Σωσίβιος Λάκων, γραμματικός, τῶν ἐπιλυτικῶν καλουμένων Suid.] προθεῖς τὰ ἔπη “ἄλλος μὲν μογέων”—γράφει κατὰ λέξιν· Νῦν τὸ μὲν ἐπιτιμώμενον κ. τ. λ.—ταῦτα καὶ ὁ θαυμάσιος λυτικός Σωσίβιος· ὃν οὐκ ἀχαρίτως διέπαιξε διὰ τὰς πολυθρῦλλήτους ταύτας καὶ τὰς τοιαύτας λύσεις Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Φιλάδελφος βασιλεὺς· λαμβάνοντος γὰρ αὐτοῦ σύνταξιν βασιλικήν κ. τ. λ. For *Sosibius* see Append. c. 12.

19

Hieronymus Rhodius flourished after *Epicurus*: Cic. Tusc. II. 6 *Hunc (Epicurum) post Rhodium Hieronymus dolore vacare summum bonum dixit.* Contemporary with *Timon Phliasius*: Laërt. IX. 112 λόγος γοῦν εἰπεῖν Ἱερώνυμον τὸν περιπατητικὸν ἐπ’ αὐτοῦ [de Timone] ὡς παρὰ τοῖς Σκύθαις καὶ οἱ φεύγοντες τοξεύουσι καὶ οἱ διώκοντες, οὕτω τῶν φιλοσόφων οἱ μὲν διώκοντες θηρώσι τοὺς μαθητὰς, οἱ δὲ φεύγοντες· καθάπερ καὶ ὁ Τίμων. He was the rival of *Lycō* [who flourished B. C. 270—226]: Laërt. V. 68 οὕτω δὲ ἦν ἐχθρὸς [Lycō] Ἱερωνύμῳ τῷ περιπατητικῷ ὡς μόνον μὴ ἀπαντᾶν πρὸς αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν ἐτήσιον ἡμέραν. A native of Rhodes: Athen. X p. 424 f Ἱερώνυμος ὁ Ῥόδιος, Ἀριστοτέλους ὦν μαθητῆς [that is, *Aristotelis philosophiæ studiosus*: Menag. ad Laërt. V. 68]. Strabo XIV p. 655 ἄνδρες δ’ ἐγένοντο μνήμης ἄξιοι [at Rhodes]—ὃ τε Παναίτιος, καὶ Στρατοκλῆς, καὶ Ἀνδρόνικος ὁ ἐκ τῶν περιπάτων, καὶ Λεωνίδης ὁ στωικός, ἔτι δὲ πρότερον Πραξιφάνης, καὶ Εὐδήμος, καὶ Ἱερώνυμος.

Among his works were, 1 Περὶ ἐποχῆς: Laërt. II. 105 Ἱερώνυμος ἐν τῷ περὶ ἐποχῆς καταπτόμενος δοῦλον αὐτὸν [Phædonem] εἴρηκε. 2 Περὶ μέθης: Athen. XI p. 499 f Ἱερώνυμος ὁ Ῥόδιος ἐν τῷ περὶ μέθης καὶ τὸ μεθύσαι σκυθίσαι φησί. conf. Ath. X p. 424 f. 3 Περὶ ποιητῶν: Athen. XIV p. 635 f Ἱερώνυμος ἐν τῷ περὶ κιθαρωδῶν, ὅπερ ἐστὶ πέμπτον Περὶ ποιητῶν, κατὰ Λυκοῦργον τὸν νομοθέτην τὸν Τέρπανδρον φησι γενέσθαι. 4 Τὰ σποράδην ὑπομνήματα: Laërt. II. 14 Ἱερώνυμος ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν σποράδην ὑπομνημάτων φησὶν ὅτι ὁ Περικλῆς παρήγαγεν αὐτὸν [Anaxagoram] ἐπὶ τὸ δικαστήριον κ. τ. λ. Idem I. 26 φησὶ καὶ ὁ Ῥόδιος Ἱερώνυμος ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν σποράδην ὑπομνημάτων ὅτι βουλόμενος [Thales] δεῖξαι ῥᾶον εἶναι πλουτεῖν—ἐμισθώσατο τὰ ἐλαιουργεῖα κ. τ. λ. Idem I. 27 ὁ δ’ Ἱερώνυμος καὶ ἐκμετρήσαι φησὶν αὐτὸν [Thaletem] τὰς πυραμίδας ἐκ τῆς σκίας παρατηρήσαντα ὅτε ἡμῖν ἰσομεγέθεις εἰσὶ. In the same work he probably mentioned *Pythagoras*: Laërt. VIII. 21. *Heraclitus*: Laërt. IX. 16. *Socrates*: Laërt. II. 26 φησὶ δ’ Ἀριστοτέλης δύο γυναικας αὐτὸν [Socratem] ἀγαγέσθαι, προτέραν μὲν Ξανθίππην—δευτέραν δὲ Μυρτώ—ἐνιοὶ δὲ καὶ ἀμφοτέρας ἔχειν ὁμοῦ· ὦν ἐστὶ Σάτυρός τε καὶ Ἱερώνυμος ὁ Ῥόδιος. Athenæus XIII p. 556 a παρέθετο δὲ περὶ τῶν γυναικῶν ψήφισμα Ἱερώνυμος ὁ Ῥόδιος. Perhaps *Empedocles*: Laërt. VIII. 57. 58. unless the poems of *Empedocles* were noticed in the work Περὶ ποιητῶν. 5 Ἱστορικὰ ὑπομνήματα: Athen. XIII p. 557 e Ἱερώνυμος ἐν ἱστορικοῖς ὑπομνήμασι φησὶν οὕτως· “Εἰπόντος Σοφοκλέϊ τινος ὅτι μισογύνης ἐστιν Εὐριπίδης, ἐν γε ταῖς τραγῳδαῖς ἔφη” κ. τ. λ. p. 604 d Ἱερώνυμος ὁ Ῥόδιος ἐν τοῖς ἱστορικοῖς ὑπομνήμασι φησὶν ὅτι Σοφοκλῆς κ. τ. λ.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>γονοι· οὔτοι Φερεκλέα τὸν ὑπὸ Ἀντιόχου τοῦ βασιλέως (θεὸν αὐτὸν ἐπικλην ὠνόμαζον)—σατράπην αὐτῶν τῆς χώρας καταστάνα—ἀνεϊλόν τε ὑβρίσαντα, καὶ ἐτέροις πέντε τὴν πρᾶξιν ἀνακοινωσάμενοι καὶ τὸ ἔθνος Μακεδόνων ἀπέστησαν, καὶ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἦρξαν. Eusebius agrees in this date: <i>Anno 1766</i> [commencing Oct. B. C. 251] <i>Ol.</i> 132. 3 [B. C. 250] <i>Parthi a Macedonibus defecerunt: ex iisque unus imperavit Arsaces, a quo Arsacidæ.</i> Suidas p. 584 B Ἀρσάκης ὁ Παρθυαῖος τοὺς Μακεδόνας κρατήσαντας τῆς Περσῶν ἀρχῆς ἔτη σὺν' ἐκβαλὼν Πάρθοις τὴν βασιλείαν παραδέδωκεν. The 293 years computed from B. C. 538 (the beginning of the reign of <i>Cyrus</i> in the Canon) will give B. C. 245 for the commencement. Strabo XI p. 515 Ἀρσάκης ἀνὴρ Σκύθης τῶν Δαῶν τινὰς ἔχων τοὺς Πάρθους καλουμένους Νομάδας, παροικούντας τὸν Ὠχρον, ἐπῆλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Παρθυαίαν καὶ ἐκράτησεν αὐτῆς· κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν οὖν ἀσθενὴς ἦν διαπολεμῶν πρὸς τοὺς ἀφαιρεθέντας τὴν χώραν καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ διαδεξάμενοι ἐκείνουν, κ. τ. λ. The establishment therefore was gradual, and might not be completed till the reign of <i>Seleucus</i>. Justin XLI. 4 describes the acquisitions of <i>Arsaces</i> as gradual, and adds c. 5 <i>quæsito simul constitutoque regno matura senectute decedit.</i> Ammianus XXIII. 6, 3 erroneously places the rise of <i>Arsaces</i> in the time of <i>Seleucus Nicator</i>. The duration of the reign of <i>Arsaces</i> is uncertain. According to Justin l. c. who seems confirmed by Strabo, he reigned long and died in old age: according to Syncellus p. 284 C, who quotes from Arrian, he reigned only two years. See Appendix <i>Kings of Syria</i> N° 3.</p>
249	<p>505. <i>P. Claudius Pulcher L. Junius Pullus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 26 Polyb. I. 49. 52 Censorin. c. 17 Zonar. VIII p. 396 B Val. Max. I. 4, 3 Oros. IV. 10. <i>L. Junius P. Clodius</i> Cic. de Div. II. 8. <i>P. Claudius L. Junius</i> Idem Ib. II. 33. Πούλχρου καὶ Πούλχρου [I. Πούλλου] Chron. Alex. <i>Pulcro et Pullo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Livii Epit. 19 <i>Claudius Pulcher consul, contra auspicia profectus,—infeliciter adversus Carthaginenses classe pugnavit.</i> Eutrop. II. 26 <i>P. Claudio Pulchro L. Junio</i> coss. <i>Claudius contra auspicia pugnavit, et a Carthaginensibus victus est. nam ex CCXX navibus cum XXX fugit, XC cum pugillatoribus captæ sunt, demersæ cæteræ</i> [conf. Polyb. I. 51]. <i>Alius quoque consul classem naufragio amisit, exercitum tamen saluum habuit quia vicina litora erant.</i> Conf. Polyb. I. 54 Cic. Nat. Deor. II. 3 Div. I. 16 II. 33 Val. Max. VIII. 1, 4. The Romans again abandon the sea: Polyb. I. 55 ἐκ μὲν τῆς θαλάττης ἐξέβησαν τῶν δ' ὑπαίθρων ἐπεκράτουν. After the defeat of <i>Claudius</i>, a dictator was appointed: Liv. Ep. 19 <i>Claudius revocatus a senatu, jussusque dictatorem dicere, Claudium Gliciam dixit, sortis ultimæ hominem; qui, coactus abdicare se magistratu, postea ludos prætextatus spectavit. Atilius Calatinus primus dictator extra Italiam exercitum duxit.</i> Fasti Capitolini: <i>M. Claudius Glicia, qui scriba fuerat, dictator, coact. abdic. sine mag. eq. In ejus locum factus est A. Atilius Calatinus dict. L. Cæcilius Metellus mag. eq. rei ger. causa.</i> The dictator <i>Calatinus</i> is noticed by Zonaras p. 396 C.</p>
248	<p>Ol. 133 U. C. Varr. 506. <i>C. Aurelius Cotta II P. Servilius Geminus II</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>Zonaras p. 396 C τῷ ἐξῆς ἔτει Αὐρήλιος Γάιος καὶ Σερούτιλος Πούπλιος τὴν ἀρχὴν λαβόντες τό τε Λιλυβαῖον καὶ τὸ Δρέπανον ἐλύπουν, καὶ τοὺς Καρχηδονίους τῆς γῆς ἀπείργον καὶ τὴν αὐτῶν συμμαχίδα κατέκειρον.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Schweighæuser in *Indice Auctorum*, Athen. tom. XIV p. 128, reckons among his works ἐπιστολαί: Athen. X p. 435 a Ἱερώννυμος ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς Θεόφραστον φησὶ λέγειν κ.τ.λ. But this rather means Ἱερώννυμος φησὶ Θεόφραστον λέγειν ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς. The ἐπιστολαί of *Theophrastus* are mentioned Laërt. V. 50.

Heraclitus of *Halicarnassus*, the companion of *Callimachus*, is mentioned by Strabo XIV p. 656. ἄνδρες γεγόνασιν ἐξ αὐτῆς [*Halicarnassus*] Ἡρόδοτός τε—καὶ Ἡράκλειτος ὁ ποιητὴς ὁ Καλλιμάχου ἑταῖρος. He died before *Callimachus*: Laërt. IX. 17—ἐλεγείας ποιητὴς Ἀλικαρνασσεὺς, εἰς ὃν Καλλιμάχος πεποίκεν οὕτως

εἶπέ τις, Ἡράκλειτε, τεὸν μόνον, ἐς δ' ἐμὲ δάκρυ
ῥηγαγεν, ἐμνήσθην δ' ὁσσάκις ἀμφοτέρω
ἥλιον ἐν λέσχη κατεδύσαμεν. ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν πον,
ξείν' Ἀλικαρνησσεῦ, τετράπαλαι σποδὴν
αἱ δὲ τεαὶ ζῶουσιν ἀηδόνες, ἧσιν ὁ πάντων
ἄρπακτῆρ' Αἰδὴς οὐκ ἐπὶ χεῖρα βαλεῖ.

Philostephanus of *Cyrenë* is also the companion or disciple of *Callimachus*: Athen. VIII p. 331 d Φιλοστέφανος ὁ Κυρηναῖος μὲν γένος Καλλιμάχου δὲ γνώριμος. *Philostephanus* is quoted in various works: Athen. VII p. 297 f Φιλοστέφανος ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ πόλεων οὕτως γράφει κ.τ.λ. Idem VIII p. 331 d Φιλοστέφανος—ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν παραδόξων ποταμῶν φησὶ κ.τ.λ. He is quoted with *Ister* by Constantin. de Themat. apud Siebel. Phanodemi &c. fragm. p. 70. Κύπρος ἐκλήθη ἀπὸ Κύπρου τῆς θυγατρὸς Κινύρου, ἣ τῆς Βίβλου καὶ Ἀφροδίτης, ὡς Φιλοστέφανος ἐν τῷ περὶ νήσων καὶ Ἰστρος ἐν ἀποικίαις Αἰγυπτίων ιστόρησαν. To the treatise περὶ νήσων we may refer Schol. Apollon. III. 1243. Καλαύρια δὲ ἱερά ἐστι Ποσειδῶνος, ὡς φησὶ Φιλοστέφανος. To these may be added a comedy: Athen. VII p. 292 f Φιλοστέφανος ἐν Δηλίῳ ὀνόματα ἐνδόξων μαγείρων—καταλέγει· Εἰδῶς σε πάντων διαφέρουτα τῇ τέχνῃ Τῇ τ' ὀξύτητι, μετὰ Θίμβρωνα, Δαίδαλε [Ι. Θίμβρωνα], Τὸν ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, τὸν καλούμενον Πέρας, Δοὺς μισθὸν ὃν μ' ἤτησας, ἥκω δεῦρ' ἄγων. *Philostephanus* is quoted by Clemens Alex. p. 38 C Strom. I p. 308 A, and on *Lycurgus* by Plutarch *Lycurg.* c. 23. *Philostephanus* περὶ εὐρημάτων by Servius ad *Georg.* I. 19.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	Zonar. VIII p. 396 C. Fast. Capitolin. Nor.	
247	507. <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus II N. Fabius Buteo</i> Cassiod. Zonar. VIII p. 397 B Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. <i>Metello et Rutilo</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Zonaras p. 397 A τῷ ἐξῆς ἔτει τοῦ θαλαττίου πολέμου δημοσίᾳ μὲν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἀπέσχοντο διὰ τὰς ἀτυχίας καὶ τὰ ἀναλώματα, ἰδίᾳ δέ τινες νῆας αἰτήσαντες, ὥστ' ἐκείνας μὲν ἀποκαταστήσαι τὴν λείαν δὲ οἰκειώσασθαι,— τοὺς πολεμίους ἐκάκωσαν. <i>Hamilcar Barcas</i> is appointed general of the Carthaginians: Polyb. I. 56 οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι μετὰ ταῦτα στρατηγὸν καταστήσαντες αὐτῶν Ἀμίλκαν τὸν Βάρκαν ἐπικαλούμενον τούτῳ τὰ κατὰ τὸν στόλον ἐνεχείρισαν. ὃς παραλαβὼν τὰς ναυτικὰς δυνάμεις ὥρμησε πορθήσων τὴν Ἰταλίαν. ἔτος δ' ἦν ὀκτωκαιδέκατον τῷ πολέμῳ. Nepos Hamilc. c. 1 <i>Primo Pœnico bello, sed temporibus extremis, admodum adolescentulus in Sicilia præesse cœpit exercitui.</i> Zonaras p. 386 places the appointment of <i>Barcas</i> in B. C. 262. Polyb. I. c. καταλαμβάνει τὸν Ἐπὶ τῆς εἰρκτῆς λεγόμενον τόπον.— πρῶτον μὲν ἐντεῦθεν ὁρμώμενος κατὰ θάλατταν τὴν παραλίαν τῆς Ἰταλίας ἐπόρθει μέχρι τῆς Κυμαίων χώρας. δεύτερον δὲ, κατὰ γῆν παραστρατοπεδευσάντων αὐτῷ Ῥωμαίων πρὸ τῆς Πανορμιτῶν πόλεως ἐν ἴσως πέντε σταδίοις, πολλοὺς καὶ ποικίλους ἀγῶνας συνεστήσατο κατὰ γῆν σχεδὸν ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἑνιαυτούς. Zonaras p. 397 mentions <i>Hamilcar</i> as opposed to the consuls of this year. Birth of <i>Hannibal</i> : conf. a. 202.
246	508. <i>M' Otacilius Crassus II M. Fabius Licinius</i> Cassiod. Gell. X. 6. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. <i>Grasso II et Licino II</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Zonaras VIII p. 397 D ἐκ τότε δὲ [after B. C. 247] διάφοροι μὲν ὑπάτευσαν οὐδὲν δὲ ἱστορίας ἔπραξαν ἄξιον. μέγιστον γὰρ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐσφάλλοντο ὅτι κατ' ἑνιαυτὸν ἄλλους εἰθ' ἑτέρους ἄρχοντας ἔπεμπον. ἄρτι δὲ τὴν στρατηγίαν μαθάνοντας τῆς ἀρχῆς ἔπανον.
245	509. <i>M. Fabius Buteo C. Atilius Bulbus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Nor.	
244	Ol. 134 U. C. Varr. 510. <i>A. Manlius Torquatus Atticus C. Sempronius Blæsus II</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. <i>Attico et Blæso</i> Nor.	

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Nymphis of *Heraclea* brought his *History* to this point, the accession of the third *Ptolemy*: *Suidas*: Νύμφις Νύμφιδος Ξεναγόρου Ἡρακλεώτης ἐκ Πόντου, ἱστορικός. Περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ τῶν διαδόχων καὶ ἐπιγόνων βιβλία κδ'. Περὶ Ἡρακλείας βιβλία ιγ'. ἔχει δὲ μέχρι τῆς καθαρύσεως τῶν τυράννων τὰ μετὰ [i. κατὰ] τοὺς ἐπιγόνους, καὶ μέχρι τοῦ τρίτου Πτολεμαίου. *Heraclea* was for eighty-four years, ending at the death of *Lysimachus*, subject to tyrants; *Clearchus* (a disciple of *Isocrates* and *Plato*) twelve years, commencing B. C. 365; *Satyrus*, brother of *Clearchus*, seven years B. C. 353; *Timotheus*, son of *Clearchus*, B. C. 346; *Dionysius*, brother of *Timotheus*, who was contemporary with *Alexander* and reigned thirty years. Mentioned by *Athen.* XII p. 549 d quoting *Nymphis*: ἀπέθανε βιώσας ἔτη πέντε πρὸς τοῖς πενήκοντα, ὧν ἐτυράννησεν τρία καὶ τριάκοντα, ἀπάντων τῶν πρὸ αὐτοῦ τυράννων πρῶτῃ καὶ ἐπιεικέα διενηνοχῶς: where for τρία καὶ τριάκοντα we may probably read τριάκοντα. *Clearchus II* and *Oxathres*, sons of *Dionysius*, were slain by *Lysimachus*. Upon the death of *Lysimachus* in B. C. 281 *Heraclea* recovered its liberty: conf. *Memnon.* apud *Photium* cod. 224 p. 705—716. We must therefore read in *Suidas* τὰ κατὰ τοὺς ἐπιγ. The *History* of *Heraclea* ended at the overthrow of the tyrants in Ol. 124. 4 B. C. 281, when the ἐπίγονοι began. The *History* of *Alexander* and his successors ended at the accession of the third *Ptolemy* B. C. 247. *Nymphis* is mentioned by *Memnon* *Ibid.* p. 716 as an exile in B. C. 281 when *Seleucus* after the death of *Lysimachus* threatened *Heraclea*: οἱ περιλειπόμενοι τῶν φυγάδων Νύμφιδος καὶ αὐτοῦ ἐνὸς ὑπάρχοντος τούτων κἀθοδὸν βουλευσάντος αὐτοῖς, καὶ ῥάδιαν εἶναι ταύτην ἐπιδεικνύντος, εἰ μὴδὲν ὧν οἱ πρόγονοι ἀπεστέρητο αὐτοὶ φανεῖν διοχλοῦντες ἀναλήψεσθαι, ἔπεισέ τε σὺν τῷ ῥάστῳ, καὶ τῆς καθόδου ὃν ἐβούλευσε τρόπον γεγεννημένης οἷ τε καταθέντες καὶ ἡ δεξαμένη πόλις ἐν ὁμοίαις ἡδοναῖς—ἀνεστρέφοντο. As *Nymphis* was employed in an embassy in B. C. 240 (conf. an.), forty-one years after that restoration of the exiles in the autumn of B. C. 281, we might suspect that *Nymphis* in B. C. 281 was the father of the historian, if the expression Νύμφιδος αὐτοῦ did not fix it upon the historian himself. For *Nymphis* see *Append.* c. 12.

23

Euphantus of *Olynthus* mentioned in his history the third *Ptolemy*, who began to reign B. C. 247: *Athen.* VI p. 251 d Εὐφαντος ἐν τετάρτῃ ἱστορίῳ, Πτολεμαίου, φησὶ, τοῦ τρίτου βασιλεύσαντος Αἰγύπτου, κόλακα γενέσθαι Καλλικράτην κ. τ. λ. He wrote the history of his own times, and was the preceptor of *Antigonus*: *Laërt.* II. 110 Εὐβουλίδου δὲ καὶ Εὐφαντος γέγονεν [a follower of *Eubulides*, as *Hieronymus* was a follower of *Aristotle*: conf. a. 250] ὁ Ὀλύνθιος, ἱστορίας γεγραφὼς τὰς κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ. ἐποίησε δὲ καὶ τραγῳδίας πλείους ἐν αἷς εὐδοκίμει κατὰ τοὺς ἀγῶνας. γέγονε δὲ καὶ Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ βασιλέως διδάσκαλος, πρὸς ὃν καὶ λόγον γέγραφε περὶ βασιλείας σφόδρα εὐδοκμοῦντα. τὸν βίον δὲ γῆρα κατέστρεψεν. *Euphantus* therefore wrote history after B. C. 246, and was the preceptor of *Antigonus Doson*, who was born B. C. 262 (conf. a. 262. 2), and was now 16 years of age. *Euphantus* is quoted by *Laërt.* II. 141. δοκεῖ δὲ [*Menedemus*] ἐμβριθέστατα πρεσβεῦσαι πρὸς Δημήτριον ὑπὲρ τοῦ Ὠρωποῦ, ὡς καὶ Εὐφαντος ἐν ἱστορίαις μνημονεύει, referring to the times of *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, before B. C. 287.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
243	511. <i>C. Fundanius Fundulus</i> <i>C. Sulpicius Galus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Nor. De <i>Fundanio</i> Diodor. fragm. Vatican. p. 53.	<p>The consul <i>Fundanius</i> opposes <i>Barcas</i> in Sicily: Diod. Fragm. Vatican. p. 53 'Αμίλκας ἔπεμψε κήρυκας περὶ τῆς τῶν νεκρῶν ἀναίρεσεως' ὁ δὲ ὕπατος Φουνδάνιος ἐκέλευσε τοῖς ἡκουσι μὴ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀλλὰ τοὺς ζῶντας, εἰ νοῦν ἔχουσιν, ὑποσπόνδους αἰτεῖσθαι. ὑπερηφάνου μὲν οὖν γενομένης τῆς ἀποκρίσεως, οὗτος οὐ τοῖς τυχοῦσιν ἐλαττώμασι περιέπεσεν εὐθύς. —τοῦ Φουνδανίου περὶ τῆς τῶν νεκρῶν ταφῆς ἀποστείλαντος κήρυκας, Βάρκας πολὺν κεχωρισμένην τῆς προγεγεννημένης ἀπόφασιν ἐποιήσατο· φήσας γὰρ μάχεσθαι μὲν τοῖς ζῶσι διαλελῦσθαι δὲ πρὸς τοὺς τετελευτηκότας συν-εχώρησε τὴν ταφὴν.</p> <p><i>Aratus</i>, in the eighth year after the liberation of Sicily, στρατηγὸς αἰρεθεὶς τὸ δεύτερον—ἐλευθερώσας Κορινθίους, προσηγάγετο πρὸς τὴν τῶν Ἀχαιῶν πολιτείαν. Polyb. II. 43. Conf. Plutarch. Arat. c. 18—23. The year before the victory of <i>Catulus</i>: see F. H. II p. 241. and as that victory fell within Ol. 134. 3, or March B. C. 241, the liberation of Corinth is determined to Ol. 134. 2, which places the accession of <i>Aratus</i> to his second prætorship in May (conf. a. 221) of B. C. 243, and the acquisition of Corinth in the summer following, at the beginning of that Olympic year. (July 243.) See F. H. II p. 268 edit. 1841. The eight years therefore from the liberation of Sicily in <i>Anthesterion</i> of B. C. 251 (conf. an.), expressed by ὀγδόῳ ἔτει, were eight years <i>complete</i>. That the thirty-eight years <i>complete</i> between the establishment of the Achæan League and the last year of the Punic war are accurately numbered in F. H. II p. 268 is manifest from Polybius himself; for he places the League within the 124th Olympiad. But between Ol. 124. 4 and Ol. 134. 3 are thirty-eight years.</p>
24	242 512. <i>C. Lutatius Catulus</i> <i>A. Postumius Albinus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Eutrop. II. 27 Liv. XXIII. 13 Chron. Alex. Noris. De <i>Lutatio</i> Oros. IV. 10 Val. Max. II. 8, 2 Polyb. I. 59, 8.	<p>The Romans again prepare a fleet: Polyb. I. 59 καίπερ ἔτη σχεδὸν ἡδὴ πέντε τῶν κατὰ θάλατταν πραγμάτων ὀλοσχερῶς ἀφεστηκότες—τότε συνορῶντες οὐ προχωροῦν αὐτοῖς τὸ ἔργον κατὰ τοὺς ἐκλογισμοὺς, καὶ μάλιστα διὰ τὴν τόλμαν τοῦ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἡγεμόνος, ἔκριναν τὸ τρίτον ἀντιποιήσασθαι τῶν ἐν ταῖς ναυτικαῖς δυνάμεσιν ἐλλείδων.—ταχέως ἔτοιμασθέντων διακοσίων πλοίων πεντηρικῶν—μετὰ ταῦτα στρατηγὸν καταστήσαντες Γάϊον Λυτάτιον ἐξέπεμψαν ἀρχομένης τῆς θερείας. Eutrop. II. 27 <i>C. Lutatio Catulo</i> <i>A. Postumio Albino</i> coss. anno belli Punico <i>XXVIII</i> <i>Catulo bellum contra Afros commissum est</i>. Confer Zonaram VIII p. 398 A. B.</p>
241	513. <i>A. Manlius Torquatus Atticus</i> <i>II Q. Lutatius Cerco</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Eutrop. II. 28 Oros. IV. 11 Liv. XXX. 44. Τορκουάτου καὶ Κάτωνος [Ι. Κέρκιωνος] Chron. Alex. <i>Attico</i> <i>II et Cerco</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Q. Lutatio</i> Zonar. p. 399 A.	<p>Victory of <i>Catulus</i> at the Ægates, <i>VI Id. Mart.</i> Eutropius II. 27 <i>Lutatius Catulus navem æger adscendit: vulneratus enim in pugna superiore fuerat</i> [conf. Orosium IV. 10 Val. Max. II. 8, 2 Zonaram p. 398 A]. <i>Contra Lilybæum civitatem Siciliæ pugnatum est ingenti virtute Romanorum.—Pugnatum est VI Idus Martias. Statim Carthaginienses pacem petierunt.</i> Liv. Epit. 19 <i>Summam victoriae C. Lutatius consul, victa ad Ægates insulas classe Pænorum, imposuit. Petentibus Carthaginiensibus pax data est.</i> Conf. Polyb. I. 61—63. πεντηκοντα μὲν αὐτῶν ναὺς κατέδυσαν ἐβδομήκοντα δ' ἐάλωσαν αὐτανδροὶ Polyb. <i>LXXIII</i> <i>naves captæ sunt CXXV demersæ</i> Eutropius. Liv. XXX. 44 <i>Pax facta Q. Lutatio A. Manlio</i> coss. Zonaras VIII p. 399 A ὁ μὲν οὖν πρῶτος τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις πόλεμος τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις εἰς τοῦτο κατέληξε τετάρτῳ ἔτει καὶ εἰκοσῳ· καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἡγάγεν ὁ Κάτυλος τὰ ἐπινίκια. Κύωντος δὲ Λουτάτιος ὑπατεύσας ἀπῆλθεν εἰς Σικελίαν, καὶ μετὰ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ Κατύλου πάντα τὰ ἐκεῖ κατεστήσατο. Twenty-four years are named</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Persæus the philosopher is at Corinth at its liberation by *Aratus*: Plutarch. Arat. c. 18. 23 'Αντίγονος—κτησάμενος τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον, ἐφύλαττε μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων οἷς ἐπίστευε μάλιστα, καὶ Περσαίου ἐπιστήσας ἄρχοντα τὸν φιλόσοφον.—Περσαῖος δὲ, τῆς ἄκρας ἀλίσκομένης [see col. 2], εἰς Κεγχρέας διεξέπεσεν· ὕστερον δὲ λέγεται σχολάζων πρὸς τὸν εἰπόντα μόνον αὐτῷ δοκεῖν στρατηγὸν εἶναι τὸν σόφον, ἀλλὰ, νῆ τοὺς θεοὺς, φάναι, τοῦτο μάλιστα καὶ μοί ποτε τῶν Ζήνωνος ἤρεσκε δογμάτων· νῦν δὲ μεταβάλλομαι νοθευθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ Σικυνωίου νεανίσκου. Athen. IV p. 162 d πιστευθεὶς, ὡς φησιν Ἑρμιππος, ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνου τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον, κωθωνιζόμενος ἐξέπεσεν καὶ αὐτῆς τῆς Κορίνθου, καταστρατηγηθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ Σικυνωίου Ἀράτου· ὁ πρότερον ἐν τοῖς διαλόγοις πρὸς Ζήνωνα διαμιλλώμενος ὡς ὁ σόφος πάντως ἂν εἴη καὶ στρατηγὸς ἀγαθός. Conf. Pausan. II. 8, 4. VII. 8, 1 where it is inaccurately told, Ἀρατος καὶ Σικυνωῖοι—ἀπέκτειναν Περσαῖον ὑπὸ Ἀντιγόνου ταχθέντα ἐπὶ τῇ φρουρᾷ.

25

Lacydes succeeds *Arcesilaüs*: conf. a. 299. 3. *Euphorion* is his disciple, now about 33 years of age: conf. a. 274.

Lysimachus, the disciple of *Theodorus* or of *Theophrastus*, lived in the time of *Attalus*, who began to reign B. C. 241: Athen. VI p. 252 c Ἀττάλου δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως ἐγένετο κόλαξ καὶ διδάσκαλος Λυσίμαχος, ὃν Καλλιμάχος μὲν Θεοδώρειον ἀναγράφει Ἑρμιππος δ' ἐν τοῖς Θεοφράστου μαθηταῖς καταλέγει. οὗτος δὲ ὁ ἀνὴρ καὶ περὶ τῆς Ἀττάλου παιδείας συγγέγραφε βιβλίου πᾶσαν κολακέαν ἐμφαινούσας. See Append. c. 12. *Theophrastus* died B. C. 287 (conf. an.), 46 years before the accession of *Attalus*. *Lysimachus* therefore was now advanced in years.

Neanthes of *Cyzicus* is contemporary with *Lysimachus*: he wrote the history of *Attalus*: Athen. XV p. 699 d οὕτω δ' εἰπεῖν Νεάνθη ἐν α' τῶν περὶ Ἀττάλου ἱστοριῶν. and he was the disciple of *Philiscus*, who had heard *Isocrates*: Suidas: Νεάνθης Κυζικηνὸς, ῥήτωρ, μαθητὴς Φιλίσκου τοῦ Μιλησίου. Idem: Φιλίσκος Μιλήσιος, ῥήτωρ, Ἰσοκράτους ἀκουστὴς τοῦ ῥήτορος. *Isocrates* died B. C. 338 ninety-seven years before *Attalus* began to reign; which would make *Neanthes*, like *Lysimachus*, advanced in age at this period. For *Neanthes* see Append. c. 12.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>by Diodorus Fragm. tom. IX p. 349. 352 et Fragm. Vatican. p. 113 Polyb. I. 63.</p> <p>War with the <i>Falisci</i>: Eutrop. II. 28 <i>Q. Lutatius A. Manlius consules creati bellum Faliscis intulerunt:—quod ambo consules intra sex dies quam venerant transegerunt.</i> Liv. Ep. 19 <i>Falisci quum rebellassent, sexto die perdomiti in deditionem venerunt.</i> Polyb. I. 65 πόλεμος ἐμφύλιος—ὁ πρὸς τοὺς Φαλίσκους καλουμένους, ὃν ταχέως καὶ συμφερόντως ἐπετέλεσαν, ἐν ὀλίγαις ἡμέραις ἐγκρατεῖς γενόμενοι τῆς πόλεως αὐτῶν.</p> <p><i>C. Lutatius Catulus pro cos. de Pœnis ex Sicil. egit IIII Non. Octob. an. DXII</i> [513 Varr.] <i>Q. Valerius Falto pro pr. ex Sicilia navalem egit prid. Non. Octob. an. DXII</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p>
240	<p>Ol. 135 U. C. Varr. 514. <i>C. Claudius Centho M. Sempronius Tuditanus</i> Cassiod. Gell. XVII. 21, 42 Cic. Brut. c. 18 de Senect. c. 14 Tusc. I. 1. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Nor.</p>	<p><i>Q. Lutatius Cerco cos. de Falisceis K. Mart. an. DXII</i> [513 Varr.] <i>A. Manlius Torquatus Atticus cos. II de Falisceis IV Non. M. ... ann. DXII</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p>
239	<p>515. <i>C. Mamilius Turpinus Q. Valerius Falto</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. ubi pro <i>C. Manlius leg. C. Mamilius</i>. Gell. XVII. 21, 43. see col. 4.</p> <p>Τογκίνου (sic) καὶ Φάλκωνος Chron. Alex. <i>Turpino et Falto</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	
238	<p>516. <i>Ti. Sempronius Gracchus P. Valerius Falto</i> Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 11. <i>T. Sempronius et P. Cornelius</i> Cassiodor. Σεμπρώνιος Γράκχος Πούπλιος Ούαλέριος Zonar. VIII p. 399 D. Γράκχον καὶ Φάλκον [l. Φάλκωνος] Chron.</p>	<p><i>Hamilcar</i> is sent into Spain: Polyb. II. 1 Καρχηδόνιοι ὥς θάπτον κατεστήσαντο τὰ κατὰ τὴν Λιβύην εὐθέως Ἀμίλκαν ἐξαπέστελλον.—ὁ δ' ἀναλαβὼν τὰ στρατόπεδα, καὶ τὸν υἱὸν Ἀννίβαν ὄντα τότε κατὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν ἐτῶν ἐννέα,—ἀνεκτᾶτο τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἰβηρίαν πράγματα.—διατρίψας δ' ἐν τοῖς τόποις τούτοις ἔτη σχεδὸν ἐννέα—κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον.—τὴν δὲ στρατηγίαν οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι παρέδωσαν Ἀσδρούβα. Liv. XXI. 2 <i>Hamilcar ita se Africo bello, quod fuit sub recentem Romanam pacem, per quinque annos, ita deinde novem annis in Hispania augendo Punico imperio gessit, &c.</i> Diodorus Fragm. tom. IX p. 351 assigns four years and four months to the African war: ἐπολέμησαν ἔτη τέσσαρα καὶ μῆνας</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Nymphis</i> of <i>Heraclea</i> is employed in an embassy soon after the death of <i>Ariobarzanes</i> king of <i>Pontus</i>: <i>Memnon</i> apud <i>Photium</i> cod. 224 p. 724 οἱ Γαλάται εἰς τὴν Ἡρακλεωτίν ἐπεμψαν στρατεύμα, καὶ ταύτην κατέτρεχον, μέχρις ἂν οἱ Ἡρακλεῶται διεπρεσβεύσαντο πρὸς αὐτούς. Νύμφις δὲ ἦν ὁ ἱστορικὸς ὁ κορυφαῖος τῶν πρέσβεων δς τὸν μὲν στρατὸν ἐν τῷ κοινῷ χρυσοῖς πεντακισχιλίοις τοὺς δὲ ἡγεμόνας ἰδίᾳ διακοσίοις ὑποθεραπεύσας τῆς χώρας ἀπαναστήναι παρεσκεύασεν. <i>Ariobarzanes</i> was succeeded by <i>Mithridates IV</i> about B. C. 240. See <i>Kings of Pontus</i>. To which period this embassy may be referred. For <i>Nymphis</i> conf. a. 247.</p>	<p><i>Livius</i> began to exhibit: <i>Cic. Brut.</i> c. 18 <i>Primus fabulam C. Clodio Cæci filio et M. Tuditano coss. docuit, anno ipso ante quam natus est Ennius, post Romam conditam autem DXIV^o, ut hic ait (Varro) quem nos sequimur.</i> <i>Idem de Senect.</i> c. 14 <i>Vidi senem Livium: qui cum sex annos ante quam ego (Cato) natus sum fabulam docuisset, Centhone Tuditanoque consulibus, usque ad adolescentiam meam processit ætate.</i> <i>Idem Tusc. I.</i> 1 <i>Annis fere DX post Romam conditam Livius fabulam dedit, C. Claudio Cæci filio M. Tuditano coss. anno ante natum Ennium.</i> <i>Gell. XVII.</i> 21, 42 <i>Coss. Claudio Centone et M. Sempronio Tuditano primus omnium L. Livius poeta fabulas docere Romæ cepit.</i> <i>Cassiodor. His coss. ludis Romanis [XVI—XIII Kal. Octob. conf. a. 161] primum tragædia et comædia a Lucio Livio ad scenam data.</i> <i>Conf. Val. Max. II.</i> 4, 3.</p>
	<p>Birth of <i>Ennius</i>: <i>Cic. Brut.</i> c. 18 <i>Tusc. I.</i> 1. <i>conf. a. 240.</i> <i>Gellius XVII.</i> 21, 43 <i>Claudium et Tuditanum consules sequuntur Q. Valerius et C. Manilius (sic); quibus natum esse Q. Ennium poetam M. Varro in primo de Poëtis libro scripsit.</i> <i>Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Ol.</i> 135. 2 <i>Q. Ennius poeta Tarenti nascitur [at conf. a. 204]; qui a Catone quæstore Romam translatus habitavit in monte Aventino, parco admodum sumptu contentus, et unius ancillæ ministerio.</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	Alex. <i>Graccho et Falto</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<p>τέσσαρας. But according to Polybius I. 88 the war lasted only three years and four months: τρία ἔτη καὶ τέτταρὰς πον μῆνας. And this account is more accurate, and consistent with the period of 17 years ascribed by Livy himself to <i>Hamilcar</i> and <i>Hasdrubal</i>: conf. a. 221. The command of <i>Hamilcar</i> is fixed to this year by the age of <i>Hannibal</i>: conf. a. 202. and by the succession of <i>Hannibal</i> in Spain in B. C. 221: conf. an.</p> <p>War with the Boii and Ligurians: Zonar. VIII p. 399 D ἐπολέμησαν αὐθις πολέμους πρὸς Βουούτους καὶ πρὸς Γαλάτας ἐκείνοις πλησιοχώρους, καὶ πρὸς Λιγύων τινάς. τοὺς μὲν οὖν Λιγύας Σεμπρώνιος Γράκχος μάχῃ νικήσας ἐκάκου. καὶ τοῖς Γαλάταις Πούπλιος Οὐαλλέριος συμβαλὼν τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἡττήθη, εἰτά—πὼς κατὰ τύχην ἐκράτησε. Cf. Oros. IV. 12.</p>
237	517. <i>L. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus Q. Fulvius Flaccus</i> Cassiodor. Eutrop. III. 2 Zonar. VIII p. 400 A Fast. Capitol. omitted in Chron. Alex. See Introd. p. vi. <i>Caudino et Flacco</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<p>Eutrop. III. 2 <i>L. Cornelio Lentulo Fulvio Flacco consulibus—Hiero Romam venerat</i> [venit ad ludos spectandos Eutrop. III. 1]: <i>etiam contra Ligures intra Italiam bellum gestum est et de his triumphatum</i>. War continued with the Boii: Zonar. VIII p. 400 A τῷ ἐξῆς ἔτει Λούκιος Λέντουλος καὶ Κύντος Φλάκκος ἐπὶ τοὺς Γαλάτας στρατεύσαντες, ἕως μὲν ὁμοῦ διῆγον, ἦσαν ἀνανταγώνιστοι, ἐπεὶ δὲ διχῇ πορθεῖν τινα ἤρξαντο—ἐς κίνδυνον τὸ τοῦ Φλάκκου κατέστη στρατόπεδον, νυκτὸς κυκλωθέν. ἀλλὰ τότε μὲν οἱ βάρβαροι ἀνεκόπησαν.</p>
236	<p>Ol. 136 U. C. Varr. 518. <i>P. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus C. Licinius Varus</i> Cassiodor. Fast. Capitolin. Zonar. VIII p. 400 B. Censorin. c. 17 <i>anno quingentesimo duodevicesimo</i>.</p> <p>Κλαυδίου καὶ Οὐάρου Chron. Alex. <i>Caudino et Varo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>L. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus cos. de Liguribus Idib. Inter. an. DXVII</i> [leg. an. DXVI. scil. 517 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. Marlianus says: <i>P. Cornelius, ut habetur in Marmore</i>; and adds the date, an. DXVIII. But <i>P. Cornelius</i> was not consul in the year DXVIII. of the Marble. If we are to take the name from Marlianus and the date from Sigonius, then <i>PUBLIUS Cornelius cos. de Liguribus anno DXVII</i> would indicate a triumph in February B. C. 235, for the action with the Ligurians after the Gallic war, mentioned by Zonaras p. 400 C.</p> <p>An irruption of the Transalpine Gauls is fixed to this year by Polybius II. 21 who places it in the fifth year before the consulship of <i>Æmilius Lepidus</i> [conf. a. 232], and computes 45 years between this and a former irruption: ἔτη μὲν πέντε καὶ τετταράκοντα τὴν ἡσυχίαν ἔσχον.—And that former irruption συνέβαινε γίνεσθαι τῷ τρίτῳ πρότερον ἔτει τῆς Πύρρον διαβάσεως εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν Idem c. 20. = B. C. 282. Zonaras VIII p. 400 B concurs in this year: προσλαβόμενοι συμμάχους χειρὶ πολλῇ αὐθις ἐπὶ τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἐχώρησαν ἀπαντησάντων δὲ σφίσι Πουπλίου τε Λεντούλου καὶ Λικινίου Οὐάρου, ἡλπισαν αὐτοὺς διὰ τὸ πληθος τὸ σφέτερον καὶ ἀνευ μάχης καταπλήξειν.—οἱ δ' ὑπατοὶ μῆτε συμβαλεῖν θαρροῦντες δι' ὀλιγότητα—ἀνοχὰς ἔπραξαν ὥς ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην πρεσβεύσωνται.—ὥς δ' οὐδενὸς οἱ πρέσβεις ὧν ἦτον ἐτύγχανον, ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀνεχώρησαν, καὶ εὖρον ἐφθαρμένα σφίσι τὰ πράγματα. τινὲς γὰρ τῶν συμμάχων αὐτῶν μεταγρόντες καὶ διὰ φόβου τοὺς Ῥωμαίους πεποιημένοι ἐτράποντο ἐπὶ τοὺς Βουούτους, καὶ συχυοὶ ἀπώλοντο [conf. Polyb. II. 21]. κἀντεῦθεν ἀπῆλθον οἵκαδε οἱ λοιποί. καὶ οἱ Βουοῦτιοι σπονδὰς ἐπὶ μέρει πολλῷ τῆς χώρας σφῶν ἐποιήσαντο. ἤδη δὲ τῶν Γαλατικῶν λυθέντων πολέμων, ὁ Λέντουλος ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ Λιγύας,—Οὐάρου δὲ ἐπὶ Κύρνον ὁρμήσας—ἐπολέμησε τοῖς Κυρνίοις ἕως αὐτοὺς ἐχειρώσατο.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Ister</i> the disciple of <i>Callimachus</i> may be referred to this period: Suidas: "Ιστρος Μενάνδρου, "Ιστρου, Κυρηναῖος ἢ Μακεδὼν, συγγραφεὺς, Καλλιμάχου δοῦλος καὶ γνώριμος. "Ερμιππος δὲ αὐτόν φησι Πάφιον ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν διαπρεψάντων ἐν παιδείᾳ δούλων. ἔγραψε δὲ πολλὰ καὶ καταλογάδην καὶ ποιητικῶς. That treatise of <i>Hermippus</i>, called by Etymol. Magn. ὁ περὶ τῶν ἐν παιδείᾳ λαμψάντων λόγος, was written after B. C. 203: conf. an. and probably after the death of <i>Ister</i>. For <i>Ister</i> see Appendix c. 12.</p>	

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
235	519. <i>T. Manlius Torquatus C. Atilius Bulbus II</i> Cassiodor. Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 12 Eutrop. III. 3 Plutarch. Num. c. 20 Fortun. Rom. p. 322 B. Τορκουάτου τὸ β' καὶ Βούλβου Chron. Alex. <i>Torquato et Bulbo</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Eutrop. III. 3 <i>T. Manlio Torquato C. Atilio Bulbo consulibus, de Sardis triumphatum est.</i> Vell. II. 38 <i>Sardinia—ductu T. Manlii consulis certum recepit imperii jugum.</i> Conf. Oros. IV. 12. Polybius I. 88 notices this war: κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον—about the time at which the African war was concluded. The temple of <i>Janus</i> is shut for the second time: Liv. I. 19 <i>T. Manlio consule post Punicum primum perfectum bellum.</i> Vell. II. 38 <i>Iterum T. Manlio consule Janus clausus.</i> Eutrop. III. 3 <i>Pace omnibus locis facta, Romani nullum bellum habuerunt; quod his post Romam conditam semel tantum Numa Pompilio regnante contigerat.</i> Conf. Oros. IV. 12 Plutarch. Num. c. 20. Idem de fortuna Rom. p. 322 B δι' ἐτῶν ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ τετρακοσίων [from the death of <i>Numa</i>] ἐκλείσθη μετὰ τὸν πρὸς Καρχηδονίους πόλεμον εἰρήνης γενομένης, Γαίῳ Ἀτιλίου καὶ Τίτου ὑπάτων.
234	520. <i>L. Postumius Albinus Sp. Carvilius Maximus</i> Cassiodor. Zonar. VIII p. 401 A B Fast. Capitolin. Ἀλβίνου τὸ β' καὶ Ῥόγου Chron. Alex. <i>Albino et Maximo</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<i>T. Manlius Torquatus cos. de Sardeis VI Id. Mart. an. DXVIII</i> [519 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. Omitted by Marlianus. Zonaras VIII p. 401 A τριχῇ τὰς δυνάμεις διελόμενοι οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι, ἕν' ἅμα πολεμούμενοι πάντες μὴ συμβοηθοῖεν ἀλλήλοις, Ποστούμιον μὲν Ἀλβίνου εἰς τὴν Λιγυστικὴν Σπούριον δὲ Καρουίλιον ἐπὶ τοὺς Κυρνίους ἐς δὲ τὴν Σαρδῶ τὸν ἀστύνομον Πούπλιον Κορνήλιον ἐπεμψαν. Sardinia had rebelled at the instigation of the Carthaginians: Zonar. Ibid.
233	521. <i>Q. Fab. Max. Verrucosus M' Pomponius Matho</i> Cassiod. Zonar. VIII p. 401 B Fast. Capitolin. Nor. Μαξίμου καὶ Μάλχωνος [I. Μάθωνος] Chron. Alex. <i>De Fabio</i> Cic. Senect. c. 4.	<i>Sp. Carvilius Maximus cos. de Sardeis K. April. an. DXIX</i> [520 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. Zonaras VIII p. 401 B ἐπεὶ δ' οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐκ τῆς χώρας αὐτῶν ἀπηλλάγησαν, ἀπέστησαν αὐθις οἱ Σαρδόνιοι καὶ οἱ Λίγυες· Κύντος μὲν οὖν Φάβιος Μάξιμος ἐπέμφθη πρὸς Λίγυας, ἐς δέ γε τὴν Σαρδῶ Πομπώνιος Μάνιος.
232	Ol. 137 U. C. Varr. 522. <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus M. Publius Malleolus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Nor. Zonar. VIII p. 401 C. Λεπίδου καὶ Βαλβούλου Chron. Alex. <i>De Emilio</i> Polyb. II. 21.	<i>Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus cos. de Liguribus K. Febr. anno DXX</i> [521 Varr.] <i>M' Pomponius Matho cos. de Sardeis Idibus Mart. an. DXX</i> Fast. Capitolin. Plutarch. Fab. Max. c. 2 πέντε δ' ὑπατειῶν ἃς ὑπάτευσεν (ὁ Φάβιος) ἡ πρώτη τὸν ἀπὸ Λιγύων θρίαμβον ἔσχεν. Agrarian law of <i>C. Flaminius</i> : Polyb. II. 21 μετὰ τοῦτον τὸν φόβον [the irruption in B. C. 236] ἔτει πέμπτῳ, Μάρκον Λεπίδου στρατηγούντος, κατεκληρούχησαν ἐν Γαλατία Ῥωμαῖοι τὴν Πικεντίνην προσαγορευομένην χώραν—Γαίῳ Φλαμινίῳ ταύτην τὴν δημαγωγίαν εἰσηγησαμένον καὶ πολιτεῖαν. Conf. Cic. Brut. c. 14. Idem Acad. IV. 5 <i>C. Flaminius, qui legem Agrariam aliquot annis ante secundum Punicum bellum trib. plebis tulerit.</i> De Inv. II. 17 <i>Hunc pater suus concilium plebis habentem de templo deduxit.</i> Conf. Val. Max. V. 4, 5. Cicero de Senect. c. 4

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Nævius</i> flourished: Gell. XVII. 21, 45 <i>Anno post Romam conditam quingentesimo undevicesimo</i>—<i>Cn. Nævius poëta fabulas apud populum dedit; quem M. Varro in libro de Poëtis primo stipendia fecisse ait bello Pœnico primo, idque ipsum Nævium dicere in eo carmine quod de eodem bello scripsit.</i> That work of <i>Nævius</i> is quoted again by Gellius V. 12, 7. <i>Lucetium Jovem Cn. Nævius in libris belli Pūnici appellat.</i> He preceded <i>Ennius</i>: Cic. Brut. c. 19 <i>Ennius si illum (Nævium) contemneret, non omnia bella persequens primum illud Punicum acerrimum reliquisset. Sed ipse dicit, cur id faciat: "Scripsere (inquit) alii rem Versibus"—et luculente quidem scripserunt, etiamsi minus quam tu polite. Nec vero tibi aliter videri debet, qui a Nævio vel sumsisti multa, si fateris, vel, si negas, surripuisti.</i> And was younger than <i>Livius</i>: Cic. Tusc. I. 1 <i>Livius fabulam dedit—anno ante natum Ennium; qui [sc. Livius. conf. Voss. de Hist. Lat. p. 7] fuit major natu quam Plautus et Nævius.</i></p>
	<p>Birth of <i>Cato</i>: Cic. de Senect. c. 4 <i>Anno post consul primum fuerat [sc. Q. Fabius: conf. a. 233. 1] quam ego (Cato) natus sum.</i> Six years after the consulship of <i>Claudius</i> and <i>Tuditanus</i>: Cic. Ibid. c. 14. conf. a. 240.</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>places this in B. C. 228, the second consulship of <i>Fabius</i>: <i>Consul iterum, Sp. Carvilio collega quiescente, C. Flaminius trib. pl.—restitit</i>. It is possible that Cicero has ascribed to the second consulship what occurred in the first; and that <i>Flaminius</i> was tribune from <i>IV Id. Dec.</i> B. C. 233, <i>Q. Fabio consule</i>; which agrees with Polybius.</p> <p>Zonaras VIII p. 401 C <i>κινηθέντων αὐθις τῶν Σαρδονίων, ἐπ' αὐτοὺς οἱ ὕπατοι ἄμφω ἐστράτευσαν Μάρκος τε Μαλλέολος καὶ Μάρκος Αἰμίλιος.</i></p>
231	<p>523. <i>M. Pomponius Mitho C. Papirius Maso</i> Cassiod. Zonar. VIII p. 401 C D Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Nor. Dionys. Ant. II p. 291 κατὰ τὴν ἑβδόμην ἐπὶ ταῖς τριάκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν ὀλυμπιάσιν.</p>	<p>Zonaras p. 401 C ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρους [the Sardinians and Corsicans] οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐτράποντο καὶ Μάρκος μὲν Πομπώνιος Σαρδόνας ἔφερε—Γάιος δὲ Παπίριος ἐκ μὲν τῶν πεδίων τοὺς Κυρνίους ἀπήλασε, βιαζόμενος δὲ πρὸς τὰ ὄρη συχνοὺς ἐξ ἐνέδρας ἀπέβαλε—καὶ ἔπεισε τοὺς Κυρνίους ὁμολογῆσαι.</p> <p>The divorce of <i>Sp. Carvilius</i> is placed in this year by Dionysius Ant. II p. 291 ὑπατευόντων Μάρκου Πομπωνίου καὶ Γαίου Παπυρίου, πρῶτος ἀπολύσαι λέγεται τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γυναῖκα Σπούριος Καρονύλλιος. Gellius reports two dates: XVII. 21, 44 <i>Anno post Romam conditam quingentesimo undevicesimo</i> [B. C. 235], about fifteen years—<i>annis fere quindecim</i>—before the second Punic war. But IV. 3 <i>anno urbis conditæ quingentesimo vigesimo tertio, M. Atilio P. Valerio</i> cons. But these were the consuls of U. C. Varr. 527, and do not agree with the year assigned. One copy therefore of Gellius seems rightly to give DXXXVII [B. C. 227]. Val. Max. II. 1, 4 <i>Repudium a condita urbe usque ad vicesimum et quingentesimum annum nullum intercessit.</i> [= B. C. 234 Varr. 232 Caton.] The numbers of Plutarch Comp. Lycurg. et Num. p. 309—μετὰ τὴν Ῥώμης κτίσιν ἐν ἔτεσι τριάκοντα καὶ διακοσίοις—are manifestly wrong, and we may read τρ. καὶ πεντακοσίοις [= B. C. 224]. The various dates may be thus expressed: Val. Max. B. C. 234, Dion. B. C. 231, Gell. 235 or 227; with this latter date Plutarch, speaking in round numbers, may agree. Tertullian Apologetico c. 6 speaks in round numbers: <i>Per annos ferme sexcentos ab urbe condita nulla repudium domus scripsit</i>. But de monogamia c. 9 he negligently calls the period <i>post annum sexcentessimum urbis</i>.</p>
32 230	<p>524. <i>M. Æmilius Barbula M. Junius Pera</i> Cassiod. Zonar. VIII p. 402 B Fast. Capitolin. Βαλλιόλου (sic) καὶ Πέρον Chron. Alex. <i>Barbula et Pera</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>C. Papirius Maso</i> cos. <i>de Corseis primus in monte Albano III Nonas Mart. an. DXXII</i> [523 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. Cf. Val. Max. III. 6, 5 <i>Pisonem apud Plinium H. N. XV. 29.</i></p> <p>Zonaras VIII p. 402 B οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι μαθόντες τοὺς ὑπάτους Μάρκον Αἰμίλιον καὶ Μάρκον Ἰούνιον εἰς τὴν Λιγυστικὴν ἀπάραντας παρεσκευάζοντο εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐλάσαι. γνόντων δὲ τοῦτο τῶν ὑπάτων καὶ ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἄθροον ὠρμηκότων, ἐξεπλάγησαν καὶ ἀπήντησαν αὐτοῖς ὡς φίλοι.</p>
229	<p>525. <i>L. Postumius Albinus II Cn. Fulvius Centumalus</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. III. 4 Polyb. II. 11 Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 13 Chron. Alex. Nor.</p>	<p>Eutrop. III. 4 <i>L. Postumius Albinus Cn. Fulvius Centumalus</i> cons. <i>bellum contra Illyrios gesserunt; et multis civitatibus captis etiam reges in deditionem acceperunt: ac tum primum de Illyriis triumphatum est.</i> Confer Polybium II. 11 Zonaram VIII p. 402 C—403 A.</p> <p><i>Hasdrubal</i> succeeds <i>Hamilcar</i> in Spain: Conf. a. 238. He held the command eight years: Polyb. II. 36. <i>octo ferme annos</i> Liv. XXI. 2. Till B. C. 221 in the spring. Cassiodorus rightly: <i>M. Æmilius et M. Junius. His</i> cons. <i>Hamilcar Hannibalis pater in Hispania bellum Romanis parans occisus est.</i> Before the end of March B. C. 229.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Macho</i> the comic poet flourished at Alexandria, with whom <i>Apollodorus Carystius</i> was contemporary at Athens: conf. a. 200. <i>Macho</i> was the teacher of <i>Aristophanes</i>: Athen. VI p. 241 f Μάχων ὁ κωμωδιοποιὶς, ὁ Κορίνθιος μὲν ἢ Σικυνῶνιος γενόμενος ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ δὲ καταβιὼς, καὶ διδάσκαλος γενόμενος τῶν κατὰ κωμῶδαν μερῶν Ἀριστοφάνους τοῦ γραμματικοῦ· ὃς καὶ ἀπέθανεν ἐν τῇ Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ.</p>	
<p><i>Euphantus</i> of <i>Olynthus</i> flourished in the reign of <i>Antigonus Doson</i>; to whom he addressed a treatise Περὶ Βασιλείας. conf. a. 246.</p>	

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
228	<p>Ol. 138 U. C. Varr. 526. <i>Sp. Carvilius Maximus II Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus II</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Cic. Senect. c. 4. Γούργα καὶ Μαξίμου Chron. Alex. <i>Maximo II et Verrucoso II</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>The consul <i>Postumius</i> had wintered in Illyricum: Polyb. II. 12 ὁ Ποστούμιος ὑπολειπόμενος τετταράκοντα σκάφη καὶ στρατόπεδον ἐκ τῶν περικειμένων πόλεων ἀθροίσας παρεχίμαζε. Peace is made in the spring: ὑπὸ τὴν ἑαρινὴν ὥραν ἡ Τεῦτα διαπρεσβευσαμένη ποιεῖται συνθήκας Ibid.</p> <p>First Roman embassy to Greece, after the treaty concluded with <i>Teuta</i> queen of Illyria, ὑπὸ τὴν εἰρινὴν ὥραν. Polyb. II. 12. Idem Ib. ἀπὸ δὲ ταύτης τῆς καταρχῆς Ῥωμαῖοι μὲν εὐθέως ἄλλους πρεσβευτὰς ἐξ-ἀπέστειλαν πρὸς Κορινθίους καὶ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους· ὅτε δὴ καὶ Κορίνθιοι πρῶτον ἀπεδέξαντο μετέχειν Ῥωμαίους τοῦ τῶν Ἰσθμίων ἀγῶνος. Zonar. p. 403 A οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι παρὰ Κορινθίων ἐπηνέβησαν, καὶ τοῦ Ἰσθμικοῦ μετέσχον ἀγῶνος, καὶ στάδιον ἐν αὐτῷ ὁ Πλαῦτος ἐνίκησε. καὶ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους δὲ φιλίαν ἐπεποιήκεσαν, καὶ τῆς πολιτείας σφῶν τῶν τε μυστηρίων μετέσχον.</p> <p><i>Cn. Fulvius Centumalus</i> pro cos. ex <i>Illurieis naval. egit X K. Quint. an. DXXXV</i> [526 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin.</p>
227	<p>527. <i>P. Valerius Flaccus M. Atilius Regulus</i> Cassiod. Nor. Fast. Capit. Chron. Alex. Gell. IV. 3.</p>	
226	<p>528. <i>M. Valerius Messalla L. Apustius Fullo</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Μαξίμου καὶ Ἀπουστίου Chron. Alex. <i>Torquato II et Flacco II</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>Death of <i>Lyco</i>: conf. a. 287. He was succeeded by <i>Aristo Ceus</i>, and <i>Aristo</i> by <i>Critolaüs</i>: Plutarch. Mor. p. 605 B Ἀριστοτέλης ἦν ἐκ Σταγειρων, Θεόφραστος ἐξ Ἐρέσου, Στράτων ἐκ Λαμφάκων, Γλύκων [1. Λύκων] ἐκ Τρωάδος, Ἀρίστων ἐκ Κέω, Κριτόλαος Φασηλῆτης. Laërt. VII. 164 Ἀρίστων Ἰουλιήτης Περιπατητικός. Steph. Byz. Ἰουλίς. πόλις ἐν Κέῳ τῇ νήσῳ—ἀφ' ἧς—Ἀρίστων ὁ Περιπατητικός. Strabo X p. 486 ἐκ δὲ τῆς Ἰουλίδος—τῶν ἐκ τοῦ περιπατοῦ φιλοσόφων Ἀρίστων ὁ τοῦ Βορυσθενίτου Βίωνος ζηλώτης. Ἀριστῶν Κεῖος is named in the testament of <i>Lyco</i> apud Laërt. V. 74. Ἀρίστων ὁ Κεῖος ὁ Περιπατητικός Athen. XIII p. 563 f. <i>Critolaüs</i>—Κριτόλαος ὁ Περιπατητικός Plutarch. Mor. p. 811 C ὁ Φασηλῆτης Κριτόλαος Clem. Al. Strom. II p. 374 A—lived to past 82: Lucian. Macrob. c. 20 ὑπὲρ δύο καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα (ἔτη). and was succeeded by <i>Diodorus</i>: Cicero Fin. V. 5 <i>Primum Theophrasti Strato physicum se voluit</i> [Στράτων ὁ φυσικός Sext. Empir. Logic. I. 350. II. 13, Στράτων ὁ Λαμφακηνὸς ἐν τῇ περὶ τοῦ Προτέρου καὶ Ὑστέρου μονοβίβλῳ apud Simplic. ad Categ. Aristot. Schol. Berolin p. 90 a I. 12] —<i>Huius Lysias [Lyco] et oratione locuples, rebus ipsis jejuniior. Concinnus deinde et elegans huius Aristo.</i>—<i>Critolaüs imitari antiquos voluit.</i>—<i>Diodorus ejus auditor adjungit ad honestatem vacuitatem doloris.</i> Conf. a. 111. For the embassy to Rome conf. a. 155. Clemens Strom. I p. 301 B, enumerating the Peripatetic school, omits <i>Aristo</i>: (Ἀριστοτέλη) διαδέχεται Θεόφραστος· δὲ Στράτων, δὲ Λύκων· εἶτα Κριτόλαος· εἶτα Διόδωρος.</p>	

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
225	<p>529. <i>L. Æmilius Paucis</i> C. <i>Atilius Regulus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Polyb. II. 23 Zonar. VIII p. 403 C Plin. H. N. III. 20 Oros. IV. 13. Πάππον καὶ Ῥηγούλου τὸ 3' Chron. Alex. <i>Papo et Regulo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Æmilio</i> Eutrop. III. 5.</p>	<p>The Gallic war: Fast. Capitolin. Eutropius III. 5 <i>L. Æmilio cos. impensas Gallorum copiae Alpes transierunt. Sed pro Romanis tota Italia consensit.—triumphus Æmilio decretus.</i> Polyb. II. 23 οἱ Γαισάται Γαλάται συστησάμενοι δύναμιν πολυτελή καὶ βαρείαν ἦκον ὑπεράραντες τὰς Ἀλπεὶς εἰς τὸν Πάδον ποταμὸν, ἔπει μετὰ τὴν τῆς χώρας διάδοσιν ὀγδόῳ [conf. a. 232]. τὸ μὲν οὖν τῶν Ἰσόμενων καὶ Βοίων γένος ἔμεινε γενναίως ἐν ταῖς ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἐπιβολαῖς.—Ῥωμαῖοι δ', ὡς θάπτον ἦκουσαν τοὺς Κελτοὺς ὑπερβεβληκέναι τὰς Ἀλπεὶς, Λεύκιον μὲν Αἰμίλιον ὑπατον μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐξαπέστειλαν ὡς ἐπ' Ἀρμίνιον τηρήσοντα ταύτη τῶν ἐναντίων τὴν ἐφοδον. The battle with the Gauls (in which the consul <i>Atilius</i> is slain, Polyb. II. 28) and the victory of <i>Æmilius</i> are described by Polybius II. 27—31. Zonaras VIII p. 403 C Ἰνσοῦβροι, Γαλατικὸν γένος, συμμάχους ἐκ τῶν ὑπὲρ τὰς Ἀλπεὶς ὁμοφύλων προσειληφότες ὅπλα τοῖς Ῥωμαῖοις ἐπήρεγκαν. He relates p. 403 D the death of <i>Regulus</i> and the victory of <i>Æmilius</i>. For the Gallic war compare also Oros. IV. 13.</p> <p>The forces of Italy at this time according to Polybius II. 24 (whom Diodorus follows fragm. tom. IX p. 359) are 770,000 men: πεζῶν ὑπὲρ τὰς ἐξδομήκοντα μυριάδας ἱππέων δὲ εἰς ἑπτὰ μυριάδες—according to Fabius, 800,000: Eutrop. III. 5 <i>Traditum est a Fabio historico, qui ei bello interfuit, DCCC millia hominum parata ad id bellum fuisse.</i> Oros. IV. 13 <i>In utriusque consulis exercitu octingenta millia armatorum fuisse referuntur, sicut Fabius historicus, qui eodem bello interfuit, scripsit.</i> Orosius has mistaken the number of men who were liable to serve for the number of soldiers actually employed. Pliny H. N. III. 20 gives 780,000 as the numbers.</p>
224	<p>Ol. 189 U. C. Varr. 530. <i>T. Manlius Torquatus</i> II Q. <i>Publius Plautius</i> II Cassiod. Polyb. II. 31 Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 13. Τερκουάτου καὶ Πάππου [I. Φλάκκου] τὸ 3' Chron. Alex. <i>Torquatus III et Plautus III</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Conf. a. 226.</p>	<p><i>L. Aemilius Paucis cos. de Galleis IIIII Idus Mart. an. DXXIIIX</i> [529 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. Conf. Zonaram p. 403 D.</p> <p>Polybius II. 31 Ῥωμαῖοι τοῖς μετὰ ταῦτα κατασταθέντας ὑπάτους Κόκκτον Φουλεύου καὶ Τίτου Μάλλιον ἀμφοτέροις καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις μετὰ παρασκευῆς μεγάλης ἐξαπέστειλαν ἐπὶ τοῖς Κελτοῖς. οὗτοι δὲ τοὺς μὲν Βοῖους ἐξ ἐφοδῶν καταπληγσάμενοι συνηγαγκασαν εἰς τὴν Ῥωμαίων ἑαυτοὺς δοῦναι πίστιν.</p> <p>Polyb. II. 32 μετὰ δὲ τοῖς κατασταθέντες Πόπλιος Φούριος καὶ Γάιος Φλαμίνιος αἰὲς ἐνέβαλον εἰς τὴν Κελτικὴν. He describes c. 33 the victory of <i>Flaminius</i> over the Insubres. Oros. IV. 13 <i>Flaminius consul victoribus insubricis—adversum Gallos conflixit et vicit.</i> Zonar. VIII p. 404 A B C (οἱ ἐν τῇ Ῥωμῇ). ὅτι, τινὲς παρανόμως ἔλεγον τοῖς ὑπάτοις αἰεσίς, μετεπεισαντα αἰτοῖς. δεξάμενοι δὲ τὰ γράμματα οἱ ὑπατοὶ οὐκ αἰεὶς αὐτὰ ἀνέγνων, ἀλλὰ πρὸς πόλεμον καθιστάμενοι, ἀλλὰ προσκυβαλόντες ἐκείστας. μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην ἀναγνώσθεις τῆς ἐπιστολῆς ὁ μὲν Φούριος ἐτοίμως ἐπέθετο ὁ δὲ γε Φλαμίνιος ἐπαυρόμενος τῇ νίκῃ—οὐτ' οὖν ἀπαυσιάζηναι τῶν τὸ πᾶν κατατῆγεσθαι ἤθελε.—ὅψὲ δ' οἰκαδὲς ἐπανελεύοντες ὑπὸ μὲν τῆς γερονσίας τὴν αἰτίαν τῆς ἀπειθείας ἔσχον διὰ γὰρ τὴν</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Antigonus Carystius lived near the times of *Pyrrho* and *Timon Phliasius*: *Aristocles* apud Euseb. Præp. XIV p. 763 A Ἀντίγονος ὁ Καρύστιος κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς γενόμενος χρόνους καὶ ἀναγράφας αὐτῶν τὸν βίον [sc. *Pyrrhonis et Timonis*]. Hence Jonsius Scr. Hist. Phil. p. 130 and Menagius ad Laërt. II. 136 place him *extremis Philadelphi temporibus*. But, as he composed the Life of *Lyco* (Laërt. V. 67 Athen. XII p. 547 d) who died in B. C. 226, he must have still written after that year. He also wrote after *Callimachus*, whom he quotes de Mirabil. c. 51. Καλλίμαχος ὁ ἐκ τοῦ Αἰγύπτου, περίτρανος εἶναι βουλόμενος ἔφησεν—“ Αἴγιθος ἀμφιγυήεις.” c. 144 πεποιήται δέ τινα καὶ ὁ Κυρηναῖος Καλλίμαχος ἐκλογὴν τῶν παραδόξων, ἧς ἀναγράφομεν ἃ ποτε ἡμῖν ἐφαίνετο εἶναι ἀκοῆς ἄξια. He quotes largely from this, c. 144—176. which again would bring down *Antigonus* to the third *Ptolemy*. The expression therefore in *Aristocles* must be understood with some latitude. *Pyrrho* probably died sixty years before this date: see Append. c. 12. *Timon* might live to the end of the reign of *Philadelphus*: conf. a. 279. and might survive *Pyrrho* forty years. For *Antig. Carystius* see Append. c. 12.

4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

Q. Fabius Pictor the historian served in the Gallic war: Eutrop. III. 5 Oros. IV. 13. see col. 2. He was a senator: Polyb. III. 9 κατὰ τοὺς καιροὺς ὁ γράφων γέγονε [in the second Punic war] καὶ τοῦ συνεδρίου μετείχε τῶν Ῥωμαίων. and ambassador to Delphi in B. C. 216: conf. an. Polybius I. 14 charges *Fabius* with partiality in his account of the first Punic war; and of the second: III. 9.

Contemporary with *Fabius* was *L. Cincius Alimentus*: Dionys. Ant. I p. 18 Ῥωμαίων ὅσοι τὰ παλαιὰ ἔργα τῆς πόλεως Ἑλληνικῇ διαλέκτῳ συνέγραψαν ὧν εἰσι πρεσβύτεροι Κόιντος Φάβιος καὶ Λεύκιος Κίγκιος, ἀμφότεροι κατὰ τοὺς Φοινικοὺς ἀκμάσαντες πολέμους. τούτων δὲ τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἑκάτερος, οἷς μὲν αὐτὸς ἔργοις παρεγένετο, διὰ τὴν ἐμπειρίαν ἀκριβῶς ἀνέγραψε, τὰ δὲ ἀρχαῖα τὰ μετὰ τὴν κτίσιν τῆς πόλεως γενόμενα κεφαλαιωδῶς ἐπέδραμε. From hence it appears that their histories were written in the Greek language. But that *Fabius* wrote also in Latin appears from Cic. de Or. II. 12 Gell. X. 15. Latin works of *Cincius* are quoted *inter historicorum vett. fragmenta ad calcem Salustii*. *Pictor* wrote before *Cincius*: Dionys. Ant. I p. 201 περὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς Ἰλίας γενομένων Κόιντος μὲν Φάβιος ὁ Πίκτωρ λεγόμενος, φ' Λεύκιός τε Κίγκιος καὶ Κάτων Πόρκιος καὶ Πείσων Καλπούρνιος—ἡκολούθησαν, τῇδε γράφει, κ. τ. λ.

Eratosthenes is mentioned at this date by the Alexandrine Chronicle p. 254. *Olymp.* 138. 3 Πτολ. Εὐεργ. κγ'. ὑπ. Φλαμνίνου καὶ Φίλου. Ἐρατοσθένους ἐγνωρίζετο. This date, when rectified, is equivalent to B. C. 223 Ol. 139. 2 *Ptol. Everg.* 24. See Introd. p. vi. *Eratosthenes* was librarian at Alexandria in the reign of *Evergetes*: conf. a. 275. and as *Zenodotus* held that office till about B. C. 240 (conf. a. 271), he probably succeeded *Zenodotus*. For the works of *Eratosthenes* see Append. c. 12. He is now about fifty-two years of age: cf. a. 275.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>πρὸς τὸν Φλαμίνιον ὄργην ἡτίμασαν καὶ τὸν Φούριον. τὸ δὲ πλῆθος ἀντιφιλονεικῆσαν ὑπὲρ τοῦ Φλαμίνιου ἐψηφίσατο τὰ νικητήρια. καὶ ἀγαγόντες αὐτὰ ἐξέστησαν τῆς ἀρχῆς. Conf. a. 222.</p>
222	<p>532. <i>Cn. Cornelius Scipio Calvus</i> <i>M. Claudius Marcellus</i> Cassiod. Polyb. II. 34 Plutarch. Marcell. c. 6 Eutrop. III. 6 Zonar. VIII p. 404 D Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. <i>Marcello et Calbo</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Marcello</i> Oros. IV. 13 Liv. XXIX. 11.</p>	<p><i>C. Flaminius</i> cos. de Galleis VI Idus Mart. an. DXXX [531 Varr.] <i>P. Furius Philus</i> cos. de Galleis et Liguribus IIII Idus Mart. ann. DXXX Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>Polybius II. 34 τῷ δ' ἐξῆς ἔτει διαπρεσβευσταμένων τῶν Κελτῶν ὑπὲρ εἰρήνης—ἔσπευσαν οἱ κατασταθέντες ὑπατοὶ Μάρκος Κλαύδιος καὶ Γνάϊος Κορνῆλιος τοῦ μὴ συγχωρηθῆναι τὴν εἰρήνην αὐτοῖς. Victory of <i>Marcellus</i>: Polyb. II. 34 Plutarch. Marcell. c. 7. Livii Epit. 20 <i>M. Claudius Marcellus</i> consul, occiso <i>Insubrium Gallorum</i> duce <i>Viridomaro</i>, <i>opima spolia retulit</i>. Conf. Eutrop. III. 6 Zonar. p. 404 D.</p> <p>Battle of <i>Sellasia</i>: Polyb. II. 65 τοῦ θέρους ἐνισταμένου—ἀναλαβὼν τὴν στρατιὰν Ἀντίγονος προῆγεν εἰς τὴν Λακωνικὴν. The action is described by Polybius II. 65—69. <i>Aratus</i> had been 33 years at this time in public affairs: Plutarch. Arat. c. 41. <i>Philopæmen</i> was μεῖράκιον—30 years of age: Plutarch. Philop. c. 5. 6. The 33 years of <i>Aratus</i> must be computed from the first prætor <i>Marcus</i>, B. C. 255.</p>
221	<p>533. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio Asina</i> <i>M. Minucius Rufus</i> Cassiodor. Eutrop. III. 7 Zonar. VIII p. 405 A Oros. IV. 13. Σκιπίωνος τὸ β' καὶ Ρούφου Chron. Alex.</p> <p><i>Asina et Rufo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>M. Claudius Marcellus</i> cos. de Galleis <i>Insubribus et Germanis</i> <i>isque spolia opima rettulit</i> duce <i>hostium Viridumaro ad Clastidium interfecto</i>. an. DXXXI [532 Varr.] <i>K. Mart.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Conf. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 8.</p> <p>Eutrop. III. 7 <i>M. Minucio Rufo</i> <i>P. Cornelio</i> coss. <i>Histris bellum illatum est</i>,—<i>perdomitiq̄ue sunt omnes</i>. Cf. Oros. IV. 13. Zonar. p. 405 A εἶτα Πούπλιός τε Κορνῆλιος καὶ Μάρκος Μινούκιος ἐπ' Ἰστρου ἐστράτευσαν, καὶ πολλὰ τῶν ἐκεῖ ἐθνῶν τὰ μὲν πολέμῳ τὰ δὲ ὁμολογίαις ὑπέταξαν.</p> <p><i>Hannibal</i> succeeds <i>Hasdrubal</i> in Spain: Polyb. II. 36 Ἀσδρούβας ἔτη χειρίσας ὀκτῶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἰβηρίαν ἐτελεύτησε—τὴν δὲ στρατηγίαν οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἰβηρίαν Ἀννίβα περιέθεσαν. Conf. a. 229. Diodorus, who had given 4y 4^m to the African war, gives nine years to <i>Hasdrubal</i>: Fragm. tom. IX p. 358 ὑπὸ οἰκέτου ἐπιβουλευθεὶς ἐσφάγη στρατηγίσας ἔτη ἑννέα. But the distribution of this period in Polybius is more accurate, and consistent with the actual space. For from the peace between Rome and Carthage in the middle of B. C. 241 to the command of <i>Hannibal</i> in the spring or towards the summer of B. C. 221 are less than 20 years; which Polybius thus distributes: the African war 3y 4^m, the command of <i>Hamilcar</i> 9y, of <i>Hasdrubal</i> 8y=20y 4^m, whence it appears that the 17 years were only current years. <i>Hasdrubal</i> had eight complete years, <i>Hamilcar</i> less than nine; and the African war is fixed to B. C. 241, the command of <i>Hamilcar</i> in Spain to B. C. 238, and of <i>Hasdrubal</i> to B. C. 229. Confer annos.</p> <p>Polyb. III. 13 Ἀννίβας παραλαβὼν τὴν ἀρχὴν εὐθέως ὥρμησεν ὡς καταστρεφόμενος τὸ τῶν Ὀλκάδων ἔθνος. After the campaign, ἦκε παραχειμάσων εἰς Καὶνὴν πόλιν.</p> <p><i>Timoxenus</i> Achæan prætor: Polyb. IV. 6. 7. From May B. C. 221. <i>Ariston</i> prætor of the Ætolians: Idem IV. 9. 17. From the autumn of B. C. 221: Polyb. IV. 37 τὰς ἀρχαιρεσίας Αἰτωλοὶ μὲν ἐποιοῦν μετὰ τὴν φθινοπωρινὴν ἰσημερίαν εὐθέως, Ἀχαιοὶ δὲ τότε περὶ τὴν τῆς Πλειάδος ἐπιτολήν. conf. V. 1. τὸ ἔτος ἐτύγχανε διεληλυθὸς περὶ τὴν τῆς Πλειάδος ἐπιτολήν· οὕτω γὰρ ἦγε τοὺς χρόνους τότε τὸ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἔθνος. The</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Rhianus</i> is contemporary with <i>Eratosthenes</i> : Suidas : 'Ριανὸς ὁ καὶ Κρής ὦν, Βηναῖος (Βήνη δὲ πόλις Κρήτης)· τινὲς δὲ Κεραίτην· ἄλλοι δὲ Ἰθώμης τῆς Μεσσηνίας αὐτὸν ἱστορήσαν. οὗτος δὲ ἦν τῆς παλαιστρας πρότερον φύλαξ, καὶ δοῦλος· ὕστερον δὲ παιδευθεὶς ἐγένετο γραμματικὸς, σύγχρονος Ἐρατοσθένους. ἔγραψεν ἔμμετρα ποιήματα. Ἡρακλειάδα ἐν βιβλίοις τέσσαρσι. See Append. c. 12.</p>	
<p><i>Euphorion</i> was in the service of <i>Antiochus</i> as librarian, and died in Syria : conf. a. 274. At the accession of <i>Antiochus</i> in B. C. 223 <i>Euphorion</i> would be fifty-one years of age.</p> <p><i>Archimedes</i> flourished : Chron. Alex. p. 254 Ol. 139. 1 Πτολ. Εὐεργ. κέ'. ὑπ. Σκιπίωνος τὸ β' καὶ 'Ρούφου. Ἀρχιμήδης μηχανικὸς ἐγνωρίζετο. The consuls of B. C. 221 = Ol. 139. 4 <i>Ptolem. Philopat.</i> 2°. See Introd. p. vi. <i>Archimedes</i> had completed his seventy-fifth year at his death in the autumn of B. C. 212 : conf. a. 212. 2. 3. He was consequently born in B. C. 287, and was now 66 years of age. He was contemporary with <i>Eratosthenes</i> : conf. a. 214. and had constructed engines for the defence of Syracuse in the reign of <i>Hiero</i>, many years before the siege : Plutarch. Marcell. c. 14 φιλοτιμηθέντος Ἰέρωνος τοῦ βασιλέως, καὶ πείσαντος Ἀρχιμήδη τρέφειν τι τῆς τέχνης ἀπὸ τῶν νοητῶν ἐπὶ τὰ σωματικά.—Ἀρχιμήδης Ἰέρωνι τῷ βασιλεῖ συγγενὴς ὦν καὶ φίλος ἔγραψεν ὥς τῇ δοθείσῃ δυνάμει δοθὲν βάρος κινήσαι δυνατόν ἐστὶ κ. τ. λ.—ἐκπλαγεὶς ὁ βασιλεὺς, καὶ συννοήσας τῆς τέχνης τὴν δύναμιν, ἔπεισε τὸν Ἀρχιμήδην ὅπως αὐτῷ—μηχανήματα κατασκευάσῃ πρὸς πᾶσαν ἰδέαν πολιορκίας· οἷς αὐτὸς μὲν οὐκ ἐχρήσατο, τοῦ βίου τὸ πλεῖστον ἀπόλεμον καὶ πανηγυρικὸν βιώσας· τότε δ' ὑπῆρχε τοῖς Συρακουσίοις [B. C. 214] εἰς δέον ἢ παρασκευὴ καὶ μετὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ὁ δημιουργός. conf. a. 212. The ship which <i>Archimedes</i> constructed for <i>Hiero</i>—τῆς ὑπὸ Ἰέρωνος τοῦ Συρακουσίου κατασκευασθείσης νεὼς, ἧς καὶ Ἀρχιμήδης ἦν ὁ γεωμέτρης ἐπόπτης—is described by Moschion apud Athen. V p. 206 d—</p>	<p>39</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>rising of the <i>Pleiades</i> was in the middle of May: Ovid. <i>Fast.</i> V. 599. 600. Hence called by Polybius V. 30 τῆς θερείας ἐναρχομένης. when the nights were short: Idem IX. 18 περὶ τὴν τῆς πλειάδος ἐπιτολὴν τελέως ἤδη βραχείας εἶναι συμβαίνει τὰς νύκτας. From the expression τότε it seems implied that the time was afterwards altered for the commencement of the Achæan prætorship: conf. a. 146. and yet in B. C. 169 it appears that the middle of May was still the season: conf. a. 169. 3.</p>
220	<p>Ol. 140 U. C. Varr. 534. <i>L. Veturius Philo C. Lutatius Catulus</i> Cassiod. Zonar. VIII p. 405 A. Κατούλλον καὶ Φίλωνος Chron. Alex. <i>Lævino et Scævola</i> Fast. apud Noris. Scil. <i>coss. suffectis.</i> ut bene de <i>Lævino</i> coniecit Sigonius ad ann. Capitolin. 533.</p>	<p>Zonaras VIII p. 405 A Λούκιος δὲ Ουετούριος καὶ Γάιος Λουτάτιος ἦλθον μέχρι τῶν Ἀλπεων ἄνευ δὲ μάχης πολλοὺς ὤκειώσαντο.</p> <p>Polyb. III. 14 τῷ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένῳ θέρει [spring B. C. 220] πάλιν ὀρμήσας (Ἀννίβας) ἐπὶ τοὺς Οὐακκαίους κ. τ. λ. c. 15 παρὴν αὐθις μετὰ τῶν δυνάμεων παραχειμάζων εἰς Καυνὴν πόλιν.</p> <p><i>Aratus</i> Achæan prætor: παραλαβὼν παρὰ τοῦ Τιμοξένου τὴν δημοσίαν σφραγίδα Polyb. IV. 7, 10. He is defeated at Caphyæ: Polyb. IV. 12. within Olymp. 139. 4. Idem IV. 14. therefore before midsummer B. C. 220. Commencement of the Social war, κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος τῆς ρμ' ὀλυμπιάδος [before the close of B. C. 220] Polyb. IV. 26. About the same time the Ætolians, συνάψαντος τοῦ τῶν ἀρχαιρεσιῶν χρόνου, στρατηγὸν εἵλοντο Σκόπαν Polyb. IV. 27. Idem c. 28 ταῦτα δὲ ἐπράτετο κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς καθ' οὓς Ἀννίβας—ἐποιεῖτο τὴν ὁρμὴν ἐπὶ τὴν Ζακανθαίων πόλιν. The Ætolian prætor <i>Scopas</i> is mentioned again in the following May: Polyb. IV. 37 Ἀράτῳ συνέβαινε κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον ἤδη λήγειν τὴν ἀρχὴν, Ἀρατον δὲ τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ—παραλαμβάνειν τὴν στρατηγίαν [May B. C. 219. conf. an.]. Αἰτωλῶν δ' ἐστρατήγει Σκόπας· ὁ δὲ χρόνος αὐτῷ τῆς ἀρχῆς μάλιστα τότε πως διήρητο. If more than half his prætorship had expired in May B. C. 219, he entered office at the autumnal equinox [conf. a. 221] B. C. 220; when he succeeded <i>Ariston</i>.</p>
40 219	<p>535. <i>M. Livius Salinator L. Æmilius Paullus</i> Cassiodor. Zonar. VIII p. 405 A Plin. H. N. XXIX. 1 Chron. Alex. <i>Paulo et Salinatore</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Polyb. III. 16. 17 Ῥωμαῖοι μὲν ὑπὸ τὴν ὥραϊαν Λεύκιον τὸν Αἰμίλιον ἐξαπέστειλαν μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τὰς κατὰ τὴν Ἰλλυρίδα πράξεις κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος τῆς ρμ' ὀλυμπιάδος [spring B. C. 219] (conf. Zonaram VIII p. 405 A). Ἀννίβας δὲ—προῆγε ποιούμενος τὴν πορείαν ἐπὶ τὴν Ζάκανθαν.—τέλος ἐν ὀκτῷ μηνὶ κατὰ κράτος εἶλε τὴν πόλιν. After this, he wintered again at <i>Carthago Nova</i>: Polyb. III. 33, 5. Liv. XXI. 15 <i>Octavo mense quam ceptum oppugnari captum Saguntum quidam scripsere: inde Carthaginem Novam in hiberna Hannibalem concessisse: quinto deinde mense quam ab Carthagine profectus sit in Italiam pervenisse. Quæ si ita sunt, fieri non potuit ut P. Cornelius Ti. Sempronius consules fuerint, ad quos et principio oppugnationis legati Saguntini missi sint.—Aut omnia breviora aliquanto fuere, aut Saguntum principio anni quo P. Cornelius Ti. Sempronius consules fuerunt—captum</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>209 e. <i>Archimelus</i> of <i>Athens</i>, a contemporary poet, celebrated this ship in an epigram: <i>Athen. V p.</i> 209 b ὁ δ' Ἰέρων καὶ Ἀρχίμηλον τὸν τῶν ἐπιγραμμάτων ποιητὴν γράψαντα εἰς τὴν ναῦν ἐπίγραμμα χιλίοις πυρῶν μεδίμνοις, οὓς καὶ παρέπεμψεν ἰδίοις δαπανήμασιν εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ, ἐτίμησεν.</p>	
<p>The history of <i>Aratus</i> ended: <i>Polyb. IV. 2</i> τὴν Ἀράτου σύνταξιν ἐπὶ τούτους καταστρέφειν τοὺς καιροὺς [<i>Ol. 139. 4</i>]: οἷς συνάπτοντες τὴν διήγησιν τὸν ἀκόλουθον ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀποδιδόναι προηγήμεθα λόγον. <i>Polybius II. 40</i> calls them λίαν ἀληθινούς καὶ σαφεῖς ὑπομνηματισμούς. The history of <i>Polybius</i> begins: <i>Polyb. I. 3</i> ἄρξει τῆς πραγματείας ἡμῶν τῶν μὲν χρόνων ὀλυμπιάς ρμ'. τῶν δὲ πράξεων παρὰ μὲν τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ὁ προσαγορευθεὶς Συμμαχικός πόλεμος, ὃν πρῶτον ἐξήνεγκε μετ' Ἀχαιῶν πρὸς Αἰτωλοὺς Φίλιππος, —παρὰ δὲ τοῖς τὴν Ἀσίαν κατοικοῦσιν ὁ περὶ Κοιλῆς Συρίας, ὃν Ἀντίοχος καὶ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Φιλοπάτωρ ἐπολέμησαν πρὸς ἀλλήλους· ἐν δὲ τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν καὶ Λιβύην τόποις ὁ συστὰς Ῥωμαίοις καὶ Καρχηδονίοις. —ταῦτα δ' ἐστὶ συνεχῇ τοῖς τελευταίοις τῆς Ἀράτου τοῦ Σικωνίου συντάξεως. <i>conf. IV. 1.</i> <i>Polybius</i> mentions <i>Fragm. Vatic. p. 460</i> (e lib. 39) the events of the preceding Olympiad: <i>Ol. 139.</i> —τοὺς χρόνους ἐν οἷς Ἀντίβας μὲν παρέλαβε τὰς Καρχηδόνας δυνάμεις [<i>B. C. 221</i>], ὁ δὲ Δημητρίου Φίλιππος τὴν ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ βασιλείαν [<i>B. C. 220.</i> see <i>F. H. II p. 243</i>], Κλεομένης δ' ὁ Σπαρτιάτης ἐφυγεν ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος [<i>B. C. 222</i>], ἃμα δὲ τούτοις Ἀντίοχος μὲν τὴν ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ βασιλείαν διεδέδεκτο [<i>B. C. 223</i>], Πτολεμαῖος δὲ τὴν κατ' Αἰγυπτὸν ὁ κληθεὶς Φιλοπάτωρ [<i>B. C. 222</i>]: —ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν καιρῶν ἀρξάμενοι καθ' οὓς ἦν ὀλυμπιάς θ' καὶ λ πρὸς ταῖς ρ διέξιμεν τὰς κοινὰς πράξεις. <i>Conf. Polyb. II. 71. IV. 2. Conf. ann. 168. 146.</i></p>	
<p><i>Phylarchus</i> was contemporary with <i>Aratus</i>: <i>Polyb. II. 56</i> τῶν κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς Ἀράτῳ γεγραφότων. He favoured <i>Cleomenes</i>, and was unjust to <i>Aratus</i>: <i>Polyb. Ibid.</i> παρ' ἐνίοις ἀποδοχῆς ἀξιούται Φύλαρχος ἐν πολλοῖς ἀντιδοξῶν καὶ τᾶνάντια γράφων (Ἀράτῳ). <i>Plutarch. Arat. c. 38</i> ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ Φύλαρχος ἰστόρηκε περὶ τούτων, ᾧ, μὴ τοῦ Πτολυβίου μαρτυροῦντος [<i>conf. Polyb. II. 56—63</i>], οὐ πάνν τι πιστεύειν ἄξιον ἦν. ἐνθουσιᾷ γὰρ ὅταν ᾤφηται τοῦ Κλεομένουσιν ὑπ' εὐνοίας, καὶ καθάπερ ἐν δίκῃ, τῇ ἱστορίᾳ, τῷ μὲν ἀντιδικῶν διατελεῖ τῷ δὲ συναγορεύων. His history is thus described by <i>Suidas</i>: Φύλαρχος Ἀθηναῖος ἢ Ναυκρατίτης [Φύλαρχος ὁ</p>	<p>The birth of <i>Pacuvius</i> may be referred to this date; since he was fifty years older than <i>Attius</i>: <i>conf. a. 154.</i> and <i>Attius</i> was born <i>B. C. 170</i>: <i>conf. a. 139.</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>est.</i> But the testimony of Polybius is sufficient, and other authorities concur with him: Cassiodorus: <i>M. Æmilius et L. Æmilius. His coss. Hannibal—in Hispania bellum molitur.</i> It is probable that Livy followed an inaccurate author, and that the embassy was sent, not in B. C. 218, but in the year of the preceding consuls.</p> <p><i>Demetrius Pharius</i> is conquered by the consul <i>Æmilius</i> κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς Polyb. III. 18. 19. <i>Æmilius</i> μετὰ ταῦτα, ληγούσης ἡδὴ τῆς θερείας, εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐπανήλθε καὶ τὴν εἰσοδὸν ἐποιήσατο μετὰ θριάμβου καὶ τῆς ἀπάσης εὐδοξίας Polyb. III. 19.</p> <p><i>Aratus</i> the younger is Achæan prætor: Polyb. IV. 37 ἡδὴ τῆς θερείας ἐνισταμένης καὶ μετεληφότος Ἀράτου τοῦ νεωτέρου τὴν στρατηγίαν [May B. C. 219],—Ἀννίβας ἐνεχέει Ζάκανθαν πολιορκεῖν, Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ Λεύκιον Αἰμίλιον εἰς τὴν Ἰλλυρίδα—ἐξαπέστελλον,—Ἀντίοχος δὲ—τοῖς κατὰ Κόιλην Συρίαν ἐγχειρεῖν ἐπεβάλετο. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ περὶ παρασκευὴν ἐγίνετο τοῦ πρὸς Ἀντίοχον πολέμου. Λυκοῦργος δὲ—τὸ τῶν Μεγαλοπολιτῶν Ἀθήναιον ἐπολιόρκει—Φίλιππος δ' ἐκ Μακεδονίας ἐκίνει μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως.—ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἅπαντ' ἦν ἐν τοιαύταις ἐπιβολαῖς καὶ παρασκευαῖς κατὰ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς ἐξήνεγκαν Ῥόδιοι Βυζαντίοις πόλεμον.</p> <p>In the autumn B. C. 219 <i>Dorimachus</i> the Ætolian prætor succeeds <i>Scopas</i>. Conf. a. 218.</p>
218	<p>536. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio T. Sempronius Longus</i> Cassiod. Oros. IV. 14 Liv. XXI. 6. 15. XXX. 44 Polyb. III. 40 Eutrop. III. 8 Vell. II. 90 Nepos Vit. Hannib. c. 4 Tacit. Hist. III. 34 Ascon. ad Cic. in Pison. p. 591. Σκιπίωνος τὸ γ' καὶ Λόγγου Chron. Alex. <i>Scipio et Longo</i> Fast. apud Noris. Κορνήλιος Σκιπίων καὶ Σεμπρόνιος Γράκχος Syncell. p. 285 B.</p>	<p><i>Hannibal</i> began his march ἀρχομένης τῆς θερείας. Polyb. V. 1. He reaches Italy in five months: Idem III. 56 τὴν πᾶσαν πορείαν ἐκ Καίνης πόλεως ἐν πέντε μηνὶ ποιησάμενος. <i>Ticinus</i>: Polyb. III. 65 Liv. XXI. 46. <i>Trebia</i>: Polyb. III. 72 Liv. XXI. 55. towards the end of the year: Polyb. III. 72, 3 οὗτης τῆς ὥρας περὶ χειμερινὰς τρόπας [December B. C. 218].</p> <p><i>Eperatus</i> Achæan prætor: στρατηγὸν Ἐπήρατον Φαραίεα Polyb. IV. 82, 8. conf. V. 30, 7. Idem V. 1 Ἐπήρατος παρελάμβανε τὴν τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἡγεμονίαν. Αἰτωλῶν δὲ Δορίμαχος ἐστρατήγει. Ibid. c. 3, 1 Δορίμαχος ὁ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν στρατηγός. <i>Eperatus</i> entered office in May B. C. 218, but <i>Dorimachus</i> in the preceding autumn: conf. a. 221. <i>Philip's</i> inroad into Ætolia: Polyb. V. 6—9.</p> <p><i>Agetas</i>, Ætolian prætor, succeeds <i>Dorimachus</i>: conf. a. 217.</p>
217	<p>537. <i>Cn. Servilius Geminus C. Flaminius</i> II Cassiod. Liv. XXI. 15. 57 XXXIII. 44 Polyb. III. 77. <i>Cn. Servilius Idivus Martius magistratum iniit</i> Liv. XXII. 1. conf. a. 215. 2. Γεμίλιου καὶ Φλαμινίου Chron.</p>	<p>Polyb. III. 77 ἐνισταμένης τῆς ἑαρινῆς ὥρας, Γάιος μὲν Φλαμίνιος ἀναβὰς τὰς αὐτοῦ δυνάμεις προῆγε διὰ Τυρρηνίας. <i>Hannibal</i> ἅμα τῷ τὴν ὥραν μεταβάλλειν passes through the marshes into Etruria: Polyb. III. 78. 79. <i>Thrasymene</i>: Polyb. III. 83. 84 Liv. XXII. 4—7 Oros. IV. 15. IX Kal. Jul.: Ovid. Fast. VI. 765—768. <i>Hannibal</i> winters in Daunia: Polyb. V. 108.</p> <p><i>Aratus</i> prætor of the Achæans: Polyb. V. 30, 7 οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ τῆς θερείας ἐναρχομένης στρατηγὸν αὐτῶν Ἀρατον κατέστησαν τὸν πρεσβύτερον.—στρατηγοῦντος Ἀγήτα τῶν Αἰτωλῶν [sc. from autumn B. C. 218]</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Ἀθηναῖος ἢ Ναυκρατίτης *Athen.* II p. 58 c]· οἱ δὲ Σικυνῶνιον, ἄλλοι δὲ Αἰγύπτιον ἔγραψαν· ἱστορικός. τὴν ἐπὶ Πελοπόννησον Πύρρου τοῦ Ἑπειρώτου στρατεῖαν ἐν βιβλίοις κή'. κατὰ γὰρ δὲ καὶ μέχρι Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Εὐεργέτου κληθέντος καὶ τῆς Βερενίκης τελευτῆς [cir. B. C. 246 : see Append. c. 3 N^o 3]· καὶ ἕως τοῦ θανάτου Κλεωνύμου [i. Κλεομένους] τοῦ Λακεδαιμονίου, ἐπιστρατεύσαντος αὐτῷ Ἀντιγόνου. The expedition of *Pyrrhus* into *Peloponnesus* was in B. C. 272 : *F. H.* II p. 238. The death of *Cleomenes* was in B. C. 220 : *Ibid.* p. 217 col. 1. *Phylarchus* mentioned the death of *Antigonus Doson* : *Plutarch.* *Cleom.* c. 30 Ἀντίγονος ἀντήρ-κεσεν—ὅσον ἐπὶ νίκη μεγίστῃ καὶ φόνῳ πλείστῳ τῶν βαρβάρων εὐκλεέστερον ἀποθανεῖν. ὥς μὲν εἰκὸς ἐστὶ καὶ λέγουσιν οἱ περὶ Φύλαρχον αὐτῇ τῇ περὶ τὸν Ἀγῶνα κραυγῇ τὸ σῶμα προσαναρρήξας—ἐτελεύτησε. But this happened also in B. C. 220 : see Appendix c. 2 *F. H.* II p. 242. which agrees with the date of *Suidas*. The 28 books therefore of *Phylarchus* began in Ol. 126. 4 [spring B. C. 272] and ended in Ol. 139. 4, embracing 52 or 53 years. For *Phylarchus* see Append. c. 12.

Samius the poet began to be distinguished : *Polyb.* V. 9 ἥδη τότε τῆς ἐπιδεξιότητος τῆς Σάμου φνομένης· ὃς ἦν υἱὸς μὲν Χρυσογόνου σύντροφος δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως. He was put to death by *Philip* towards the end of his reign B. C. 184 : *Polyb.* XXIV. 8, 9. alluded to by *Plut.* *Mor.* p. 53 Εὐποπτοὶ οἱ τὰ βελτίω ζητοῦντες—ὃ δὴ καὶ Διονυσίῳ Δίῳνα καὶ Σάμιον Φιλίππῳ καὶ Κλεομένη Πτολεμαίῳ διέβαλε. Of two epigrams in *Analect.* *Brunck.* tom. I p. 485 (*Anthol.* t. I p. 236) ascribed by *Brunck* to *Samius*, the author of the first is doubtful ; being in the copies Φιλίππου Θεσσαλ. ἢ Σιμμίον. The second bears the title Σάμου.

Mnesiptolemus is in favour with *Antiochus* : *Athen.* XV p. 697 d (Δημήτριος ὁ Σκήψιος) ἐν τῷ ἐννεακαίδεκάτῳ τῆς αὐτῆς πραγματείας [sc. τοῦ Τρωϊκοῦ διακόσμου] Μνησιπτολέμου, φησὶ, ποτὲ τοῦ ἱστοριογράφου, τοῦ παρὰ Ἀντιόχῳ τῷ προσαγορευθέντι μεγάλῳ πλείστον ἰσχύσαντος, υἱὸν γενέσθαι Σέλευκον τὸν τῶν ἱλαρῶν ἁσμάτων ποιητὴν. *Mnesiptolemus* may be placed in the beginning of the reign of *Antiochus*, if his son *Seleucus* was already known

4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

L. Cincius Alimentus described the passage of *Hannibal* into Italy : *Liv.* XXI. 38 *L. Cincius Alimentus, qui captum se ab Hannibale scribit, maxime auctor me moveret, nisi confunderet numerum Gallis Liguribusque additis: cum his LXXX millia peditum, X equitum, adducta in Italiam;—ex ipso autem audisse Hannibale, postquam Rhodanum transierit, XXXVI millia hominum ingentemque numerum equorum et aliorum jumentorum amisisse in Taurinis.* *Vossius de Hist. Latin.* p. 17 supposes that *L. Cincius Alimentus*, who was prætor in B. C. 210 (*Liv.* XXVI. 23) and pro-prætor in Sicily in B. C. 209 (*Liv.* XXVII. 7), was *Cincius* the historian. But of this we have no proof; and it is rendered doubtful by the silence of *Dionysius Ant.* I p. 187, who describes him as only a senator—Λεύκιος δὲ Κίγκιος ἀνὴρ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ βουλευτικοῦ συνεδρίου.

Cato æt. 17 after *Hannibal* had entered Italy : *Plutarch.* *Cat. Maj.* c. 1 φησὶν αὐτὸς ἐπτακαίδεκα γεγονὼς ἔτη τὴν πρώτην στρατεύσασθαι στρατεῖαν περὶ δὲ Ἀννίβας χρόνον εὐτυχῶν ἐπέφλεγε τὴν Ἰταλίαν. This account of *Cato* himself agrees with the dates of *Cicero*; according to whom *Cato* was born B. C. 234, was 65 in B. C. 169, 84 in B. C. 150, and 85 in B. C. 149, when he prosecuted *Galba* (confer annos); but refutes the date of

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Alex. <i>Gemino et Flaminio</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Post <i>Flaminii</i> mortem suffectus est <i>M. Atilius Regulus</i>: conf. Polyb. III. 106.</p> <p>De <i>Flaminio</i> Oros. IV. 15 Val. Max. I. 6, 6 Cic. Div. I. 35.</p>	<p>V. 91, 1. Third campaign of the <i>Social war</i>: Polyb. V. 92—96. Peace concluded: c. 103—105. ταῦτα δὲ συνέβη γενέσθαι [the battle of Thrasymerne and the peace with the Ætolians] κατὰ τὸν τρίτον ἐνιαυτὸν τῆς ρμ' ὀλυμπιάδος V. 105 [before July B. C. 217].</p> <p><i>Agelaüs</i> Ætolian prætor, after the peace: conf. a. 216.</p>
216	<p>Ol. 141 U. C. Varr. 538. <i>C. Terentius Varro L. Æmilius Paullus II</i> Cass. Chron. Alex. Liv. XXII. 34. 35 Polyb. III. 106 V. 108 Zonar. VIII p. 412 B Eutrop. III. 10 Cic. de Offic. III. 32 Plut. Fab. Max. c. 14 Oros. IV. 16 Val. Max. III. 4, 4 Nepos Hannib. c. 4. <i>Paulo et Varo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Polyb. III. 107 τὸν μὲν οὖν χειμῶνα καὶ τὴν ἑαρινὴν ὥραν διέμειναν ἀντιστρατοπεδεύοντες ἀλλήλοις. ἤδη δὲ παραδιδόντος τοῦ καιροῦ τὴν ἐκ τῶν ἐπετείων καρπῶν χορηγίαν, ἐκίνει τὴν δύναμιν ἐκ τοῦ περὶ τὸ Γερούνιον χάρακος Ἀννίβας. <i>Cannæ</i>: Polyb. III. 107—117 Liv. XXII. 43—50 Plutarch. Fab. Max. c. 16 Oros. IV. 16. Before the end of Ol. 140. 4 according to Polybius III. 118, 10. Aug. 2 according to the Roman accounts: Macrob. Saturn. I. 16 <i>Q. Claudius Annalium quinto cladem illam vastissimam pugnae Cannensis factam refert ante diem quartum Nonas Sextiles</i>. As this date, strictly speaking, would fall within the commencement of another Olympiad, we may infer that the Roman Calendar in this year was behind the true time. <i>Hannibal</i> winters at Capua. The consul elect <i>L. Postumius</i> is slain in Gaul: Polyb. III. 118. Liv. XXIII. 24 <i>L. Postumium, consulem designatum, in Gallia ipsum atque exercitum deletos</i>. Conf. Zonar. IX p. 422 B.</p> <p><i>Timoxenus</i> Achæan prætor: Polyb. V. 106 Ἀχαιοὶ μὲν οὖν ὥς θάπτον ἀπέθεντο τὸν πόλεμον, στρατηγὸν αὐτῶν ἐλόμενοι Τιμόξενον—Idem V. 107 Αἰτωλοὶ παραπὰ τὴν εἰδοκοῦντες τῇ γενομένῃ διαλύσει πρὸς τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς—διὸ καὶ στρατηγὸν Ἀγέλαον εἶλοντο τὸν Ναυπάκτιον, δοκοῦντα πλείστα συμβεβλησθαι πρὸς τὰς διαλύσεις. The prætorship of <i>Agelaüs</i> commenced in autumn B. C. 217, and of <i>Timoxenus</i> in May B. C. 216.</p> <p>Death of <i>Hiero</i>: F. H. II p. 267 u.</p>
44 215	<p>539. <i>C. Postumius Albinus III Ti. Sempronius Gracchus</i> Zonar. IX p. 422 B. <i>Graccho et Albino</i> Fast. apud Noris. Post <i>Postumii</i> mortem [cf. a. 216. 2], creatur ingenti consensu <i>Marcellus</i>: ubi is [sc. vitio creatus] se magistratu abdicavit, subfectus <i>Fabius Maximus III</i> Liv. XXIII. 31. conf. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 12. Φαβίον Μαξιμόν καὶ Γράκχον Chron. Alex. οἱ ὕπατοι Γράκχος</p>	<p>Livius XXIII. 30 <i>Circumacto tertio anno Punici belli Tib. Sempronius consul Idibus Martiis magistratum iniit</i>. About B. C. 326 the consuls entered office <i>Kal. Quintil</i>. See Introd. p. xviii note. In B. C. 252, about May or June: Dodwell ad Dionys. tom. IV p. 2732 <i>Hoc circiter tempore</i> [B. C. 253] <i>Kal. vel Id. forte Maiis</i>. <i>Hinc etiam paulo seriores legimus triumphos: mense plerosque Martio vel Aprili</i>. Sic ergo anno <i>Capitolino</i> 502 [B. C. 251] <i>Sigonius</i> “<i>Hoc, inquit, tempore consules iniisse arbitror aut Maio aut Junio mense</i>.” Sed <i>Cn. Fulvius pro cos. triumphavit</i> [B. C. 228] <i>X Kal. Quintil</i>. Proinde elapso consulatus anno a. d. <i>Iunii</i> 21. Porro ἀρχομένης τῆς θερέλας <i>Lutatius</i> emissus est [conf. a. 242]. At the present period they enter upon office in March. The consul <i>Æmilius</i> set forth ὑπὸ τὴν ὥραν [conf. a. 219], and <i>Id. Mart.</i> are named by Livy in B. C. 217 [conf. a. 217. 1]. This seems to have remained the date till B. C. 153, when they entered office on the Calends of January.</p> <p>Treaty of <i>Philip</i> with <i>Hannibal</i>: Liv. XXIII. 33 <i>Postquam tertia</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>as a poet in the time of <i>Demetrius of Scepsis</i>. <i>Epinicus</i> the comic poet is contemporary with <i>Mnesiptolemus</i>: Athen. X p. 432 b Ἐπίνικος, Μνησιπτολέμου ἀνάγνωσιν ποιησαμένου τῶν ἱστοριῶν ἐν αἷς ἐγγέγραπτο ὡς “Σέλευκος ἀπηλφίτισε,” δρᾶμα γράψας Μνησιπτολέμον, καὶ κωμωδῶν αὐτὸν,—ἐποίησε λέγοντα κ. τ. λ. Ἐπίνικος ἐν Ὑποβαλλομέναις is quoted Athen. XI p. 469 a 497 a 500 f. Hence Suidas: Ἐπίνικος—κωμικός. τῶν δραμάτων αὐτοῦ ἐστὶν Ὑποβαλλόμεναι, ὡς Ἀθήναιος.</p>	<p>Livy, who makes him 90 when he prosecuted <i>Galba</i> (conf. a. 149); which would place his birth at B. C. 238, and his 17th year in B. C. 222, when Hannibal was yet in Spain. Nepos Vit. Cat. c. 1 appears to agree with Livy: <i>Primum stipendium meruit annorum decem septemque. Q. Fabio Maximo M. Claudio Marcello consulibus</i> [B. C. 214] <i>tribunus militum in Sicilia fuit</i> [where <i>P. Cornelius Lentulus</i> the prætor commanded: Liv. XXIV. 10]. But, if he had been a military tribune in B. C. 214 (as Nepos supposes), he would have been twenty-five years of age in that year rather than twenty.</p>
	<p><i>Fabius Pictor</i> the historian, after the battle of Cannæ, is sent ambassador to Delphi: Liv. XXII. 57 <i>Q. Fabius Pictor Delphos ad oraculum missus est</i>. Appian. Hannib. c. 27 ἡ βουλὴ Κοῖντον μὲν Φάβιον τὸν συγγραφέα τῶνδε τῶν ἔργων ἐς Δελφοὺς ἐπέμπε χρῆσόμενον περὶ τῶν παρόντων. Liv. XXIII. 11 <i>Dum hæc geruntur</i> [after the battle of Cannæ, and before the <i>Comitia</i> c. 24], <i>Q. Fabius Pictor legatus a Delphis Romam rediit, responsumque ex scripto recitavit</i>.</p>
<p><i>Lacydes</i> is succeeded by <i>Evander</i>; since he succeeded <i>Arcesilaus</i> in B. C. 241, and presided in the academy twenty-six years: conf. a. 299. Laërt. IV. 60 μόνος τῶν ἀπ' αἰῶνος ζῶν παρέδωκε τὴν σχολὴν Τηλεκλεῖ καὶ Εὐάνδρῳ τοῖς Φωκεῦσιν παρὰ δὲ Εὐάνδρῳ διεδέξατο Ἠγησίνουσ Περγαμηνός, ἀφ' οὗ Καρνεάδης. Numenius apud Euseb. Præp. XIV. 7 p. 736 D ἐκ πάντων δ' αὐτοῦ [<i>Lacydis</i>] τῶν γνωρίμων τὴν σχολὴν αὐτοῦ διεδέξατο Εὐάνδρος καὶ οἱ μετὰ τοῦτον. μεθ' οὗς Καρνεάδης ὑποδεξάμενος τὴν διατριβὴν τρίτην συνεστήσατο Ἀκαδημίαν. Clem. Alex. Strom. I p. 301 C Κράντορος μετέσχευ Ἀρκεσίλαος ἀφ' οὗ μέχρι Ἠγησιλάου [sic] ἦνθησεν Ἀκαδημία ἡ μέση. εἴτα Καρνεάδης διαδέχεται Ἠγησίλαον καὶ οἱ ἐφεξῆς. Cic. Acad. IV. 6 <i>Carneade, qui est quartus ab Arcesila; audivit enim Egesi-</i></p>	

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	καὶ Φάβιος Zonar. IX p. 422 C. <i>Gracchus et Q. Fabius Maximus III</i> Cassiod. Liv. XXIII. 32 XXXIV. 1. <i>in medio ardore Punicī belli</i> Idem Ibid. conf. c. 6. De his coss. Oros. IV. 16.	<i>jam pugna tertia victoria cum Pœnis erat,—legatos ad Hannibalem misit, qui—per Apuliam petentes Capuam media in præsidia Romana inlati sunt, deductique ad M. Valerium Lævinum prætorem</i> [conf. cap. 30]. Therefore after the Ides of March B. C. 215. See the treaty in Polybius VII. 9.
214	540. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus IV M. Claudius Marcellus III</i> Liv. XXIV. 9. 43 Nepos Vit. Caton. c. 1 Zonar. IX p. 424 B Noris. ὁ Μάρκελλος τὸ τρίτον Plutarch. Marcell. c. 13. cf. Sil. Italicum XIV. 112. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus IV et M. Marcellus II</i> Cassiod. who omits the election of <i>Marcellus</i> in B. C. 215. conf. a. 215. 1 et Liv. XXVII. 22. Φαβίου Μαξίμου τὸ β' καὶ Μαρκέλλου τὸ β' Chron. Alex.	Livius XXIV. 9 <i>Quinto anno secundi Punicī belli</i> [four years being completed] <i>Q. Fabius Maximus quartum M. Claudius Marcellus tertium consulatum ineunt.</i> Marcellus is sent into Sicily: Liv. XXIV. 21. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 13 ἀποδεῖχθεις ὑπατος τὸ τρίτον, εἰς Σικελίαν ἔπλευσεν. For the deaths of <i>Hiero</i> and <i>Hieronymus</i> see F. H. II p. 267 u. Syracuse besieged: Polyb. VIII. 5—9 Liv. XXIV. 39. The Romans turned the siege into a blockade, δκτῶ μῆνας προσκαθεζόμενοι Polyb. VIII. 9, 6. conf. Livius XXIV. 34 Zonaram IX p. 424. 425.
213	541. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus Tib. Sempronius Gracchus II</i> Cassiodor. Liv. XXIV. 43 Chron. Alex. Quadrigar. apud Gell. II. 2. <i>Maximo II et Graccho II</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Fabio</i> Plutarch. Fab. Max. c. 24 Val. Max. II. 2, 4.	<i>Marcellus</i> remains in Sicily: Liv. XXIV. 44 <i>Prorogata imperia provinciaeque, M. Claudio Sicilia finibus eis quibus regnum Hieronis fuisset.</i> Idem XXV. 1 <i>Hannibal in agro Tarentino æstatem consumsit, spe per prodicionem urbis Tarentinorum potiundæ.</i> <i>Eadem æstate</i> [B. C. 213] <i>et cum Philippo—motum bellum est.</i> Liv. XXIV. 40. Death of <i>Aratus</i> : Polyb. VIII. 14 Φίλιππος τὸν πρεσβύτερον Ἀράτον —ἐπανεῖλατο φαρμάκῳ. Conf. Plutarch. Arat. c. 52. At the age of about fifty-eight: conf. a. 251.
212	Ol. 142 U. C. Varr. 542. <i>Q. Fulvius Flaccus III Ap. Claudius Pulcher</i> Liv. XXV. 2. 3 XXVI. 1 Cassiodor. Plutarch. Comp. Fab. et Periclis p. 734. Πούλχρου καὶ Φλάκου Chron. Alex. <i>Pulcro et Flacco II</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Syracuse taken: Liv. XXV. 23—31 <i>tempore autumnī</i> c. 26: see F. H. II p. 268 w. <i>P. and Cn. Scipio</i> are slain in Spain: Zonar. IX p. 425 B. Liv. XXV. 32 <i>Eadem æstate.</i> Ibid. 36 <i>Anno octavo postquam in Hispaniam venerat Cn. Scipio, undetrigesimo die post fratris mortem.</i>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>num, qui Ecandrum audierat Lacydis discipulum, cum Arcesilæ Lacydes fuisset.</i></p>	
<p><i>Eratosthenes</i> flourished: Euseb. Chron. lib. II. <i>Olymp.</i> 141. 3 <i>Eratosthenes cognoscebatur.</i> He was now more than sixty years of age, and librarian at Alexandria: to which office he had been appointed by <i>Ptolemy Evergetes.</i> conf. ann. 275. 223. He was contemporary with <i>Archimedes</i>: Proclus in Euclidis Elem. II p. 20 quoted by Bernhardt fragm. <i>Eratosth.</i> p. xi 'Ερατοσθένους καὶ 'Αρχιμήδους οὔτοι γὰρ σύγχρονοι ἀλλήλοις, ὥσπερ φησὶν 'Ερατοσθένης.—who addressed an epistle to <i>Eratosthenes</i>: 'Αρχιμήδης—ἐν τῇ πρὸς 'Ερατοσθένην τὸν Κυρηναῖον ἐπιστολῇ. Lessing tom. XIV p. 235 apud Bernhardt <i>ibid.</i> <i>Archimedes</i> was about twelve years older: conf. ann. 221. 212.</p>	
<p>Birth of <i>Carneades</i>, according to Apollodorus: since he died Ol. 162. 4 B. C. 12$\frac{3}{8}$ at the age of 85. He was therefore about 58 at the time of the embassy to Rome in B. C. 155, and survived that embassy about 27 years. Conf. a. 129. He was of Cyrenë: Strabo XVII p. 838 ἀλλὰ μὴν (Κυρηναῖός ἐστι) καὶ Καρνεάδης οὗτος δὲ τῶν ἐξ 'Ακαδημίας ἄριστος φιλοσόφων ὁμολογεῖται.</p>	
<p>Death of <i>Archimedes</i>: Liv. XXV. 31 Plutarch. Marcell. c. 19 Zonar. p. 425 D Val. Max. VIII. 7, 7 extern. at the age of 75: Tzetz. Chil. II. 105 χρόνους τε ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ πέντε παρελάντων. His tomb was discovered 137 years after his death by <i>Cicero.</i> Conf. Cic. Tusc. V. 23.</p>	

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
211	543. <i>Cn. Fulvius Centumalus P. Sulpicius Galba</i> Cassiod. Polyb. IX. 6, 6 Eutrop. III. 14 Liv. XXV. 41 Oros. IV. 17 Chron. Alex. <i>Idibus Martiis inissent</i> Liv. XXVI. 1. <i>Maximo et Centumalo</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Livius XXVI. 1 <i>Q. Fulvio Ap. Claudio</i> prioris anni consulibus prorogatum imperium est.—prorogatum et <i>M. Marcello</i> , ut pro consule in <i>Sicilia reliqua belli perficeret</i> . Capua is recovered by the Romans: Liv. XXVI. 14. Cicero Or. II in Rullum c. 33 places the recovery of Capua in B. C. 209: <i>Q. Fulvium Q. Fabium</i> consules, quibus consulibus Capua devicta atque capta est. Scipio sent into Spain, quatuor et viginti ferme annos natus Liv. XXVI. 18. Conf. Zonar. IX p. 428 CD Val. Max. III. 7, 1. IV. 3, 1. towards the end of summer: Conf. Liv. ibid. c. 20 <i>hiberna exercitus adiit</i> .—in <i>hiberna diversi concesserant</i> . Triumph of <i>Marcellus</i> : Liv. XXVI. 21 <i>Ejusdem ætatis exitu M. Marcellus</i> —in monte Albano triumphavit: inde ovans multam præ se prædam in urbem intulit. Conf. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 22. A treaty with the Ætolians: Liv. XXVI. 24. After the surrender of Capua: Ibid. <i>Scopas tum prætor gentis erat</i> Ibid. <i>Philippto Ætolorum defectio Pellæ hibernanti adlata est</i> c. 25. The prætorship of <i>Scopas</i> therefore commenced in the autumn of B. C. 211. Cf. a. 221.
210	544. <i>M. Valerius Lævinus M. Claudius Marcellus IV</i> Liv. XXVI. 22 XXVII. 34 Val. Max. IV. 1, 7 Zonar. IX p. 426 A Oros. IV. 17. <i>M. Marcellus III</i> Cassiod. conf. a. 214. 1. <i>Μαρκέλλου τὸ τέταρτον</i> Plutarch. Marcell. c. 23. <i>Λεβιδίου καὶ Μαρκέλλου τὸ γ'.</i> Chron. Alex. <i>Lævinio II et Marcello IV</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Livius XXVI. 26 <i>M. Marcellus Idibus Martiis consulatum inivit</i> . Agrigentum delivered to <i>Lævinus</i> towards the close of the year: Liv. XXVI. 40 <i>Lævinus consul jam magna parte anni circumacta in Siciliam quum venisset</i> , &c. <i>Carthago Nova</i> taken by <i>Scipio</i> : Liv. XXVI. 41—48. towards the end of the year: Conf. XXVII. 7. <i>Scopas</i> the Ætolian prætor is mentioned Liv. XXVI. 26 in the spring of this year: <i>Lævinus veris principio a Corcyra profectus navibus—edixit ut præsto Scopas Ætolique essent</i> . His prætorship had begun in the autumn preceding: conf. a. 211.
209	545. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus V Q. Fulvius Flaccus IV</i> Liv. XXVII. 6. 7. 15 Cass. Nor. Cic. in Rull. II. 33. <i>Φαβίου καὶ Φλάκου τὸ β'</i> Chron. Alex. <i>De Fabio</i> Orosius IV. 18.	Liv. XXVII. 7 <i>Q. Fabio Maximo quintum Q. Fulvio Flacco quartum consulibus, Idibus Martiis, quo die magistratum inierunt, Italia ambobus provincia decreta</i> .— <i>Triginta tum coloniarum populi Romani erant</i> : c. 9. conf. c. 10. <i>Fabius</i> recovers Tarentum: Liv. XXVII. 15 Zonar. IX p. 429 D Oros. IV. 18. <i>Pyrrhias</i> Ætolian prætor: conf. a. 208.
208	Ol. 143 U. C. Varr. 546. <i>M. Claudius Marcellus V T. Quinctius Crispinus</i> Liv. XXVII. 21. 22 XXX. 27 Oros. IV. 18 Zonar. IX p. 431 D. <i>Marcellus IV</i> Cassiod. conf. a. 214. 1. <i>Μαρκέλλου τὸ πέμπτον ὑπάτου</i> Plutarch. Marcell. c. 27. <i>Μαρκέλλου τὸ δ' καὶ</i>	<i>Undecimo anno Punici belli</i> Liv. XXVII. 22. <i>Marcellus</i> slain: Liv. XXVII. 27. 28 Polyb. X. 32 Zonar. IX p. 431 D Val. Max. I. 6, 9 Plutarch. Marcell. c. 29. Idem Ib. c. 28 <i>ὑπὲρ ἐξήκοντα γεγονώς ἐτὶ τὸ πέμπτον ὑπάτευεν</i> . <i>Cycliadas</i> Achæan prætor: Liv. XXVII. 31. [From May B. C. 208.] Idem Ib. c. 29 <i>Eadem æstate et Philippus inplorantibus Achæis auxilium tulit: quos et Machanidas tyrannus Lacedæmoniorum finitimo bello urebat, et Ætoli—depopulati erant. Ob hæc Philippo in Græciam descendenti ad Lamiam urbem Ætoli duce Pyrrhia, qui prætor in eum annum cum absente Attalo creatus erat</i> [from autumn B. C. 209], <i>obcurrebant. Habebant et ab Attalo auxilia secum, et mille ferme ex Romana</i>

LITERARY CHRONOLOGY.

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3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

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B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	Κρισπίων Chron. Alex. <i>Marcello II et Crispino</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<i>classe a P. Sulpicio missos</i> . Conf. Polyb. X. 41. After the campaign, <i>Attalus rex et P. Sulpicius Æginæ hibernarunt</i> Liv. XXVII. 33.
207	547. <i>C. Claudius Nero M. Livius Salinator II</i> Liv. XXVII. 34. 36 XXXVI. 36 Eutrop. III. 18 Zonar. IX p. 432 C Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 18 Val. Max. IV. 1, 9. 2, 2 VII. 2, 6. Νέρωνος καὶ Σαλινάτωρος Chron. Alex. <i>Nerone et Salinatore</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Defeat of <i>Hasdrubal</i> : Liv. XXVII. 39. 40. 43—51 Polyb. XI. 1—3 Zonar. IX p. 432. 433 Oros. IV. 18 Val. Max. VII. 4, 4. Livius XXVIII. 5 <i>Principio æstatis—P. Sulpicius et Attalus rex, quum Æginæ hibernassent, Lemnum—transmiserunt</i> . They take Oreum: Ibid. which <i>Philip</i> learns by fire-signals: Polyb. X. 43—47. According to Livy XXVII. 35 this was an Olympic year: <i>Olympicæ ludicrum ea æstate futurum erat</i> [sc. <i>Claudio et Livio coss.</i>]. XXVIII. 7 <i>Quum de finiendo Ætolicō bello ageretur (adfuerant enim legati (Ptolemæi Rhodiorumque) [conf. Polyb. XI. 5—7]), nuntius adfertur Machanidam solemnē Olympiorum ludicrum parantes Eleos adgredi statuisse</i> . An error of Livy remarked by Dodwell and Petavius. Conf. Duker. ad Liv. XXVII. 30. Triumph of the consuls <i>extremo æstatis</i> Liv. XXVIII. 9. <i>Nicias</i> Achæan prætor: Liv. XXVIII. 8 [from May B. C. 207].
206	548. <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus L. Veturius Philo</i> Fast. Capitolin. Liv. XXVIII. 10. 11 Eutrop. III. 19 Cic. Brut. c. 14 Cassiodor. Chron. Alex. <i>Marcello et Pilo</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<i>Tertio decimo anno Punici belli</i> Liv. XXVIII. 10. <i>Consules principio veris ad bellum profecti sunt</i> Ibid. c. 11. <i>Scipio</i> , passing over into Africa, makes a league with <i>Syphax</i> : Liv. XXVIII. 17. 18 Zonar. IX p. 433 D.
50 205	549. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio P. Licinius Crassus Dives</i> Fast. Capitolin. Liv. XXVIII. 38 XXXVI. 36 Zonar. IX p. 436 D Plutarch. Fab. Max. c. 25 Cassiod. Oros. IV. 18 Chron. Alex. <i>Africano et Divite</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<i>Quarto decimo anno Punici belli</i> Liv. XXVIII. 38. The seventeenth year after the first consulship of <i>Marcellus</i> B. C. 222: Liv. XXIX. 11. <i>Scipio profectus in Siciliam est</i> Liv. XXVIII. 46. Zonaras IX p. 437 A Σκιπίων ὁ ὑπάτος ἐξ Ἰταλίας ἀπάρas παρεσκευάζετο μὲν ὡς ἐς Σικελίαν πλεύσων [leg. videtur ἐς Λιβύην], οὐκ ἠδυνήθη δὲ, μήτε δύνανται ἐντελῇ καὶ αὐτὴν ἀσυγκρότητον ἔχων. διὸ πάντα τὸν χειμῶνα ἐκέισε [sc. in Sicily] διήγαγε, τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ ἐξασκῶν καὶ ἄλλους προσκαταλέγων μέλλοντι δὲ περαιώσασθαι [being about to pass into Africa], κ. τ. λ.

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>Death of <i>Chrysippus</i>: see F. H. II B. C. 280. He lived to past 80 according to Val. Max. VIII. 7, 10 extern. <i>Octogesimo anno ceptum undequadragessimum λογικῶν exactissimæ subtilitatis volumen reliquit.</i> Succeeded by <i>Zeno of Tarsus</i>: Suid. Ζήνων Διοσκουρίδου Ταρσεὺς, ὥς δέ τινες, Σιδώνιος, φιλόσοφος, μαθητὴς Χρυσίππου [τοῦ Ταρσέως] φιλοσόφου Στωϊκοῦ καὶ διάδοχος. Laërt. VII. 35 Ζήωνες ὀκτώ—πέμπτος, Χρυσίππου μαθητὴς, βιβλία μὲν ὀλίγα γεγραφὼς μαθητὰς δὲ πλείστους καταλελοιπώς. Eusebius Præp. XV. 13 p. 816 BC thus describes the succession down to <i>Zeno</i>: Σωκράτους ἀκουστὴς ἐγένετο Ἀντισθένης· τούτου δὲ ἀκουστὴς γέγονε Διογένης ὁ κύων.—τούτου Κράτης διεδέξατο· Κράτητος δὲ ἐγένετο Ζήνων ὁ Κιτιεὺς—Ζήωνα δὲ Κλεάνθης διεδέξατο, Κλεάνθην δὲ Χρύσιππος, τούτου δὲ Ζήνων ἕτερος. Numenius apud Euseb. Præp. XV. 18 p. 820 τοῦτο τὸ δόγμα [the ἐκπύρωσις] προσήκαντο Ζήνων τε καὶ Κλεάνθης καὶ Χρύσιππος· τὸν μὲν γὰρ τούτου μαθητὴν καὶ διάδοχον τῆς σχολῆς Ζήνωνά φασι ἐπισχεῖν περὶ τῆς ἐκπυρώσεως τῶν ὄλων.</p>	
<p><i>Sotion of Alexandria</i>—Σωτίων ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς Athen. IV p. 162 e—wrote τὰς διαδοχὰς τῶν φιλοσόφων after the death of <i>Chrysippus</i>, whom he mentioned: Laërt. VII. 183 (Χρύσιππος) Ἀρκεσίλαφ καὶ Λακύδη, καθά φησι Σωτίων ἐν τῷ ὀγδόῳ, παραγενομένοις ἐν Ἀκαδημίᾳ συνεφιλοσόφησε. and before the death of the sixth <i>Ptolemy</i>, in whose reign <i>Heraclides Lembus</i> flourished, by whom his work was abridged: Suid. Ἡρακλείδης Ὁξύρυγχιτης, φιλόσοφος, ὁ τοῦ Σαραπίωνος, ὃς ἐπεκλήθη Λέμβος· γεγωνὼς ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ ἕκτου. Laërt. VIII. 7 φησὶν Ἡρακλείδης ὁ τοῦ Σαραπίωνος ἐν τῇ Σωτιωνος ἐπιτομῇ. Idem V. 79 Ἡρακλείδης ἐν τῇ ἐπιτομῇ τῶν Σωτιωνος διαδοχῶν. We may therefore with Jonsius p. 165 place <i>Sotion</i> in the reign of <i>Epiphanes</i>. For <i>Sotion</i> see App. c. 12.</p>	

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
204	<p>Ol. 144 U. C. Varr. 550. <i>M. Cornelius Cethegus</i> <i>P. Sempronius Tuditanus</i> Fast. Capitol. Liv. XXIX. 11. 13. 36 XXXVI. 36 Zonar. IX p. 437 C Cic. Brut. c. 15 de Senect. c. 4 Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Nor.</p> <p>De <i>Sempronio</i> Orosius IV. 18.</p>	<p><i>Quintus decimus annus Punici belli</i> Liv. XXIX. 13. <i>Scipio</i>, having wintered in Sicily [conf. a. 205 Liv. XXIX. 1. 13. 22], passes into Africa: Liv. XXIX. 24—27.—Post <i>M. Atilium Regulum</i> et <i>L. Manlium consules</i> [B. C. 256] <i>annis prope quinquaginta</i> Ibid. c. 28. At the close of the campaign, <i>castra hiberna in promontorio—communit</i> Ibid. c. 35.</p>
203	<p>551. <i>Cn. Servilius Cæpio</i> <i>C. Servilius</i> Fast. Capitol. <i>Cn. Servilius Cæpio</i> <i>C. Servilius Geminus</i> Liv. XXIX. 38 XXX. 1 Cassiod. Σκίπιονος τὸ β' καὶ Σεργιλίου Chron. Alex. <i>Cepio et Servillo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Sextus decimus annus</i> Liv. XXX. 1. <i>P. Scipioni—donec debellatum in Africa foret prorogatum imperium est</i> Ibid. <i>Syphax</i> defeated and taken by <i>Lalius</i> and <i>Masinissa</i>: Liv. XXX. 9. 11—15 Zonar. IX p. 439. <i>VIII Kal. Julias</i>: Ovid. Fast. VI. 769. <i>Hannibal</i> leaves Italy: Liv. XXX. 20 Zonar. p. 441. <i>post sextum decimum annum</i> Liv. XXX. 28.</p> <p><i>Q. Fabius Maximus moritur, exactæ ætatis; siquidem verum est, augurum duos et sexaginta annos fuisse, quod quidam auctores sunt</i> Liv. XXX. 26. Conf. Plin. H. N. VII. 48 <i>Q. Fabius Maximus sexaginta tribus annis augur fuit.</i></p>
52	202	<p>552. <i>Ti. Claudius Nero</i> <i>M. Servilius Geminus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Liv. XXX. 26. 27 Zonar. IX p. 441 B Cassiod. Nor. Νέρωνος τὸ β' καὶ Σεργιλίου Chron. Alex.</p> <p><i>Zama</i>: Polyb. XV. 5—16 Liv. XXX. 29—35 Zonar. p. 442. <i>His consulibus</i>: Conf. Livium XXX. 26. 27 Zonaram p. 441 B. <i>Hannibal</i> had now completed his forty-fifth year: πλείω τῶν πέντε καὶ τετταράκοντα ἔτων Polyb. XV. 19. <i>Novem annorum profectus</i> [cf. Liv. XXI. 1 Val. Max. IX. 3, 3 extern. Nep. Vit. Hannib. c. 2], <i>post sextum et tricesimum annum rediit</i> Liv. XXX. 37. conf. c. 35. <i>Scipio</i> after his victory at <i>Zama</i> defeats <i>Vermina</i> in December: Liv. XXX. 36 <i>Procedentibus ad Tunetem nuncius allatus Verminam Syphacis filium—venire Carthaginiensibus auxilio. Pars exercitus cum omni equitatu Saturnalibus primis</i> [XIV Kal. Jan.] <i>agmen aggressa levi certamine fudit.</i></p> <p><i>Lysippus</i> is Achæan prætor at the time of the attempt of <i>Nabis</i> upon Messenia: Plutarch. Philopœm. c. 12 Νάβιδος τοῦ μετὰ Μαχαρίδαν τυραννοῦντος Λακεδαιμονίων Μεσσηνὴν ἄφνω καταλαβόντος, ἐτόγχανε μὲν ιδιώτης ὃν τότε ὁ Φιλοποίμην, καὶ δυνάμεως οὐδεμιᾶς κύριος' ἐπεὶ δὲ τὸν στρατηγοῦντα τῶν Ἀχαιῶν Λύσιππον οὐκ ἐπειθε βοηθεῖν τοῖς Μεσ-</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Cato</i> quæstor (conf. Themist. Or. 34 c. 8): <i>His consulibus</i>: Cic. Brut. c. 15. Nepos Vit. Caton. c. 1 <i>Quæstor obtigit P. Cornelio Scipioni Africano consuli</i>. But the date of Cicero agrees with the narrative of Livy XXIX. 25, according to whom <i>Scipio</i>, sailing to Africa [in B. C. 204], <i>edixit militibus</i>, &c.—<i>C. Lælius præfectum classis cum M. Porcio Catone, quæstor is tum erat, onerariis futurum præsidio</i>. <i>Consuli</i> therefore is an error of Nepos himself, (<i>in priore consulatu</i> occurs c. 2) for <i>proconsuli</i>.</p> <p><i>Ennius</i> is brought to Rome by the quæstor <i>Cato</i> from Sardinia: Nep. Vit. Caton. c. 1 <i>Ex qua (Sardinia) quæstor decedens Q. Ennium poetam deduxerat</i>. He was a native of Rudia: Strabo VI p. 282 Ῥωδαίων πόλεως Ἑλληνίδος [near Brundisium], ἐξ ἧς ἦν ὁ ποιητὴς Ἐννιος. <i>Rudium hominem</i> Cic. pro Archia c. 9.</p>
<p><i>Hermippus</i> still wrote after B. C. 203, since he noticed <i>Apamea</i> in Bithynia: Etymol. v. Ἀπάμεια: πόλις Βιθυνίας, πρότερον Μυρλέα καλουμένη· ἦν λαβῶν δῶρα παρὰ Φιλίππου τοῦ Δημητρίου ὁ Ζητίας [leg. ὁ Ζηίλα Προυσίας] μετωνόμασεν Ἀπάμειαν ἀπὸ τῆς ξαντοῦ γυναικὸς Ἀπάμας. Ἑρμιππος ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν ἐν παιδείᾳ λαμψάντων λόγῳ. This city was occupied by <i>Philip</i> and <i>Prusias</i> in B. C. 203. For this correction and date see Appendix, <i>Kings of Bithynia</i> N° 7. <i>Hermippus</i> apud Laërt. VII. 184 mentions the death of <i>Chrysippus</i> B. C. 207, which also brings him down nearly to this time. He was the disciple of <i>Callimachus</i>: Ἑρμιππος ὁ Καλλιμάχειος Athen. II p. 58 f V p. 213 f XV p. 696 f, whom he might have heard 30 years before the present date. For <i>Hermippus</i> see Appendix. c. 12.</p>	

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>σηνίους,—αὐτὸς ἐβοήθει. This attempt of <i>Nabis</i> was not before B. C. 202, because it was related by Polybius in the sixteenth book: conf. Polyb. XVI. 14. 16. and not later than May B. C. 201, because in B. C. 201 <i>Philopœmen</i> was prætor: conf. a. 201. The year, therefore, of <i>Lysippus</i>, within which the expedition of <i>Nabis</i> occurred, commenced in May B. C. 202.</p>
201	<p>553. <i>Cn. Cornelius Lentulus P. Ælius Pætus</i> Liv. XXX. 40. 44 <i>Cassiod. Nor. Oros. IV. 19 Chron. Alex. Plin. H. N. XVIII. 18.</i></p>	<p>Peace granted to the Carthaginians: Liv. XXX. 43. Idem Ib. c. 44 <i>Annis ante quadraginta pax cum Carthaginiensibus postremo facta erat, Q. Lutatio A. Manlio consulibus: Bellum initum annis post tribus et viginti</i> [B. C. 241—218], <i>P. Cornelio Ti. Sempronio consulibus. Finitum est septimo decimo anno, Cn. Cornelio P. Ælio Pæto consulibus. Idem XXXI. 1 Tres et sexaginta annos</i> [B. C. 264—201]—<i>a primo Punico ad secundum bellum finitum.</i> <i>Orosius IV. 19 Cn. Cornelio Lentulo P. Ælio Pæto coss. Carthaginiensibus pax—concessa est. Triumph of Scipio: Liv. XXX. 45.</i></p> <p><i>Philopœmen</i> Achæan prætor: Liv. XXXI. 25 <i>Philippus</i> [in B. C. 200] <i>quum Argis Achæorum concilium esse audisset—concioni ipsi supervenit. Consultabant de bello adversus Nabin—qui, translato imperio a Philopœmene ad Cycliadem, nequaquam parem illi ducem, redintegraverat bellum.</i> The year of <i>Philopœmen</i> therefore commenced in May B. C. 201; the year of <i>Cycliadas</i> in B. C. 200. <i>Philip</i> winters in Caria, in the winter before the consulship of <i>Galba</i>: Polyb. XVI. 24 <i>Φίλιππος ὁ βασιλεὺς τοῦ χειμῶνος ἤδη καταρχομένου καθ' ὃν Πόπλιος Σολπίκιος ὑπατος κατεστάθη ἐν Ῥώμῃ ποιούμενος τὴν διατριβὴν ἐν τοῖς Βαργυλλοῖς, θεωρῶν καὶ τοὺς Ῥοδίου καὶ τὸν Ἀτταλον οὐχ οἷον διαλύοντας τὸ ναυτικὸν ἀλλὰ καὶ προσπληροῦντας ναῦς</i> [after the sea-fight near Chios: Polyb. XVI. 2—9],—<i>δυσχρότως διέκειτο.—οὐδαμῶς ἐβούλετο παραχειμάζειν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν,—ἠναγκάζετο δὲ, κατὰ τὸ παρὸν ἐπιμένων αὐτοῦ, τὸ δὴ λεγόμενον, λύκου βίον ζῆν κ. τ. λ.</i> The winter of B. C. 201. And the naval action at Chios, which preceded his invasion of Caria (conf. Polyb. XVI. 11), is fixed to B. C. 201.</p>
200	<p>Ol. 145 U. C. Varr. 554. <i>P. Sulp. Galba Maximus II C. Aurel. Cotta</i> Fast. Capitolin. Liv. XXXI. 4. 5 XLII. 34 <i>Nep. Vit. Hannib. c. 7 Cassiodor. Chron. Alex. Maximo II et Cotta Fast. apud Noris.</i></p>	<p>Livius XXXI. 5 <i>P. Sulpicio Galba C. Aurelio coss. bellum cum rege Philippo initum est, paucis mensibus post pacem Carthaginiensibus datam. Omnium primum eam rem Idibus Martiis, quo die tum consulatus inibatur, P. Sulpicius consul retulit. Idem Ib. c. 22 Sulpicius quum autumno ferme exacto in provinciam venisset, circa Apolloniam hibernabat.</i> conf. c. 18.</p> <p><i>Attalus</i> comes to Athens: Polyb. XVI. 25 <i>ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων δῆμος ἐξέπεμπε πρεσβευτὰς πρὸς Ἀτταλον τὸν βασιλέα τοὺς ἅμα μὲν εὐχαριστήσοντας ἐπὶ τοῖς γεγονόσιν</i> [his success in the sea-fight at Chios] <i>ἅμα δὲ παρακαλέσοντας αὐτὸν ἐλθεῖν Ἀθήναζε.</i> The Athenians name the tribe Ἀτταλὶς in honour of <i>Attalus</i>: <i>φυλὴν ἐπόνυμον ἐποίησαν Ἀττάλῳ</i> Polyb. ibid. For the honours of <i>Attalus</i> at Athens see Liv. XXXI. 14. 15. <i>Sulpicius—in Macedoniam trajecit.—eo maxime tempore rex Abydum obpugnabat, jam cum Rhodiis et Attalo navalibus certaminibus</i> [at Ladë and Chios], <i>neutro feliciter prælio, vires expertus.—Attalus rex Rhodii-que, persecuti cedentem in Macedoniam Philippum quum Æginam venissent, rex Piræum trajecit &c.</i> These notes of time in Livy coincide with the testimonies quoted from Polybius in the preceding year. <i>Attalus</i> and the Rhodians engaged <i>Philip</i> in a naval action off Chios</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Silenus Sosilus and Menodotus</i>, the historians, flourished: Nepos Vit. Hannib. c. 13 <i>Hujus bella gesta multi memoriæ prodiderunt; sed ex his duo qui cum eo in castris fuerunt simulque vixerunt, quamdiu fortuna passa est, Silenus et Sosilus Lacedæmonius. Atque hoc Sosilo Hannibal literarum Græcarum usus est doctore.</i> Diod. tom. IX p. 365 Μενόδοτος δὲ ὁ Περίνθιος τὰς Ἑλληνικὰς πραγματείας ἔγραψεν ἐν βιβλίοις πεντεκαίδεκα, Σώσιλος δὲ ὁ Ἴλιος τὰ περὶ Ἀννίβαν ἔγραψεν ἐν βιβλίοις ἑπτὰ. <i>Menodotus</i> therefore was contemporary with <i>Sosilus</i>, and their histories probably began about B. C. 220, where the fragments of Diodorus appear to place them. Polybius III. 20 speaks lightly of <i>Sosilus</i>: πρὸς τὰ τοιαῦτα τῶν συγγραμμάτων οἷα γράφει Χαιρέας καὶ Σώσιλος, οὐδὲν ἂν δέοι πλέον λέγειν· οὐ γὰρ ἱστορίας ἀλλὰ κουρεακῆς καὶ πανδήμου λαλιᾶς ἐμοίγε δοκοῦσι τάξιν ἔχειν καὶ δύναμιν. <i>Silenus</i> is noticed by Cicero de Div. I. 24 <i>Hoc in Sileni, quem Cælius sequitur, Græca historia est: is autem diligentissime res Hannibalis persecutus est: Hannibalem cum cepisset Saguntum &c.</i>, and by Livy XXVI. 49 for the affairs of Spain in B. C. 210. See Append. c. 12.</p>	<p>The death of <i>Nævius</i> is placed here by Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 144. 3 <i>Nævius comicus Uticæ moritur, pulsus Roma factione nobilium ac præcipue Metelli.</i> Some accounts placed his death two years earlier: Cic. Brut. c. 15 <i>Illius ætatis qui sermo fuerit ex Nævianis scriptis intelligi potest. His enim consulibus</i> [sc. <i>Cethego et Tuditano</i>=Ol. 144. 1], <i>ut in veteribus commentariis scriptum est, Nævius est mortuus: quanquam Varro noster diligentissimus investigator antiquitatis putat in hoc erratum, vitamque Nævii producit longius.</i></p>
<p><i>Aristophanes</i> flourished: Suidas: Ἀριστοφάνης Βυζάντιος, γραμματικὸς, υἱὸς Ἀπελλοῦ ἡγουμένου στρατιωτῶν, μαθητὴς Καλλιμάχου καὶ Ζηνοδότου [conf. a. 256].—πρὸς δὲ τούτοις καὶ Διονυσίου τοῦ Ἰάμβου καὶ Εὐφρονίδα τοῦ Κορινθίου ἢ Σικωνίου· γέγονε δὲ κατὰ τὴν ῥμὲ Ὀλυμπιάδα. Eudocia p. 64 mentions the same teachers. He was also taught by <i>Macho</i> the comic poet: conf. a. 230. <i>Macho</i> was in reputation at Alexandria, and <i>Apollodorus Carystius</i> at Athens: Athen. XIV p. 664 α Μάχων ὁ Σικωνίος τῶν μὲν κατὰ Ἀπολλόδορον τὸν Καρύστιον κωμωδιοποιῶν εἰς ἔστι καὶ αὐτὸς, οὐκ ἐδίδαξε δ' Ἀθήνησι τὰς κωμωδίας τὰς ἑαυτοῦ ἀλλ' ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ. ἦν δ' ἀγαθὸς ποιητὴς, εἴ τις ἄλλος, τῶν μετὰ τοὺς ἑπτὰ· διόπερ ὁ γραμματικὸς Ἀριστοφάνης ἐσπούδασε συσχολάσαι αὐτῷ νέος ὢν. As <i>Aristophanes</i> in his youth, νέος ὢν, also heard <i>Callimachus</i> [conf. a. 256], <i>Macho</i> might be known before the death of <i>Callimachus</i>: which places him at B. C.</p>	<p>[Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 145. 1 <i>Plautus ex Umbria Sarsinas Romæ moritur; qui propter annonæ difficultatem ad molas manvianas pistorem se locaverat, ibi quoties opere vacasset scribere fabulas solitus ac vendere.</i> But his death is placed by Cicero at B. C. 184: conf. an. Either therefore the word <i>moritur</i> is corrupted, or Hieronymus has committed a <i>prochronism</i> of sixteen years.]</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>in the summer of B. C. 201. After that action <i>Philip</i> wintered in Caria. In the spring of B. C. 200 he retired into Macedonia, and <i>Attalus</i> proceeded into Greece.</p> <p><i>Cycliadas</i> Achæan prætor: conf. a. 201 [from May]. <i>Damocritus</i> prætor of the Ætolians [from the autumn]: conf. a. 199.</p> <p>Pausan. V. 8, 3 πέμπτη δὲ ἐπὶ ταῖς μ' καὶ ρ' (ὀλυμπιάσιν) ἄθλα ἐτέθη παγκρατίου παισὶ, καὶ ἐνίκα Φαίδιμος Αἰολεὺς ἐκ πόλεως Τρωάδος. Euseb. Chron. I. 33 p. 154 <i>Ol.</i> 145 <i>Additum est puerorum pancration vicique Phædimus Alexandrinus</i> [sc. ex Alex. Troade].</p>
199	<p>555. <i>L. Cornelius Lentulus P. Villius Tappulus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Liv. XXXI. 49 XXXII. 1 <i>Idibus Martiis inierunt</i> Idem Ib. Λευτούλου τὸ β' καὶ Παππούλου Chron. Alex. <i>Lentulo et Tribulo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De Villio Zonar. IX p. 445 A.</p>	<p><i>Sulpicius</i> after his winter quarters <i>per Dassaretiorum fines exercitum ducebat</i> Liv. XXXI. 33. The campaign of B. C. 199 is described by Livy XXXI. 34—43. <i>Hæc ea æstate ab Romanis Philippoque gesta erant</i> c. 43. After the naval operations c. 44, <i>jam autumnale æquinoctium instabat</i> c. 47. <i>P. Villius</i> succeeds <i>Sulpicius</i> in the command: Liv. XXXII. 1. towards the end of the campaign: Ibid. c. 4. and winters at Coreyra: c. 6.</p> <p>During the campaign of <i>Sulpicius</i> (<i>ea æstate</i> Liv. XXXI. 43) <i>Damocritus</i> is prætor of the Ætolians: Liv. XXXI. 40. 41 <i>Ætolos Damocritus prator, qui moræ ad decernendum bellum ad Naupactum auctor fuerat, idem proximo concilio ad arma conciverat, post famam equestris ad Octolophum pugnæ</i> [conf. c. 36] <i>Dardanorumque et Pleurati cum Illyriis transitum in Macedoniam—Hæ causæ Damocritum Ætolosque restituerant Romanis.</i> <i>Damocritus</i> therefore entered office in the preceding autumn: conf. a. 221.</p>
198	<p>556. <i>T. Quinctius Flamininus Sex. Ælius Pætus Catus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Liv. XXXII. 7. 8 Plutarch. Flaminin. c. 2 Cassiod. Φλαμίνιου καὶ Πέτου τὸ β' Chron. Alex. <i>Flaminio et Cato</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De Flaminino Zonaras IX p. 445 B Oros. IV. 20.</p>	<p>Livius XXXII. 6 <i>Consul</i> [sc. <i>P. Villius</i>: conf. a. 199]—<i>quum Corycæ hibernasset, vere primo in continentem trajectus.—hoc consilium—agitanti nuntius venit T. Quinctium consulem factum sortitumque provinciam Macedoniam maturato itinere jam Corycram trajecisse.</i> <i>Flamininus</i> passed over <i>maturius quam priores soliti erant consules</i> c. 9. conf. Plutarch. Flamin. c. 3. His first operations are described by Livy XXXII. 9—18. While engaged in the siege of Elatea (c. 18—20), he forms an alliance with the Achæans: c. 19—21. <i>Hæc ea æstate gesta</i> c. 25. He winters in Phocis: c. 32 <i>T. Quinctius capta Elatia in Phocide ac Locride hiberna disposita habuit.</i> During these winter quarters, a conference is held with <i>Philip</i>, and a truce granted for two months: Liv. XXXII. 32—36 Polyb. XVII. 1—10 [improperly referred by Schweigh. to Olymp. 145. 2]. <i>instante hieme</i> Liv. XXXII. 36. <i>Philip</i> makes an alliance with <i>Nabis</i>: Liv. XXXII. 38. while <i>Quinctius</i> was still in winter quarters at Elatea, and <i>Attalus</i> at Ægina: Ibid. c. 39.</p> <p><i>Aristæus</i> is Achæan prætor during the siege of Elatea: Liv. XXXII. 19 <i>Cycliadam principem factionis ad Philippum trahentium res expulerant; Aristæus, qui Romanis gentem jungi volebat, prætor erat.</i> [Polyb. XVII. 1 Ἀχαιοὶ Κυκλιάδας ἐκπεπρωκὸς ἐκ Πελοποννήσου. The policy of <i>Aristæus</i> is defended by Polybius XVII. 13.] and yet, in the winter following, <i>Nicostratus</i> is prætor: Liv. XXXII. 39. 40. Again, in the beginning of B. C. 197, <i>Aristæus</i> is prætor: Liv. XXXIII. 2 <i>Initio veris—Aristæus Achæorum prætor.</i> And yet, on the day of <i>Cynoscephalæ</i>,—<i>eodem die—Nicostratus prætor Achæorum</i>: Liv. XXXIII. 14. If Livy in all these passages has used the term</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>230, or near that date. For the term συσχολάσαι conf. a. 128.</p>	
<p><i>Polemo</i> ὁ Περικηγῆτης is contemporary with <i>Aristophanes</i>: Suid. Πολέμων Εὐγγέτου Ἰλιεύς, κώμης Γλυκίας ὄνομα, Ἀθήνησι δὲ πολιτογραφηθείς—ὁ κληθεὶς Περικηγῆτης, ἱστορικός· γέγονε κατὰ τὸν Πτολεμαῖον τὸν Ἐπιφανῆ· κατὰ δὲ Ἀσκληπιάδην τὸν Μυρλεανὸν συνεχρόνισεν Ἀριστοφάνει τῷ γραμματικῷ. Athen. VI p. 234 d Πολέμων—εἴτε Σάμιος ἢ Σικυνώσιος, εἴτ' Ἀθηναῖος ὀνομαζόμενος χαίρει, ὥς ὁ Μομφεάτης Ἡρακλείδης λέγει, καταριθμούμενος αὐτὸν καὶ ἀπ' ἄλλων πόλεων· ἐπεκαλεῖτο δὲ καὶ Στηλοκόπας, ὥς Ἡρόδικος ὁ Κρατήτειος εἶρηκε. For <i>Polemo</i> see Append. c. 12.</p>	
<p>The historians <i>Zeno</i> and <i>Antisthenes</i> flourished in these times: Polyb. XVI. 14 τινὲς τῶν τὰς κατὰ μέρος γραφόντων πράξεις γεγράφασι καὶ περὶ τούτων τῶν καιρῶν ἐν οἷς τὰ τε κατὰ Μεσσηνίους [conf. a. 202. 2] καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὰς προειρημένας ναυμαχίας [conf. a. 201. 2. 200. 2] συνετελέσθη.—Ζήνων καὶ Ἀντισθένης οἱ Ῥόδιοι—κατὰ τοὺς καιροὺς γεγόνασι, καὶ πατρίδι πεπολίτευνται, καὶ καθόλου πεποίηνται τὴν πραγματείαν οὐκ ὠφελείας χάριν ἀλλὰ δόξης καὶ τοῦ καθήκοντος ἀνδράσι πολιτικοῖς. They described a naval action at Ladë (which they compared with that of Chios); the expedition of <i>Nabis</i> in B. C. 202; and <i>Zeno</i> related the victory of <i>Antiochus</i> at Panium, which occurred in B. C. 198: see col. 2. Polyb. XVI. 14—16 οὗτοι ἀμφοτέρω περὶ τὴν περὶ Λάδην ναυμαχίαν οὐχ ἥττω τῆς περὶ Χίου—ἀποφαίνουσι.—νικῶντας ἀποφαίνουσι τοὺς Ῥοδίους· καὶ ταῦτα, τῆς ἐπιστολῆς ἐτι μενούσης ἐν τῷ πρυτανείῳ τῆς ὑπ' αὐτοὺς τοὺς καιροὺς ὑπὸ τοῦ ναυάρχου πεμφθείσης.—ἐξῆς δὲ τοῖς προειρημένοις γράφουσι περὶ τοῦ κατὰ Μεσσηνίους παρασπονδήματος κ. τ. λ. <i>Zeno's</i> account of the battle of Panium is criticised by Polybius XVI. 18. 19. These narratives of <i>Zeno</i> were inserted in his history of Rhodes: Laërt. VII. 35 Ζήνων—Ῥόδιος, τὴν ἐντόπιον γεγραφὼς ἱστορίαν ἐνιαίαν [ἐνιαίαν Casaub.</p>	<p>57</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>prætor</i> in its accurate sense, <i>Aristænus</i> and <i>Nicostratus</i> must have been in office together. Perhaps, however, one was στρατηγός, and the other ἑπάρχος (conf. a. 169. 3).</p> <p><i>Antiochus</i> in B. C. 198 defeats <i>Scopas</i> at Panium, and conquers Cœle-Syria: see Appendix <i>Kings of Syria</i> No 6.</p> <p><i>Phœneas</i> Ætolian prætor. He is prætor during the winter conference with <i>Philip</i> at the close of this year: Liv. XXXII. 33 Polyb. XVII. 1. 3. and still in office after the battle of Cynoscephalæ in B. C. 197: Liv. XXXIII. 12 Polyb. XVIII. 20. 21. which determines the commencement of his year to the autumn of B. C. 198.</p>
197	<p>557. <i>C. Cornelius Cethegus</i> <i>Q. Minucius Rufus</i> Liv. XXXII. 27. 28 Zonar. IX p. 446 B Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Nor. Cic. Brut. c. 18. Κεθήγον τὸ β' καὶ 'Ρούφον Chron. Alex.</p>	<p><i>Sex prætores primum creati</i> Liv. XXXII. 27. Idem Ib. c. 28 <i>T. Quinctio prorogavit imperium—consulibus binæ legiones decretæ et ut bellum cum Gallis Cisalpinis gererent.</i> Polyb. XVII. 12 ἡ σύγκλητος τοὺς ὑπάτους ἀμφοτέρους εἰς Γαλατίαν ἐξαπέστειλε. Conf. Zonar. IX p. 446 B. <i>Quartum jam annum esse ab decreto Macedonico bello</i> Liv. XXXII. 28.</p> <p>Liv. XXXIII. 1 <i>Initio veris Quinctius—profectus per Phocidem quinque millia ab Thebis posuit castra.</i> c. 3 <i>Philippus—suppleto exercitu secundum vernum æquinoctium omnes copias Divum contraxit.</i> Battle of Cynoscephalæ: Liv. XXXIII. 7—10 Polyb. XVIII. 1—10. After the battle, <i>induciæ XV dierum datæ hosti erant</i> Liv. XXXIII. 12. Then terms of peace are proposed, and a truce of four months granted: Idem Ib. 13 <i>Romam mitteret legatos: ad eam rem quatuor mensium induciæ essent.</i> It appears that a long interval must have passed between the battle and the communication of the event by <i>Quinctius</i> to the senate. According to Livy the news did not arrive at Rome till the close of the year: XXXIII. 24 <i>Exitu ejus anni literæ a T. Quinctio venerunt se signis conlatis cum rege Philippo in Thessalia pugnasse.</i> Polyb. XVIII. 25 ἐπὶ Μαρκέλλου Κλαυδίου ὑπάτου παρεληφότος τὴν ὑπατον ἀρχὴν [<i>Id. Mart.</i> B. C. 196] ἦκον εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην οἱ τε παρὰ τοῦ Φιλίππου πρέσβεις οἱ τε παρὰ τοῦ Τίτου καὶ τῶν συμμάχων, ὑπὲρ τῶν πρὸς Φίλιππον συνθηκῶν. The peace, however, was already known when <i>Marcellus</i> entered upon office: Liv. XXXIII. 25 <i>Marcellus consulatu inito—provinciae cupidior, pacem simulatam ac fallacem dicendo, ac rebellaturum regem, dubios sententiæ Patres fecerat.</i> According to Eusebius Chron. I. 39 p. 181 <i>Philip</i> had already reigned 23½ 9^m, when he was defeated by <i>Titus</i>: <i>Philippus Demetrii regnavit annos XXIII cum mensibus novem. Tum prælio in Thessalia a Tito duce Romani exercitus debellatus est.</i> His accession was in the beginning of B. C. 220: F. H. II p. 243. which would fix the battle of Cynoscephalæ to the autumn of B. C. 197, conformably with the account of Livy. After this campaign, <i>hibernabat Athenis Quinctius</i>: Liv. XXXIII. 27.</p> <p>Triumphs of the consuls: Liv. XXXIII. 23 <i>C. Cornelius de Insubribus Cenomanisque in magistratu triumphavit.—Q. Minucius consul de Liguribus Boisque Gallis in monte Albano triumphavit.</i> Near the time of the consular comitia: <i>Secundum triumphum consularia comitia habita</i> c. 24.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

ἐνιαυσίαν Vales.]. Diod. V. 56 περὶ τῶν ἀρχαιο-
λογουμένων παρὰ Ῥοδίοις οὕτω τινὲς μυθολογοῦσιν
ἐν οἷς ἐστι καὶ Ζήνων ὁ τὰ περὶ ταύτης συνταξάμενος.
Polybius addressed a letter to *Zeno*: XVI. 20
περὶ τῆς τῶν τόπων ἀγνοίας τῶν κατὰ τὴν Λακωνικὴν
—οὐκ ᾔκνησα γράψαι καὶ πρὸς αὐτὸν Ζήνωνα.—ὁ δὲ
λαβὼν τὴν ἐπιστολὴν, καὶ γνοὺς ἀδύνατον οὔσαν τὴν
μετάθεσιν, διὰ τὸ προεκδεδωκέναι τὰς συντάξεις, ἐλυ-
πήθη μὲν ὥς ἐνι μάλιστα, ποιεῖν δ' οὐδὲν εἶχε. τὴν
γε μὴν ἡμετέραν ἀρεσιν ἀπεδέξατο φιλοφρόνως. We
may infer that *Zeno* was dead before *Polybius*
wrote this passage of his 16th book. See Ap-
pend. c. 12.

Alcæus of *Messenia* celebrated the victory of
Titus at *Cynoscephalæ*: *Plutarch*. *Flaminin*. c. 9
μάλιστα διὰ στόματος ἦν τουτὶ τὸ ἐπίγραμμα.

ἄκλαστοι καὶ ἄθαπτοι, ὁδοιπόρε, τῶδ' ἐπὶ νῶτῳ
Θεσσάλιας τρισσαὶ κείμεθα μυριάδες,
Αἰτωλῶν δημηθέντες ὑπ' Ἄρεος, ἡδὲ Λατίνων,
οὗς Τίτος εὐρείης ἤγαγ' ἀπ' Ἰταλίας,
'Ημαθίη μέγα πῆμα' τὸ δὲ θρασὺ κέينو Φιλίππου
πνεῦμα θοῶν ἐλάφων ᾤχετ' ἐλαφρότερον.

τοῦτ' ἐποίησε μὲν Ἀλκαῖος, ἐφνυβρίζων Φιλίππῳ καὶ
τὸν ἀριθμὸν τῶν ἀποθανόντων ἐπιφυσάμενος. The
liberation of Greece in B. C. 196 was also cele-
brated by *Alcæus* *Epigr.* 16 apud *Jacobs Anthol.*
tom. I p. 241.

ἄγαγε καὶ Ξέρξης Πέρσαν στρατὸν Ἑλλάδος ἐς γᾶν,
καὶ Τίτος εὐρείας ἄγαγ' ἀπ' Ἰταλίας
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν Εὐρώπῃ δοῦλον ζυγὸν αὐχένι θήσων
ἦλθεν, ὁ δ' ἀμπαύσων Ἑλλάδα δουλοσύνας.

These are in a collection of twenty epigrams ex-
tant in the *Anthologia*, with the title Ἀλκαίου
Μεσσηνίου. See *Append.* c. 12.

Alcæus and *Samius* [conf. a. 218] are named
together by *Meleager* *Ep.* I. 13 as included in his
collection:

Ἀλκαίου τε λάληθρον ἐν ὑμνοπόλοις ὑάκινθον,
καὶ Σαμίου δάφνης κλῶνα μελαμπέταλον.

4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

[*Livius Andronicus* was erroneously placed by
Attius at this date: *Cic. Brut.* c. 18 *Attius autem*
Q. Maximo quintum consule [B. C. 209] *captum*
Tarento scripsit Livium, annis XXX post quam
eum fabulam docuisse et Atticus scribit et nos in
antiquis commentariis invenimus; docuisse autem
fabulam annis post XI C. Cornelio Q. Minucio
consulibus ludis Juventatis, quos Salinator Senensi
prælio [sc. B. C. 207. conf. *Liv.* XXVII. 46 *ad*
Senam castra] *voverat. In quo tantus error Attii*
fuit, ut his consulibus XL annos natus Ennius fu-
erit [potius XLII. conf. a. 239]: *cui cum æqualis*
fuert Livius, minor fuit aliquanto is qui primus
fabulam dedit quam ii qui multas docuerunt ante
hos consules, et Plautus et Nævius. Nævius was
now probably dead: conf. a. 201. Plautus died
thirteen years after this date: conf. a. 184. For
Livius Andronicus conf. a. 187.]

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
196	<p>Ol. 146 U. C. Varr. 558. <i>L. Furius Purpureo M. Claudius Marcellus</i> Liv. XXXIII. 24. 25 Oros. IV. 20 Nepos Vit. Hannib. c. 7 Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Nor. Chron. Alex. De Marcello Polyb. XVIII. 25.</p>	<p>The consuls are successful against the <i>Insubres</i> and the <i>Boii</i>: Liv. XXXIII. 36. 37. conf. Oros. IV. 20.</p> <p><i>Hannibal</i> joins <i>Antiochus</i>: Nepos Vit. Hannib. c. 7 <i>Prætor factus est</i> [B. C. 197] :—<i>deinde, anno post præturam, M. Claudio L. Furio coss. Romani legati Carthaginem venerunt. Hos Hannibal sui exposcendi gratia missos ratus—in Syriam ad Antiochum profugit.</i> Livy XXXIII. 45—49, who mentions the prætorship of <i>Hannibal</i>, the Roman embassy, and his flight to <i>Antiochus</i>, places this event one year later: <i>coss. L. Valerio M. Porcio.</i> According to Livy <i>Hannibal</i> fled from Africa in the middle of summer—<i>media æstas erat</i>:—and followed <i>Antiochus</i> to Ephesus.</p> <p>Greece declared free by <i>T. Quinctius</i> at the Isthmian games: Liv. XXXIII. 32 Polyb. XVIII. 27. 29 Plutarch. Flaminin. c. 10 Val. Max. IV. 8, 5. From this period the Thessalians enjoy liberty, and are governed by their own annual magistrates till the death of <i>Philip</i>: Euseb. Chron. I. 39 p. 181 <i>A Romanis libertatem potestatemque utendi suis legibus acceperunt Thessali, itemque reliqui Græci, qui vectigal Philippo pendebant. Et primo quidem anno nulli principes in Thessalia fuerunt; deinceps vero principes annui suffragiis publicis legi cæperunt.</i></p> <p>Liv. XXXIII. 38 <i>Antiochus, quum hibernasset Ephesi,—initio veris</i> [B. C. 196]—<i>Hellespontum petit: inde Lysimachiam omnibus copiis venit.</i> Conference at Lysimachia: Liv. XXXIII. 39—41 Polyb. XVIII. 33—35.—<i>Antiochus in hiberna Antiochiam processit</i> Liv. XXXIII. 41.</p>
195	<p>559. <i>M. Porcius Cato L. Valerius Flaccus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Liv. XXXIII. 42. 43 XXXIV. 44 Cassiodor. Nor. Oros. IV. 20 Nepos Vit. Cat. c. 2 Plutarch. Cat. Maj. c. 10. Φίστου (sic) καὶ Φλάκκου Chron. Alex.</p> <p>De Catone Zonar. IX p. 447 B Cic. Brut. c. 15 Tacit. Ann. IV. 56.</p>	<p>Triumph of the consul <i>Marcellus</i>: Liv. XXXIII. 37 <i>Triumphavit in magistratu de Insubribus Comensibusque.—Comitia inde consularia habita a M. Marcello consule</i> Ibid. c. 42. <i>Marcellus</i> <i>ubribus a. DLVII</i> [558 Varr.] <i>IV Non. M.</i> ... Fast. Capitolin. Sigonius supplies the <i>lacuna</i> in the date by <i>IV Non. Mart.</i> [4th March B. C. 195] eleven days before the consulship ended: Marlianus, by <i>IV Non. Mai.</i> [4th May B. C. 196] less than two months after the consul had entered on his office. The date of Sigonius is most probable. The <i>comitia</i> (which followed the triumph) might occur at the end of the year, before the Ides of March. The <i>comitia</i> of U. C. Varr. 582 were <i>XII Kal. Mart.</i> B. C. 171. conf. a. 171.</p> <p>Liv. XXXIII. 43 <i>L. Valerius Flaccus et M. Porcius, quo die magistratum inierunt</i> [sc. <i>Id. Mart.</i>] <i>de provinciis retulerunt.—Cato Hispaniam Valerius Italiam est sortitus.—T. Quinctio prorogatum in annum imperium est.</i> Idem XXXIV. 22 <i>T. Quinctio in Græcia hibernis actis—senatusconsultum, quo bellum adversus Nabin decretum erat, adfertur. Conventu Corinthum edicto,—omnes bellum decreverunt</i> c. 24. He proceeds against <i>Nabis</i>, when the corn was partly green and partly ripe: c. 26. At length <i>pax data tyranno</i> c. 40. <i>Quinctius (Elatiam) in hiberna reduxit copias</i> c. 48. Liberation of Argos: Liv. XXXIV. 41 <i>Testata ipso Nemeorum die voce præconis libertas est Argivorum:—Restituti Argi in commune Achææ concilium.</i></p> <p><i>Aristæus</i> Achæan prætor. He is mentioned in the war with <i>Nabis</i>: Liv. XXXIV. 25 <i>Ipse (Quinctius) copias adductas ab Elatia ducere Argos pergit: atque ei circa Cleonas Aristæus prætor cum decem millibus Achæorum equitibus mille occurrit.</i> Conf. c. 24. 30. His office</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Asclepiades of Myrlea, the disciple of *Apollonius Rhodius*, was at Alexandria in his youth, in the time of the *fourth Ptolemy*; and flourished in the reigns of *Attalus I* and *Eumenes II*: Suid. 'Ασκληπιάδης Διοτίμου Μυρλεανός (πόλις δέ ἐστι Βιθυνίας ἢ νῦν 'Απάμεια καλουμένη), τὸ δὲ ἄνωθεν γένος ἦν Νικαεὺς, γραμματικὸς, μαθητὴς 'Απολλωνίου· γέγονε δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ 'Αττάλου καὶ Εὐμένους τῶν ἐν Περγάμῳ βασιλέων. ἔγραψε φιλοσόφων βιβλίων διορθωτικά. —καὶ ἐν 'Αλεξανδρείᾳ ἐπὶ τοῦ δ' Πτολεμαίου νέος διέτριψεν· καὶ ἔγραψε πολλά. These notices are consistent, and will place *Asclepiades* at this period. *Apollonius* taught first at Rhodes and then at Alexandria: conf. a. 194. and it may be doubted where *Asclepiades* heard him. If at Alexandria, then his coming thither in his youth may be referred to the close of the reign of *Philopator*, ten or twelve years before the death of *Attalus*, in whose time he lived. Suidas adds, ἐπαίδευσε δὲ καὶ εἰς 'Ρώμῃ ἐπὶ Πομπηίου τοῦ μεγάλου—confounding *Asclepiades* the disciple of *Apollonius* with a later *Asclepiades*. See App. c. 12. Eudocia p. 64 after the words 'Ασκληπιάδης—'Απολλωνίου merely adds γέγονε δὲ ἐπὶ 'Αττάλου· ἔγραψε διορθωτικὰ βιβλίων φιλοσόφων.

4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

Ptolemy of Megalopolis governs Cyprus during the minority of *Ptolemy Epiphanes*: Polyb. XXVII. 12 Πτολεμαῖος ὁ στρατηγὸς ὁ κατὰ Κύπρον οὐδαμῶς Αἰγυπτιακὸς γέγονεν, ἀλλὰ νουνεχὴς καὶ πρακτικὸς· παραλαβὼν γὰρ τὴν νῆσον, ἐτι νηπίου ὄντος τοῦ βασιλέως, ἐγένετο μὲν ἐπιμελὴς περὶ συναγωγὴν χρημάτων.—τοῦ δὲ βασιλέως εἰς ἡλικίαν παραγεγονότος, συνθεὶς πλῆθος ἱκανὸν χρημάτων ἐξ-απέστειλεν. Polybius XVIII. 38, having related the conferences at Lysimachia B. C. 196, describes the affairs of Egypt, and mentions *Ptolemy* as the successor of *Polycrates*: (Πολυκράτης)—πιστευθεὶς τῆς Κύπρου—ἐν καιροῖς ἐπισφαλέσι καὶ ποικίλοις, οὐ μόνον διεφύλαξε τῷ παιδὶ [*Epiphanē*] τὴν νῆσον ἀλλὰ καὶ πλῆθος ἱκανὸν ἤθροισε χρημάτων, ἃ τότε [c. B. C. 196] παρεγεγόνει κομίζων τῷ βασιλεῖ, παραδεδωκὼς τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς Κύπρου Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ Μεγαλοπολίτῃ. *Ptolemy* wrote the History of *Ptolemy Philopator*: Athen. VI p. 246 c Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τοῦ 'Αγησάρχου, Μεγαλοπολίτης γένος, ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ τῶν περὶ τὸν Φιλοπάτορα ἱστοριῶν. Idem X p. 425 c Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τοῦ 'Αγησάρχου ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ τῶν περὶ Φιλοπ. ἱστ. Idem XIII p. 577 f Πτολ. ὁ τοῦ 'Αγησάρχου ἐν ταῖς περὶ τὸν Φιλοπ. ἱστορίαις. Clem. Al. Protr. p. 29 C Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τοῦ 'Αγησάρχου ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τῶν περὶ τὸν Φιλοπάτορα ἐν

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		therefore commenced in May B. C. 195. The first Thessalian prætor [conf. a. 196]: Euseb. Chron. I. 39 p. 181 <i>Primus creatus est Pausanias Echecrati Phœreus</i> .
194	560. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus II Ti. Sempronius Longus</i> Liv. XXXIV. 42. 43 Fast. Capitolin. Cic. pro Cornel. I p. 961 Cassiodor. Val. Max. IV. 5, 1 Oros. IV. 20. Σκιπίωνος ῥὸ γ' καὶ Λόγγου Chron. Alex. <i>Africano et Longo</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Scipione</i> Cic. Senect. c. 6 Nepos Vit. Caton. c. 2.	Livius XXXIV. 46 <i>In Gallia L. Valerius Flaccus proconsul circa Mediolanum cum Gallis Insubribus et Boiis—depugnavit; decem millia hostium sunt cæsa. Per eos dies collega ejus M. Porcius Cato ex Hispania triumphavit:—Ti. Sempronius consul in provinciam profectus in Boiorum primum agrum legiones duxit.—c. 47 Gallorum ad undecim millia Romanorum quinque millia sunt occisa. Conf. Oros. IV. 20.</i> Livius XXXIV. 48 <i>Veris initio (Quinctius) Corinthum conventu edicto venit. Quinctius quits Greece: Idem Ib. 48—52. His triumph, per triduum</i> Liv. XXXIV. 52. In this year the senators had separate seats at the Roman games: Liv. XXXIV. 54 <i>Megalesia, ludos scenicos, C. Atilius Serranus L. Scribonius Libo ædiles curules primi fecerunt. [i. e. primi scenicos f.] Horum ædiliū ludos Romanos primum senatus a populo secretus spectavit præbuitque sermones—“Ad quingentesimum quinquagesimum octa—cum annum in promiscuo spectatum esse. Quid repente factum cur “inmisceri sibi in cavea Patres plebem nollent?”—Postremo ipsum quoque Africanum, quod consul auctor ejus rei fuisset, pœnituisse ferunt.</i> Val. Max. IV. 5, 1 <i>A condita urbe usque ad Africanum et Ti. Longum consules promiscuis senatui et populo spectandorum ludorum locus erat. Idem II. 4, 2 Per quingentos et quinquaginta octo annos senatus populo mixtus spectaculo ludorum interfuit. Sed hunc morem Atilius Serranus et L. Scribonius ædiles ludos Matri Deūm facientes superioris Africani sententiam secuti discretis senatus et populi locis solverunt.</i> Val. Max. confirms the restored date in the text of Livy, which had been mutilated (conf. Drakenborch. ad Liv. XXXIV. 54): U. C. Caton. 558 = U. C. Varr. 560. See the Introd. p. xix. But Val. Max. inaccurately refers the fact to the <i>Megalesian</i> games (<i>prid. Non. April.</i> conf. a. 166. 4), instead of the <i>Roman</i> (<i>XVI—XIII Kal. Octobr.</i> conf. a. 240. 4. 161. 4). The second Thessalian prætor: Euseb. Chron. I. 39 p. 181 <i>Deinde Amyntas Cratis Pierius; quo imperante Titus Romam reversus est.</i>
193	561. <i>L. Cornelius Merula Q. Minucius Thermus</i> Liv. XXXIV. 54.	The third Thessalian prætor, <i>Æacides Calliæ Metropolitanus</i> : Euseb. Chron. I. 39 p. 181. The Thessalians had recovered their liberty in B. C. 196 (conf. an.): Euseb. p. 180 <i>Thessali et Epirotæ diu paru-</i>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Πάφῳ λέγει ἐν τῷ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ἱερῷ Κινύραν τε καὶ τοὺς Κινύρου ἀπογόνους κεκηδεῦσθαι.

Death of *Eratosthenes*; who lived to the age of 80: Suid. or 82: Lucian. Macrob. c. 27 γραμματικῶν δὲ Ἐρατοσθένης μὲν ὁ Ἀγλαοῦ Κυρηναῖος, ὃν οὐ μόνον γραμματικὸν ἀλλὰ καὶ ποιητὴν ἂν τις ὀνομάσειε καὶ φιλόσοφον καὶ γεωμέτρην, δύο καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα οὗτος ἔζησεν ἔτη. or 81: Censorin. c. 15 *Annum illum octogesimum et unum in quo Plato finem vitæ—habuit—Eratosthenes quoque, ille orbis terrarum mensor, et Xenocrates Platonicus, veteris Academiæ princeps, ad eundem annum vixerunt.* If *Eratosthenes* was born within the 126th Olympiad [conf. a. 275], and consequently not before B. C. 27 $\frac{2}{3}$, his death may be placed in B. C. 194, at the age of 81 complete. If he succeeded to the library at Alexandria upon the death of *Zenodotus*, he had probably presided about 46 years. Conf. ann. 223. 271.

Apollonius Rhodius succeeds *Eratosthenes*: Suid. Ἀπολλώνιος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, ἐπὼν ποιητῆς, διατρίψας ἐν Ῥόδῳ, υἱὸς Σιλλέως, μαθητῆς Καλλιμάχου, σύγχρονος Ἐρατοσθένους καὶ Εὐφορίωνος καὶ Τιμάρχου, ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Εὐεργέτου ἐπικληθέντος, καὶ διάδοχος Ἐρατοσθένους γενόμενος ἐν τῇ προστασίᾳ τῆς ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ βιβλιοθήκης. Auctor Vitæ in Schol. Apollon. Cod. Paris. Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ τῶν Ἀργοναυτικῶν ποιητῆς τὸ μὲν γένος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς υἱὸς δὲ Σιλλέως, ὡς δέ τινες, Ἰλλέως, φυλῆς Πτολεμαίδος. ἐγένετο δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν Πτολεμαίων, Καλλιμάχου μαθητῆς· τὸ μὲν πρῶτον συνὼν Καλλιμάχῳ τῷ ἰδίῳ διδασκάλῳ, ὁψὲ δὲ ἐπὶ τὸ ποιεῖν ποιήματα ἐτράπετο. τοῦτον δὲ λέγεται ἔτι ἔφηβον ὄντα ἐνδείξασθαι τὰ Ἀργοναυτικὰ καὶ κατεγνώσθαι μὴ φέροντα δὲ τὴν αἰσχύνην—καταλιπεῖν τὴν πατρίδα καὶ ἀπεληλυθέναι εἰς Ῥόδον· κακεῖ αὐτὰ ἐπιξέσαντα καὶ οὕτως ἐνδείξασθαι, καὶ ὑπερενδοκιμῆσαι.—ἐπαίδενσέ τε λαμπρῶς ἐν αὐτῇ, καὶ τῆς Ῥοδίων πολιτείας καὶ τιμῆς ἡξιώθη. This narrative of the biographer, according to which he might pass many years at Rhodes before his return to Alexandria, agrees with his succession to *Eratosthenes* in B. C. 194. His master *Callimachus* was probably still living in B. C. 230: conf. a. 256. and *Apollonius* might receive his instructions about 40 years before the present period. See Append. c. 12.

4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

Birth of *Terence*; since he was in his thirty-fifth year at the exhibition of his last comedy B. C. 160: conf. a. 159. Suetonius in Vita: *P. Terentius Afer Carthaginæ natus servivit Romæ Terentio Lucano senatori, a quo ob ingenium et formam non institutus modo liberaliter, sed et mature manumissus est. Quidam captum esse existimant: quod fieri nullo modo potuisse Fenestella docet; quum inter finem secundi belli Punici et initium tertii natus sit et mortuus.* According to this testimony also he was born after B. C. 201. Suetonius Ibid. *Hic cum multis nobilibus familiariter vixit, sed maxime cum Scipione Africano et C. Lælio, quibus etiam corporis gratia conciliatus existimatur: quod et ipsum Fenestella arguit, contendens utroque majorem natu fuisse: quamvis et Cornelius Nepos æquales omnes fuisse tradat.* The younger *Africanus* was born cir. B. C. 185: conf. a. 167. 3. and was therefore about nine years younger than *Terence*; conformably with the opinion of *Fenestella*. He was said to be assisted by *Scipio* and *Lælius*: Sueton. in Vita *Non obscura fama est adjutum Terentium in scriptis a Lælio et Scipione, quibuscum familiariter vixit.—Nepos auctore certo comperisse se ait C. Lælium quondam in Puteolano Kal. Martiis admonitum ab uxore &c.—serius tandem ingressum triclinium—pronuntiasset versus qui sunt in Heautontim.* Cic. Ep. Att. VII. 3 *Terentium cujus fabellæ propter elegantiam sermonis putabantur a C. Lælio scribi.* *Furius Philus* is also named by *Porcius* apud Sueton. in Vita.

Mortuus est in Stymphalo Arcadiæ oppido: nihil Publius Scipio profuit, nihil ei Lælius, nihil Furius, Tres per idem tempus qui agitabant nobiles facillime.

And by Donat. ad prolog. Adelph. Others are mentioned: conf. a. 160.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	55 Nep. Vit. Hannib. c. 8 Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Noris.	<p><i>erunt iisdem qui Macedonibus præsidebant: a Romanis autem libertatem cum jure utendi suis legibus adepti sunt post Philippum in Thessalia armis Titi Romanorum ducis profligatum.</i> The subjection of Thessaly to the Macedonian kings, from the death of <i>Alexander</i> to that period [B. C. 323—197], had subsisted 136 years: conf. Euseb. Ibid.</p> <p><i>Damocritus</i> Ætolian prætor: conf. a. 192.</p>
192	<p>Ol. 147 U. C. Varr. 562. <i>L. Quinctius Flaminius Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus</i> Liv. XXXV. 10. 40 Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Noris. Φλαμίνιον τὸ β' καὶ Λεβωβάριον Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>The prætor <i>Atilius</i> is sent into Greece; and then <i>T. Quinctius</i> with other ambassadors: Liv. XXXV. 22. 23 <i>Atilius prætor cum classe missus est in Græciam</i> [B. C. 192 cons. <i>L. Quinctio Cn. Domitio</i>: conf. c. 20]:—<i>senatus, etsi prætorem Atilium cum classe miserat in Græciam, tamen, quia non copiis modo sed etiam auctoritate opus erat,—T. Quinctium et Cn. Octavium et Cn. Servilium et P. Villium legatos in Græciam misit.</i> <i>Quinctius</i> finds <i>Damocritus</i> prætor of the Ætolians: Liv. XXXV. 33. who had therefore entered office in autumn B. C. 193: and <i>Philopæmen</i> of the Achæans: Idem Ib. c. 25. (from May B. C. 192.)</p> <p><i>Philopæmen</i> defeats <i>Nabis</i>: Liv. XXXV. 29. 30 Plutarch. Philop. c. 14. And, <i>Nabis</i> being slain by the Ætolians (Liv. Ibid. c. 35), Lacedæmon is added by <i>Philopæmen</i> to the Achæan League: Liv. Ibid. c. 37 Plutarch. Philop. c. 15.</p> <p>Fourth Thessalian prætor: Euseb. Chron. I. 39 p. 181 <i>Deinde Epidromus Andromachi Larissæus mensibus octo; reliqua autem ejus anni parte Eunomus Polycleti Larissæus mensibus quatuor.</i></p> <p><i>Antiochus</i> comes into Greece: Liv. XXXV. 43—46. when <i>Phæneas</i> was Ætolian prætor: Ibid. c. 44. therefore after the autumnal equinox [conf. a. 221]. <i>Phæneas</i> was in office during the campaign of B. C. 191: conf. an. and therefore succeeded <i>Damocritus</i> in autumn B. C. 192. <i>Antiochus</i> occupies Chalcis: Liv. XXXV. 51. where he winters: Idem XXXVI. 5. 11. 15. <i>Antiochus</i> at this time is 50 years of age: Polyb. XX. 8 παρελθὼν εἰς Χαλκίδα—συνετέλει γάμους πεντήκοντα μὲν ἔτη γεγονώς. Conf. Diod. XXIX tom. IX p. 391. He was therefore 19 at his accession in B. C. 223.</p>
191	<p>563. <i>M' Acilius Glabrio P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica</i> Liv. XXXV. 24 XXXVI. 1. 2 Eutrop. IV. 3 Zonar. IX p. 452 B Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Oros. IV. 20 Chron. Alex. Nor.</p>	<p><i>Antiochus</i> moves from Chalcis into Acarnania <i>principio veris</i> Liv. XXXVI. 11. Ibid. c. 13 <i>M. Bæbius et Philippus rex—principio veris conjunctis copiis in Thessaliam descenderunt.</i> The consul <i>M' Acilius</i> enters Thessaly: c. 14. defeats <i>Antiochus</i> at Thermopylæ: c. 16—20. after which he enters Ætolia, where Heraclea is besieged and taken: Liv. Ibid. c. 22—27. while <i>Phæneas</i> was still prætor: Polyb. XX. 9 Φαινέαν τὸν τῶν Αἰτωλῶν στρατηγὸν, μετὰ τὸ γενέσθαι τὴν Ἡράκλειαν ὑποχείριον Ῥωμαίοις κ. τ. λ. <i>Antiochus</i>, after a sea-fight with <i>Eumenes</i> and the Romans (Liv. XXXVI. 43—45), winters in Phrygia: Liv. XXXVII. 8.</p> <p>Livius XXXVI. 38 <i>P. Cornelius consul cum Boiorum exercitu signis conlatis egregie pugnavit.</i> Conf. Oros. IV. 20. Livius XXXVI. 40 <i>P. Cornelius consul triumphavit de Boiis.</i></p> <p><i>Eunomus</i> is again Thessalian prætor: Euseb. Chron. I. 39 p. 181 <i>Rursus Eunomus anno uno.</i> <i>Diophanes</i> Achæan prætor: Liv. XXXVI. 31. 32. Plutarch. Philop. c. 16 ὁ στρατηγὸς τῶν Ἀχαιῶν Διοφάνης—Ἀντιόχου τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ Ῥωμαίων ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι τηλικούτοις αἰωρουμένων στρατοπέδοις.—τοῦ Διοφάνους εἰς τὴν Λακωνικὴν ἐμβαλόντος ἅμα τῷ Τίτῳ—ὁ Φιλοποίμην εἰς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα παρήλθε, καὶ τὸν τε στρατηγὸν</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Cato</i> military tribune : Cic. Senect. c. 10 <i>Quadrennio post</i> [post consulatum]—<i>tribunus militaris depugnavi apud Thermopylas M Acilio Glabrione consule.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Cat. Maj. c. 12—14. Livius XXXVI. 17 <i>M. Porcium Catonem et L. Valerium Flaccum, consulares legatos.</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>τῶν Ἀχαιῶν καὶ τὸν ὕπατον τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἰδιώτης ὢν ἀπέκλεισε. Idem Comp. Philop. et Flamin. p. 713 Φιλοπολίμην ἰδιώτης Διοφάνην τὸν στρατηγὸν καὶ Τίτον ἐπερχομένους ἀπέκλεισε τῆς Σπάρτης. Titus is inaccurately called by Plutarch ὕπατος. He was now only <i>legatus</i> to the consul <i>Acilius</i>: conf. Liv. XXXVI. 31. 32. 34. 35 Plutarch. Flaminia. c. 15. 16.</p>
190	<p>564. <i>L. Cornelius Scipio C. Lælius</i> Liv. XXXVI. 45 XXXVII. 1 Eutrop. IV. 4 Obsequens c. 55 Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Σκιπίωνος τὸ δ' καὶ Λελίου Chron. Alex. <i>Asiatico et Lælio</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Scipione</i> Polyb. XXI. 6.</p>	<p>Zonaras IX p. 452 C ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀντίοχον οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τοὺς Σκιπίωνας ἔταξαν. Livius XXXVII. 4 <i>L. Cornelius consul—edixit ut milites—Idibus Quintilibus Brundisium convenirent.</i> An eclipse of the sun <i>V Id. Quintil.</i> Ibid. Scipio finds <i>Acilius</i> engaged in the siege of Amphissa: Ibid. c. 5. 6 Polyb. XXI. 2. and grants a six months' truce to the Ætolians: Polyb. XXI. 3. He passes into Asia: Liv. XXXVII. 7. 33. When he passed the Hellespont, <i>dies quibus Ancilia moventur forte inciderant</i> c. 33. conf. Polyb. XXI. 10. <i>Consilium erat ire ad hostem priusquam hiems obprimeret</i> Liv. XXXVII. 37. conf. c. 39. The battle therefore is fought towards the winter. Defeat of <i>Antiochus</i>: c. 38—44.</p> <p>Triumph of <i>Acilius Glabrio</i>: Liv. XXXVII. 46 <i>Dum hæc in Asia geruntur—proconsul M' Acilius triumphans de rege Antiocho et Ætolis urbem est invectus.</i></p> <p><i>Æacides</i> is a second time Thessalian prætor [conf. a. 193]: Euseb. Chron. I. 39 p. 181 <i>Deinde Æacides Calliæ Metropolitanus anno altero.</i></p> <p><i>Nicander</i> Ætolian prætor: conf. a. 189.</p>
189	<p>565. <i>Cn. Manlius Vulso M. Fulvius Nobilior</i> Liv. XXXVII. 47. 48. 50 Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Nor.</p> <p>De <i>Manlio</i> Val. Max. VI. 1, 2 extern.</p>	<p>Liv. XXXVII. 50 <i>Ætolia M. Fulvio Asia Cn. Manlio sorte evenit.</i> Ibid. c. 60 <i>Cn. Manlius consul in Asiam venit.</i> <i>Fulvius</i> besieges Ambracia: Liv. XXXVIII. 4—9. and grants peace to the Ætolians: c. 10. 11. conf. Polyb. XXII. 8—15. Livius XXXVIII. 12 <i>Eadem non æstate solum sed etiam iisdem prope diebus, quibus hæc a M. Fulvio consule in Ætolia gesta sunt, consul alter Cn. Manlius in Gallo-Græcia bellum gessit.—Vere primo</i> [B. C. 189] <i>Ephesum consul venit, acceptisque copiis a L. Scipione, &c.</i> The expedition is described Liv. XXXVIII. 12—27 Polyb. XXII. 16—22. conf. Zonar. IX p. 454 B. C. After the war, <i>jam enim medium autumnus erat, victorem exercitum in hiberna maritimæ oræ reduxit</i>: Liv. Ibid. c. 27.</p> <p><i>Nicander</i> is Ætolian prætor <i>dum in Asia bellum geritur</i> Livius XXXVIII. 1. and while the <i>Scipios</i> are in Asia, <i>Ephesi post magnum cum Antiocho prælium morantes</i> c. 3. Polyb. XXII. 8 ἀθροίσαντος Νικάνδρου τοῦ στρατηγοῦ πάνδημον στρατιὰν ἐνέβαλον εἰς τὴν Ἀμφιλοχίαν κ. τ. λ.—ἄρτι δὲ τούτων συμβεβηκότων,—προσέπεσε φήμη περὶ τῆς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν μάχης κ. τ. λ. The battle with <i>Antiochus</i> was towards the winter of B. C. 190: <i>Nicander</i> therefore was prætor from the autumn of B. C. 190. conf. Liv. XXXVIII. 4. 5.</p> <p><i>Philopæmen</i> is Achæan prætor: Liv. XXXVIII. 30. 31. during the campaign of <i>Fulvius</i>. Plutarch Philop. c. 17 agrees with Livy in the year of this prætorship: Τίτου ταῦτ' αὐτῷ Μανίῳ περὶ τῶν φυγάδων ἀξιούντος, διεκάλυσεν ὁ Φιλοπολίμην [conf. Liv. XXXVI. 35]—καὶ στρατηγῶν εἰς τοῦτον [that is, the year after <i>M' Acilius</i> had quitted Greece] αὐτὸς κατήγαγε τοὺς φυγάδας.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Demetrius of *Scepsis* is a boy—μειράκιον—at this time: *Strabo* XIII p. 594 φησὶ γοῦν Δημήτριος ὁ Σκήψιος μειρακίον ἐπιδημήσας εἰς τὴν πόλιν (τὸ Ἴλιον) κατ' ἐκείνους τοὺς καιροὺς [sc. ὅτε πρῶτον Ῥωμαῖοι τῆς Ἀσίας ἐπέβησαν] οὕτως ὀλιγορουμένην ἰδεῖν τὴν κατοικίαν ὥστε μὴδὲ κεραμωτὰς ἔχειν τὰς στέγας. He was contemporary with *Crates* and *Aristarchus*: *Strabo* XIII p. 609 ἐκ τῆς Σκήψεως καὶ ὁ Δημήτριός ἐστιν—ὁ τὸν Τρωϊκὸν διακόσμον ἐξηγησάμενος γραμματικὸς, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον γεγυνὼς Κράτητι καὶ Ἀριστάρχῳ. In B. C. 156, when *Aristarchus* is said to have flourished (conf. an.), *Demetrius* might be near 50 years of age. As he patronized *Metrodorus*, who was about 60 years younger (conf. ann. 91. 70), *Demetrius* probably lived to near 80 years of age. According to *Laërtius* V. 84 he was πλουσίος καὶ εὐγενὴς ἄνθρωπος, καὶ φιλόλογος ἄκρως.

4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

Cincius in *libro tertio de Re militari*—in *libro de Re militari quinto*—in *libro sexto*—is quoted by *Gellius* XVI. 4. Supposed by *Vossius* de *Histor. Latin.* p. 18 to be the early Roman historian *L. Cincius Alimentus*. This work appears to have been composed at least after B. C. 190: *Gellius* Ibid. In *libro ejusdem Cincii de Re militari quinto ita scriptum est*: “Cum dilectus antiquitus fieret, et milites scriberentur, jusjurandum eos tribunus militaris adigebat in verba hæc: In magistratu “C. Lælii C. filii consulis L. Cornelii P. filii consulis, in exercitu,” &c. The consuls of this year are named as examples to illustrate the formula. If therefore *L. Cincius Alimentus* was the author, he was still writing after B. C. 190; which is not inconsistent with his time.

Ennius accompanies the consul *Fulvius* into *Ætolia*: *Cic. pro Archia* c. 11 Jam vero ille, qui cum *Ætolis*, *Ennio* comite, bellavit, *Fulvius*, non dubitavit *Martis* manubias *Musis* consecrare. *Fulvius* himself was the author of *Fasti*: *Macrob. Saturn.* I. 12 *Fulvius Nobilior* in *Fastis*, quos in æde *Herculis Musarum* posuit, *Romulum* dicit, postquam populum in majores junioresque divisit, ut altera pars consilio altera armis remp. tueretur, in honorem utriusque partis hunc (mensem) *Maium* sequentem *Junium* vocasse. Idem I. 13 *Fulvius* autem id egisse [sc. intercalasse] *Manium* consulem dicit ab urbe condita anno quingentesimo sexagesimo secundo, inito mox bello *Ætolico* [sc. B. C. 191]; sed hunc arguit *Varro*. The *Fasti* of *Fulvius* were mentioned by *Cælius Antipater*, who flourished B. C. 123. conf. an. *Charisius* *Inst. Gramm.* lib. I p. 112 *Nobiliore*—*Cælius* ait per i: “Publicatos quippe *Fastos* omnes et libros a *Fulvio Nobiliore* scripta retulisse.” Conf. *Vossium* *Hist. Latin.* p. 23. *Fulvius* at *Ambracia* is noticed by *Pliny* H. N. XXXV. 10 *Zeuxis*—fecit et figlina opera, quæ sola in *Ambracia* relictæ sunt cum inde *Musas Fulvius Nobilior* Romam transferret. *Eumenius* de *Instaur. Schol.* c. 7 p. 125 *Ædem Herculis Mu-*

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>Prævilus Phæviæ Scotussæus</i> Thessalian prætor: Euseb. Chron. I. 39 p. 181.</p>
188	<p>Ol. 148 U. C. Varr. 566. <i>C. Livius Salinator M. Valerius Messalla</i> Fast. Capitolin. Obsequens c. 56 Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Nor. Liv. XXXVIII. 35. <i>Idibus Martiis consulum inierunt</i> Idem Ibid.</p>	<p>Naval triumph of <i>L. Æmilius Regillus</i>: <i>Triumphavit Kalendis Februariis</i> Liv. XXXVII. 58. Triumph of <i>Scipio Asiaticus</i>: Idem Ib. c. 59 <i>Triumphavit mense Intercalario pridie Kalendas Martias</i>:—<i>anno fere postquam consulatu abiit.</i> Conf. Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 11.</p> <p><i>Manlius</i> remains in Asia: Liv. XXXVIII. 35 (<i>M. Fulvius</i>) <i>et collega Cn. Manlio imperium in annum prorogatum est.</i> c. 37 <i>Ad Cn. Manlium consulem primum deinde pro consule hibernantem in Asia legationes undique—conveniebant.</i> Polyb. XXII. 24 κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν Γναίου τοῦ τῶν Ῥωμαίων στρατηγοῦ παραχειμάζοντος ἐν Ἐφέσῳ κατὰ τὸν τελευταῖον ἐνιαυτὸν τῆς ὑποκειμένης ὀλυμπιάδος [Ol. 147. 4] παρεγένοντο πρεσβεῖαι κ. τ. λ. <i>Eumenes</i> and the ten <i>legati</i> [conf. Polyb. XXII. 7] join <i>Manlius</i>, ἥδη τῆς θέρους ἐναρχομένης, and the treaty with <i>Antiochus</i> is now completed: Polyb. XXII. 25. 26 Liv. XXXVIII. 38. <i>Manlius</i> at the close of B. C. 188 <i>per Macedoniam in Thessaliam exercitum traduxit</i>:—<i>Apolloniæ hibernavit</i>: Liv. Ibid. 41.</p> <p>During the winter of B. C. 188² disputes occur between the Lacedæmonians and Achæans: Liv. XXXVIII. 32 <i>ne bellum extemplo gereretur hiems impediit.</i> The consul <i>Fulvius</i> directs an embassy to Rome: Liv. Ibid. <i>Hic tumultus consulem in Peloponnesum adduxit, jussuque ejus Elin concilio indicto Lacedæmonii ad disceptandum adciti. Magna ibi—altercatio fuit: cui consul—una denunciatione, ut bello abstinerent donec Romam legatos ad senatum misissent, finem inposuit. Utrunque legatio missa Romam est.—Diophanes et Lycortas</i> [the father of <i>Polybius</i>]—<i>principes legationis Achæorum fuerunt.</i> Towards the end of the year of <i>Fulvius</i>: Liv. Ibid. c. 35 <i>A concilio, ubi apud consulem—disceptatum est, M. Fulvius, quia jam in exitu annus erat, comitiorum causa profectus Romam.</i> Upon the return of the ambassadors [conf. c. 32], <i>Philopæmen</i> is reelected Achæan prætor, and abrogates the laws of <i>Lycurgus</i>: Liv. XXXVIII. 33 <i>Philopæmeni continuatur magistratus</i> [from May B. C. 188 to May B. C. 187]; <i>qui veris initio, exercitu indicto, castra in finibus Lacedæmoniorum posuit.</i> c. 34 <i>Lacedæmonii imperatum—ut Lycurgi leges moresque abrogarent.</i> See F. H. II p. 408 t. Plutarch. Philop. c. 16 χρόνῳ δ' ὕστερον [after the prætorship of <i>Diophanes</i>: conf. a. 191] ἐγκαλέσας τι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις στρατηγῶν ὁ Φιλοποίμην τοὺς μὲν φυγάδας κατήγαγεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν [conf. a. 189] ὀδοῦντα δὲ Σπαρτιάτας ἀπέκτεινεν.—τὰ δὲ τεῖχη καθέειλε, χώραν δὲ πολλὴν ἀποτεμόμενος προσένειμε τοῖς Μεγαλοπολίταις.—ἀνέειλε καὶ διέφθειρε τὴν Λυκούργειον ἀγωγὴν, ἀναγκάσας τοὺς παῖδας καὶ τοὺς ἐφήβους τὴν Ἀχαικὴν ἀντὶ τῆς πατρίου παιδείας μεταλαβεῖν. Plutarch Philopæm. c. 16. 17 does not appear to distinguish between the two prætorships. "<i>Veris initio</i>," which here describes the middle of May, is used by Livy in a lax and general sense; as the consul <i>Manlius</i> is said XXXVIII. 12 to arrive at Ephesus <i>vere primo</i>, although he was still at Rome on the last day of March. [Se. <i>feriis Latinis, prid. Kal. April.</i>]</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>sarum in circo Flaminio Fulcius ille Nobilior ex pecunia censoria fecit, non id modo secutus quod ipse litteris et summi poetæ amicitia duceretur sed quod in Græcia, cum esset imperator, acceperat, Herculem Musagetem esse, &c. This temple was therefore dedicated in his censorship B. C. 179.</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>Eunomus</i> is again Thessalian prætor: Euseb. Chron. I. 39 p. 181 <i>Deinde Eunomus Polycleti Larissæus anno altero.</i> Conf. a. 191.</p>
187	<p>567. <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus C. Flaminius</i> Liv. XXXVIII. 42 Strabo V p. 217 Zonar. IX p. 455 B Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Valer. Max. VI. 6, 3 Chron. Alex. Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Lepido</i> Polyb. XXIII. 1 Liv. XXXIX. 5. 56.</p>	<p>Livius XXXVIII. 42 <i>Comitia consulibus rogandis fuerunt ante diem XII Kalendas Martias:—solito serius.</i> Idem Ibid. <i>Consulibus ambobus Ligures provincia erat.</i> conf. XXXIX. 1. 2. Strabo V p. 217 συνπάτευσαν ἀλλήλοις Μάρκος Λέπιδος καὶ Γάιος Φλαμίνιος καθελόντες δὲ Λίγυρας, ὁ μὲν τὴν Φλαμινίαν ἔστρωσεν ἐκ Ῥώμης διὰ Τυρρηνῶν καὶ τῆς Ὀμβρικής μέχρι τῶν περὶ Ἀρίμινον τόπων, ὁ δὲ τὴν ἐξῆς μέχρι Βουωνίας, κάκειθεν εἰς Ἀκυληΐαν.</p> <p>Triumph of <i>M. Fulvius Nobilior</i> the proconsul: Liv. XXXIX. 5 <i>Triumphavit ante diem X Kalendas Januarias de Ætolis et de Cephaleniis.</i></p> <p>Achæan embassies are sent to Rome and Egypt, while <i>Philopœmen</i> is in office, of which the following account is given by Polybius XXIII. 7 ἔτι Φιλοποίμενος στρατηγούντος εἰς τε τὴν Ῥώμην ἐξαπέστειλε πρεσβευτὰς τὸ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἔθνος ὑπὲρ τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων πόλεως, πρὸς τε τὸν βασιλέα Πτολεμαῖον τοὺς ἀνανεωσομένους τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν συμμαχίαν. Idem Ibid. c. 1 δυσαρεστήσαντές τινες τῶν ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι τοῖς γεγυρόσιν—ἐλθόντες εἰς Ῥώμην κατηγορίαν ἐποιήσαντο τῶν διωκμένων καὶ τοῦ Φιλοποίμενος· καὶ τέλος ἐξεπορίσαντο γράμματα πρὸς τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς παρὰ Μάρκου Λεπίδου τοῦ—τότε τὴν ὑπατον ἀρχὴν εἰληφότος, ὃς ἔγραφε τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς φάσκων οὐκ ὀρθῶς αὐτοὺς κεχειρικέναι τὰ κατὰ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους· ὦν πρεσβευόντων, εὐθέως ὁ Φιλοποίμην πρεσβευτὰς καταστήσας τοὺς περὶ τὸν Νικόδημον τὸν Ἡλείου ἐξέπεμψεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην. κατὰ δὲ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον ἦκε καὶ παρὰ Πτολεμαίου πρεσβευτῆς Δημήτριος Ἀθηναῖος, ἀνανεωσόμενος τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν συμμαχίαν τῷ βασιλεῖ πρὸς τὸ ἔθνος τῶν Ἀχαιῶν· ὦν προθύμως ἀναδεξαμένων τὴν ἀνανέωσιν, κατεστάθησαν πρεσβευταὶ πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον Λυκόρτας,—καὶ Θεοδωρίδας καὶ Ῥωσιτέλης Σικυνῶνιοι, χάριν τοῦ δοῦναι τοὺς ὄρκους ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν καὶ λαβεῖν παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως. The prætorship of <i>Philopœmen</i>, mentioned by Livy XXXVIII. 33, terminated in May B. C. 187 (conf. a. 188), two months after the consulship of <i>Lepidus</i> began. We may therefore place these embassies between the Ides of March and the middle of May B. C. 187; towards the close of the prætorship of <i>Philopœmen</i>, as the expression of Polybius—ἔτι στρατηγούντος—implies. <i>Nicodemus</i> returned from Rome and the other ambassadors from Egypt in the year of <i>Aristænus</i>: Polyb. XXIII. 7 Ἀρισταίνου στρατηγούντος οἱ παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως πρέσβεις ἦλθον—πρῶτοι δὲ παρήλθον οἱ περὶ Νικόδημον τὸν Ἡλείου κ. τ. λ. whose office commenced in May B. C. 185: conf. an. upwards of two years therefore after their mission. On this account Schweigh. ad Polyb. XXIII. 1, 4 supposes that the embassies <i>prætores Philopœmene ab Achæis missæ</i> are to be referred to U. C. 568, because they returned in U. C. 569; and that the message of <i>Lepidus</i> is to be referred to the close of his consulship. But, if this prætorship of <i>Philopœmen</i> had coincided with U. C. 568, and consequently had commenced in May B. C. 186, no part of his prætorship could have fallen within the consulship of <i>Lepidus</i>. The opinion therefore of Schweighæuser cannot be admitted. Unless, then, we suppose what is not very probable, a third successive prætorship of <i>Philopœmen</i>, coinciding with U. C. 567, and commencing May B. C. 187, which might place these embassies in the winter of B. C. 187, we</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>[<i>Livius</i> is erroneously placed here by Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 148. 2 <i>T. Livius</i> [leg. <i>M. Livius</i>] <i>tragœdiarum scriptor clarus habetur, qui ob ingenii meritum a Livio Salinatore, cujus liberos erudiebat, libertate donatus est.</i> But <i>Livius</i> exhibited in B. C. 240, conf. an. and his patron <i>Salinator</i> was consul in B. C. 219. a <i>metachronism</i> therefore of more than fifty years: which Scaliger ad Euseb. Chron. p. 140 ascribes to <i>properantia, quæ est mater hallucinationum.</i> But, as <i>Attius</i>, who was born B. C. 170, erred in the time of <i>Livius</i> (conf. a. 197), Hieronymus may have erred on this occasion, because he followed the account of <i>Attius</i>.]</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		must admit the interval of two years. Thessalian prætor <i>Androsthene</i> <i>Idalii Gyrtonius</i> : Euseb. Chron. I. 39 p. 181.
186	568. <i>Sp. Postumius Albinus Q. Marcius Philippus</i> Liv. XXXIX. 6. 8 XL. 36 Cassiod. Eutrop. IV. 5 Fast. Capitolin. Val. Max. VI. 3, 7 Chron. Alex. Nor. Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 10. De Marcio Livius XXXIX. 20 Oros. IV. 20.	Triumph of <i>Cn. Manlius</i> : Liv. XXXIX. 6 <i>Extremo anni, magistratibus jam creatis, ante diem III Nonas Martias Cn. Manlius Vulso de Gallis qui Asiam incolunt triumphavit.</i> Conf. Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 3. In the consulship of <i>Sp. Postumius</i> , <i>senatusconsulto cautum est ne qua Bacchanalia Romæ neve in Italia essent</i> : Liv. XXXIX. 18. The particulars of this transaction are related Liv. Ibid. 8—19. Conf. Val. Max. VI. 3, 7 Augustin. Civ. D. XVIII. 13. Cassiodorus: <i>Sp. Postumius Albinus et C. Marcius Philippus. His coss. athletarum certamina primum a Fulcio edita.</i> Confirmed by Liv. XXXIX. 22. Thessalian prætor <i>Thrasymachus Alexandri Atracius</i> : Euseb. Chron. I. 39 p. 181.
185	569. <i>Ap. Claudius Pulcher M. Sempronius Tuditanus</i> Liv. XXXIX. 23. 52 Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Chron. Alex. Noris.	<i>Aristænus</i> Achæan prætor: Polyb. XXIII. 7. 9. 10. During the mission of <i>Q. Cæcilius</i> into Greece: Ibid. c. 10 <i>τῆς πανηγύρεως ἀκμαζούσης, ἦλθε Κόϊντος Καϊκίλιος ἐκ Μακεδονίας ἀνακάμπτων ἀπὸ τῆς πρεσβείας ἧς ἐπρέσβευσε πρὸς Φίλιππον.</i> And <i>Cæcilius</i> was sent in the consulship of <i>Claudius</i> and <i>Sempronius</i> : Liv. XXXIX. 22. 24. Thessalian prætor <i>Laontomenes Damothonis Phææus</i> : Euseb. Chron. I. 39 p. 181.
184	Ol. 149 U. C. Varr. 570. <i>P. Claudius Pulcher L. Porcius Licinus</i> Liv. XXXIX. 32. 33. 52 Cic. Brut. c. 15 Fast. Capitol. Cassiod. Πούλχρον τὸ β' καὶ Λικιννίου Chron. Alex. <i>Pulcro et Licino</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Liv. XXXIX. 52 <i>Idus Martias—quibus P. Claudius et L. Porcius consulatum inierunt.</i> Ibid. c. 38 <i>Principio anni, quum de provinciis—actum esset, consulibus Ligures, quia bellum nusquam alibi erat, decreti.</i> Ibid. c. 42 <i>Veteres prætores, C. Calpurnius Piso et L. Quinctius, Romam redierunt. Utrique magno Patrum consensu triumphus est decretus. Prior C. Calpurnius de Lusitanis et Celtiberis triumphavit.—Paucos post dies L. Quinctius Crispinus ex iisdem Lusitanis Celtiberisque triumphavit.</i> <i>Lycortas</i> Achæan prætor: Livius XXXIX. 35. 36. [from May B. C. 184.] Thessalian prætor <i>Pausanias Damothonis</i> : Euseb. Chron. I. 39 p. 181.
183	571. <i>Q. Fabius Labeo M. Claudius Marcellus</i> Liv. XXXIX. 45 Nep. Hannib. c. 13 Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 20 Obseq. c. 59. Λαβέλλου καὶ Μαρκέλλου Chron. Alex. <i>Libone et Marcello</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Livius XXXIX. 45 <i>M. Claudius Q. Fabius Idibus Martiis consulatum inierunt.—Consulibus Ligures—provincia decreta est.</i> <i>Philopæmen</i> prætor Achæorum capitur Liv. XXXIX. 49. ἡδὴ γεγονὼς ἕτος ἑβδομηκοστὸν ὄγδοον δὲ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν στρατηγῶν Plutarch. Philopæm. c. 18. Referred to this year— <i>hujus anni</i> [sc. <i>Q. Fabio M. Claudio coss.</i>]—by Livy XXXIX. 50. The circumstances of his death are related by Livy XXXIX. 50 Plutarch Philop. c. 19—21. <i>Philopæmen</i> had been forty years in public affairs: <i>τετταράκοντα ἔτη συνεχῶς</i> Polyb. XXIV. 9 [from the battle of Sellasia B. C. 222]. This last prætorship, in which he opposed the measures of <i>T. Quinctius</i> , is noticed in the fragments of Polybius XXIV. 5. <i>T. Quinctius</i> visited Greece on his mission to <i>Prusias</i> , which is fixed to this year by Liv. XXXIX. 51. The last prætorship, therefore, of <i>Philopæmen</i> commenced in May B. C. 183, and perhaps his death occurred in the

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Cato censor: his coss.</i> Cic. Brut. c. 15 Livius XXXIX. 40. Plutarchus Cat. Maj. c. 16 τῆς ὑπατείας κατόπιν ἔτεσι δέκα τιμητείαν ὁ Κάτων παρήγγειλε. His colleague was <i>L. Valerius Flaccus</i>: Plutarch. Ibid. Nepos Vit. Caton. c. 2 <i>Cato censor cum eodem Flacco factus.</i></p> <p>Death of <i>Plautus</i>: Cic. Brut. c. 15 <i>Plautus P. Claudio L. Porcio consulibus—mortuus est, Catone censore.</i></p>
<p><i>Aristonymus</i> succeeded <i>Apollonius Rhodius</i> as librarian at Alexandria. <i>Apollonius</i> was the successor of <i>Eratosthenes</i> in B. C. 194: conf. an. and might have been followed by <i>Aristonymus</i> towards the close of the reign of <i>Epiphanes</i>. The account of Suidas is as follows: 'Ἀριστῶνυμος κωμικός' τῶν δραμάτων αὐτοῦ ἐστὶν Ἥλιος ῥιγῶν, ὡς Ἀθήναιος ἐν Δειπνοσοφισταῖς· βασιλεύοντος Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου καὶ τοῦ μετ' αὐτὸν τοῦ Φιλοπάτορος· καὶ προέστη τῆς τοῦ βασιλέως βιβλιοθήκης μετὰ Ἀπολλώνιον, ἔτος ἄγων ξδ'. διασκευασθεὶς δὲ ὡς βουλόμενος πρὸς Εὐμένην φεύγειν ἐφυλάχθη ἐν εἰρηκτῇ χρόνῳ τινά, ἠφείθη δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ στραγγοῦρίας τελευτᾷ, ἔτη βεβιωκὼς οζ'. συγγράμματα δὲ αὐτοῦ πάνν πολλά.</p>	

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>beginning of B. C. 182. conf. a. 182.</p> <p>Thessalian prætor <i>Theodorus Alexandri Argivus</i>: Euseb. Chron. I. 39 p. 181.</p> <p>[Death of <i>Hannibal</i>, according to Atticus apud Nep. Hannib. c. 13 and Valerius Antias apud Liv. XXXIX. 56 and Cassiodorus. Liv. XXXIX. 50 <i>A quibusdam—memoriæ mandatum est, tres claros imperatores eo anno decessisse, Philopœmenem, Hannibalem, P. Scipionem.</i> Idem Ibid. c. 52 <i>Scipionem et Polybius et Rutilius hoc anno mortuum scribunt. Ego neque his neque Valerio adsentior</i> [who fixed the death of <i>Scipio</i> at B. C. 187]. Livy himself Ibid. places the death of <i>Scipio</i> between IV Id. Decemb. B. C. 185 and Id. Mart. B. C. 184. Consequently Ap. <i>Claudio M. Sempronio consulibus</i>. Cicero Senect. c. 6 agrees with this date: <i>Anno ante me (Catonem) censorem mortuus est</i> [sc. B. C. 185]; <i>novem annis post meum consulatum, cum consul iterum, me consule, creatus esset.</i> Orosius IV. 20 places the deaths of <i>Scipio Hannibal</i> and <i>Philopœmen</i> in B. C. 183, <i>M. Claudio Marcello Q. Fabio Labeone coss.</i> The death of <i>Hannibal</i> is placed in this year by Obsequens c. 59. On the death of <i>Scipio</i> conf. Val. Max. V. 3, 2.]</p>
182	<p>572. <i>L. Æmilius Paulus Cn. Bæbius Tamphilus</i> Liv. XXXIX. 56 Nep. Hannib. c. 13 Fast. Capitolin. Obseq. c. 60 Cassiod. Παμφίλου καὶ Πούλου Chron. Alex. <i>Paulo et Amphilo</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>quintus annus ab Æmilio consule</i> [B. C. 187] Liv. XXXIX. 56.</p> <p>De <i>Æmilio</i> Plutarch. <i>Æmil.</i> c. 6.</p>	<p>Livius XL. 1 <i>Principio anni consules prætoresque sortiti provincias sunt; consulibus nulla præter Ligures quæ decerneretur erat.</i>—Spain was allotted to the prætors: Idem Ib. <i>Hispaniarum Q. Fulvio Flacco citerior P. Manlio ulterior.</i> c. 2 <i>Ex literis—cognitum P. Sempronium in ulteriore provincia—mortuum esse: eo maturius in Hispaniam prætores jussi proficisci.</i></p> <p><i>Lycortas</i> Achæan prætor: he was elected immediately after the death of <i>Philopœmen</i>: Plutarch. Philop. c. 21 ὡς ὁ περὶ τῆς τελευτῆς λόγος ἦκεν εἰς τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς, τὰς μὲν πόλεις αὐτῶν κοινὴ κατήφεια καὶ πένθος εἶχεν· οἱ δ' ἐν ἡλικίᾳ μετὰ τῶν προβούλων συνελθόντες εἰς Μεγάλην πόλιν οὐδ' ἡντινοῦν ἀναβολὴν ἐποιήσαντο τῆς τιμωρίας, ἀλλ' ἐλόμενοι στρατηγὸν Λυκόρταν εἰς τὴν Μεσσηνίαν ἐνέβαλον. Conf. Polyb. XXIV. 12. Either therefore the death of <i>Philopœmen</i> happened towards the close of his year, in the beginning of B. C. 182, or <i>Lycortas</i> was appointed prætor before the end of B. C. 183.</p> <p><i>Polybius</i> the historian, ὁ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν παῖς, carried the urn at the funeral of <i>Philopœmen</i>: Plutarch. Philop. c. 21.</p> <p>Thessalian prætor <i>Nicocrates Phaxini Scotussæus</i>: Euseb. Chron. I. 39 p. 181.</p> <p>[Death of <i>Hannibal</i>, according to Polybius: Nepos Vit. Hannib. c. 13 <i>Quibus consulibus interierit non convenit. Nam Atticus M. Claudio Marcello Q. Fabio Labeone coss.</i> [conf. a. 183] <i>mortuum in Annali suo scriptum reliquit: at Polybius, L. Æmilio Paulo et Cn. Bæbio Tamphilo: Sulpicius autem, P. Cornelio Cethego M. Bæbio Tamphilo.</i>]</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>This account is followed without suspicion by Schweigh. in <i>Indice Auctorum Athenæi</i> v. <i>Aristonymus</i>; by Jonsius script. Hist. Phil. p. 101; and, as it seems, by Casaubon ad Athen. conf. Schweigh. Athen. tom. VII p. 88. And yet its accuracy may be doubted, for the reasons assigned in the Appendix c. 12. It is probable that two distinct persons have been confounded by Suidas; and that <i>Aristonymus</i> the librarian of Alexandria (if that was really his name) was a different person from <i>Aristonymus</i> the comic poet, author of the Ἡλίου ῥιγῶν. If <i>Aristonymus</i> became librarian about B. C. 183, his death at the age of 77 may be placed at B. C. 170.</p>	
<p><i>Nicander</i> flourished in the reign of the fifth <i>Ptolemy</i>, and dedicated to <i>Attalus</i>: Auctor Vit. Arati tom. II p. 432 οὐ συνήκμασε τῷ Ἀράτῳ Νίκανδρος, ἀλλ' ἐστὶν αὐτοῦ πολλὸν νεώτερος. Ἀντίγονος γὰρ, ᾧ συνεγένετο Ἀρατος, κατὰ τὸν πρῶτον καὶ δεύτερον γέγονε Πτολεμαῖον, Νίκανδρος δὲ κατὰ τὸν πέμπτον. Vita Arat. tom. I ὁ Νίκανδρος δώδεκα ὅλαις ὀλυμπιάσιν (Ἀράτου) νεώτερος φαίνεται. Suidas: Νίκανδρος Ξενοφάνους Κολοφώνιος, κατὰ δέ τινας Αἰτωλός· ἅμα γραμματικός τε καὶ ποιητὴς καὶ ἱατρὸς, γεγυῶς κατὰ τὸν νέον Ἀτταλον ἤγουν τὸν τελευταῖον [sc. <i>Attalum III</i>], τὸν Γαλατονίκην [sc. <i>Attalum I</i>], ὃν Ῥωμαῖοι κατέλυσαν. Auctor Vitæ Nicandri: Νίκανδρον τὸν ποιητὴν Διονύσιος ὁ Φασηλίτης ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Ἀντιμάχου ποιήσεως Αἰτωλὸν εἶναι φησι τὸ γένος, ἐν δὲ τῷ περὶ τῶν ποιητῶν ἱερέα φησὶν αὐτὸν τοῦ Κλαρίου Ἀπόλλωνος, ἐκ προγόνων δεξάμενον τὴν ἱερωσύνην.—υἱὸν δὲ φησιν αὐτὸν Δαμναίου οὕτω λέγων·</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">αἰνέσσεις νῆα πολυμήστοιο Δαμναίου.</p> <p>χρόνῳ δὲ ἐγένετο κατὰ Ἀτταλον τὸν τελευταῖον ἄρξαντα Περγάμον [<i>Attal. III</i>], ὃς κατελύθη ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων· ᾧ προσφωνεῖ που λέγων οὕτως·</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Τευθρανίδης, ὃς κλῆρον αἰεὶ πατρῶιον ἴσχεις, κέκλυθι, μηδ' ἄμνηστον ἀπ' οὗτος ὕμνον ἐρύξης, Ἀτταλ'—</p> <p><i>Nicander</i> did not dedicate to <i>Attalus I</i> Γαλατονίκη, whose father never reigned. If he dedicated to <i>Attalus III</i> who began to reign B. C. 138, he might be in reputation for 50 years, cir. B. C. 185—135. As <i>Aratus</i> visited Macedonia at least before B. C. 270 (conf. a. 272), 12 Olympiads from</p>	

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
181	573. <i>P. Cornelius Cethegus M. Bæbius Tamphilus</i> Liv. XL. 18 Nep. Hannib. c. 13 Fast. Capitolin. Val. Max. I. 1, 12 II. 5, 1 Cassius Hemina apud Plin. H. N. XIII. 13 Lactant. Instit. I. 22. <i>P. Cornelius Lentulus et M. Bæbius Tamphilus</i> Cassiod. Κεθήγον καὶ Παμφίλου τὸ β' Chron. Alex. <i>Cethego et Amphilo</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Liv. XL. 18 <i>Inito magistratu, provinciæ ita sorte evenerunt. Ligures consulibus.</i> c. 25 <i>L. Æmilius Paullus prorogato ex consulatu imperio principio veris in Ligures Ingaunos exercitum introduxit.</i> This war is described c. 25—29. Idem Ib. c. 34 <i>L. Æmilius Paullus proconsul ex Liguribus Ingaunis triumphavit.</i> c. 35 <i>Otiosam provinciam consules habuerunt.</i> Idem Ib. c. 30 <i>Magnum bellum ea æstate coortum in Hispania citeriore.</i> Livius XL. 20 <i>Legationes in senatum introduxerunt—Eumenis et Ariarathis Cappadocis et Pharnacis Pontici.—Lacedæmoniorum deinde exulum et Achæorum legati introducti sunt.—Achæi de Messene recepta</i> [after the death of <i>Philopæmen</i>] <i>exposuerunt.</i> Conf. Polyb. XXV. 2. Thessalian prætor <i>Hippolochus Alexippi Larissæus</i> : Euseb. Chron. I. 39 p. 181. [Death of <i>Hannibal</i> , according to <i>Sulpicius</i> : conf. a. 182.]
180	Ol. 150 U. C. Varr. 574. <i>A. Postumius Albinus C. Calpurnius Piso</i> Liv. XL. 35 Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Nor. Chron. Al. <i>Piso in m. m. e. in e. l. f. e. Q. Fulvius Flaccus</i> Fast. Capitolin. conf. Liv. XL. 37.	Livius XL. 35 (<i>Consules prætoresque</i>) <i>magistratum Idibus Martiis inierunt.—Consulibus ambobus provinciam Ligures esse senatus jussit.</i> Livy XL. 36 mentions a pestilence, <i>quæ jam tertium annum urbem Romanam atque Italiam vastabat.</i> Idem Ibid. c. 37 <i>Veris principio hujus—P. Cornelius et M. Bæbius, qui in consulatu nihil memorabile gesserant, in Apuanos Ligures exercitum induxerunt.</i> The Ligurians, ad quadraginta millia liberorum capitum cum fœminis puerisque, are transferred to Samnium.— <i>Transacta re, quum veterem exercitum Romanam deduxissent, triumphus a senatu est decretus. Hi omnium primi</i> [sc. <i>Cornelius</i> and <i>M. Bæbius</i>] <i>nullo bello gesto triumpharunt</i> c. 38. After these events, however, <i>consules ambo in Ligures exercitus induxerunt diversis partibus</i> : and about 7000 of the Ligurians are conveyed to Samnium; <i>agerque his inter populares datus est</i> : Ibid. c. 41. Thessalian prætor <i>Cleomachides Enei Larissæus</i> : Euseb. Chron. I. 39 p. 181.
179	575. <i>L. Manlius Acidinus Fulvianus Q. Fulvius Flaccus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Liv. XL. 43. 44 XLII. 22 XLV. 9 Plin. H. N. XXXV. 3 Obseq. c. 61 Nor. Deesse videntur <i>Cassiodoro. 'Ακινδύνου καὶ Φλάκκου</i> Chron. Alex. <i>Hei fratres germani fu-</i>	Liv. XL. 44 <i>Q. Fulvio et L. Manlio consulibus eadem provincia quæ superioribus decreta.</i> The Ligurian war of <i>Fulvius</i> is related c. 53. Idem Ibid. c. 59 <i>Alter consulum Q. Fulvius ex Liguribus triumphavit.</i> (See Appendix p. 446 y.) Death of <i>Philip</i> king of Macedonia: F. H. II p. 243. Liv. XLV. 9 <i>Perseus Q. Fulvio L. Manlio consulibus regnum accepit.</i> Euseb. Chron. I. 39 p. 181 <i>Ab Olymp. 114. 2, quo tempore rebus præpositus est Philippus (Aridæus), usque ad Philippum Demetrii extinctum, cujus obitus incidit in Olymp. 150. 2 cum quinque mensibus, conflantur anni 144 mensesque quinque</i> [B. C. 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ —17 $\frac{9}{8}$]. This account places the death of <i>Philip</i> at the close of B. C. 179.

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>that date=B. C. 222, if understood of the birth of <i>Nicander</i>, would suppose him 84 at the accession of <i>Attalus III</i>. These numbers therefore are scarcely consistent with the other accounts. The expression of <i>Nicander</i>—κλήρον ἀεὶ πατρώϊον ἰσχεις—describes <i>Attalus III</i> rather than <i>Attalus II</i> and confirms the accounts of Suidas and the biographer.</p>	
<p><i>Polybius</i> is appointed ambassador to Egypt: Polyb. XXV. 7 οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ—προεχειρίσαντο πρεσβευτὰς Λυκόρταν καὶ Πολύβιον καὶ σὺν τούτοις Ἄρατον υἱὸν Ἀράτου τοῦ Σικυνωνίου,—τὸν δὲ Πολύβιον νεώτερον ὄντα τῆς κατὰ τοὺς νόμους ἡλικίας—οὐ μὴν συνέβη γε τὴν πρεσβείαν ταύτην ἐξελθεῖν, διὰ τὸ μεταλλάξαι τὸν Πτολεμαῖον περὶ τοὺς καιροὺς τούτους. <i>Ptolemy Epiphanes</i> died towards the end of B. C. 181, which fixes that intended embassy to that year. It appears that <i>Polybius</i> was under the age of 30 (F. H. II p. 386 t) in B. C. 181; but his precise age is not determined by this passage.</p>	
	<p><i>Cæcilius</i> flourished: Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 150. 2 <i>Stælius Cæcilius Comædiarum scriptor clarus habetur, natione Insuber Gallus, et Ennii primum contubernalis. Quidam Mediolanensem ferunt. Mortuus est anno post mortem Ennii, et juxta Janiculum sepultus. Gellius IV. 20, 13 Cæcilius—comædiarum poëta incolitus, servus fuit; et propterea nomen habuit Stælius. Sed postea verum est quasi in cognomentum, appellatusque Cæcilius Stælius.</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<i>erunt</i> Fast. Capitolin.	Seventeenth Thessalian prætor, and eighteenth year of the independence of the Thessalians: conf. ann. 196. 194. 193. Euseb. Chron. I. 39 p. 181 <i>Deinde Phyrinus Aristomenis Gomphensis. Eo anno Philippus rex obiit in Macedonia.</i>
178	576. <i>M. Junius Brutus A. Manlius Vulso</i> Liv. XL. 59 XLI. 1. 10 XLIII. 2 XLV. 9 Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 62. <i>Bruto et Vulso</i> Noris.	<i>Manlius</i> the consul carries on war in Istria: Liv. XLI. 1. Towards the winter he joins his colleague: <i>Consules Aquileiam in hiberna legiones reduxerunt</i> c. 5. Conf. Obseq. c. 62. Liv. XLI. 7 <i>Triumphus ex Hispania duo continui acti. Prior Sempronius de Celtiberis sociisque eorum, postero die L. Postumius de Lusitanis aliisque ejusdem regionis Hispanis triumphavit.</i> A little before the comitia: <i>Comitia deinde habita</i> c. 8. (See Appendix p. 446 y.) An eighteenth Thessalian prætor, <i>Philippus</i> , is in the list of Eusebius Chron. I. 39 p. 183, though not in his former list at p. 181. Probably <i>Perseus</i> then acquired authority in Thessaly (see Liv. XLI. 22. 23) and the annual prætors ceased.
177	577. <i>C. Claudius Pulcher Ti. Sempronius Gracchus</i> Liv. XLI. 8 Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Polyb. XXVI. 7 Chron. Alex. <i>Pulcro et Gracco</i> Noris.	Liv. XLI. 8. 9 <i>Idibus Martiis—Sempronius Claudiusque consulatum inierunt.—Claudio Istria Sempronio Sardinia obvenit.</i> Meanwhile, <i>M. Junius et A. Manlius qui priore anno consules fuerunt, quum Aquileia hibernassent, principio veris in fines Istrorum exercitum introduxerunt</i> c. 10. Polybius XXVI. 7 mentions τὴν ἀποστολὴν τῶν ὑπᾶτων Τιβερίου καὶ Κλαυδίου τὴν πρὸς Ἰστρὸν καὶ Ἀγρίον. The war is finished by <i>Claudius</i> : Liv. XLI. 11. Idem c. 12 <i>Ab altero consule Ti. Sempronio in Sardinia prospere res gestæ:—victorem exercitum in hiberna reduxit.</i> Idem c. 13 <i>Lucam colonia eodem anno deducta.</i> Conf. Vell. I. 15 et Drakenb. ad Liv. l. c. Triumph of <i>Claudius</i> : Liv. XLI. 13 <i>Triumphavit in magistratu de duobus simul gentibus [Istria and Liguria].</i>
176	Ol. 151 U. C. Varr. 578. <i>Cn. Cornelius Scipio Hispalus Q. Petillius Spurius</i> Fast. Capitol. Cassiod. Obseq. c. 64 Liv. XLI. 14. 15. Σκιπίωνος καὶ Πετίλων Chron. Al. <i>Spado et Levino</i> Fasti apud Noris.	Liv. XLI. 15 <i>Pisæ Cn. Cornelio Ligures Petillio obvenērunt.</i> Death of <i>Cornelius</i> : Liv. XLI. 16. <i>Petillius</i> slain by the Ligurians: c. 18. After <i>Non. Sextil.</i> conf. c. 17. The deaths of the consuls are marked in the Fasti Capitolini: <i>Cn. Cornelius Scipio Hispalus in mag. mortuus est: in ejus l. f. e. C. Valerius Lævinus. Q. Petillius Spurius in mag. postea quam sibi conleg. subrog. occis. e.</i> cf. Val. Max. I. 5, 9 II. 7, 15 Obsequentem c. 64.
175	579. <i>P. Mucius Scævula M. Æmilius Lepidus II</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitol. Obseq. c. 65 Oros. IV. 20. Λεπίδου καὶ Σεκβόλου Chron. Alex. <i>Scævola et Lepido</i> Noris. De <i>Mucio</i> Liv. XLI. 19.	Liv. XLI. 19 <i>Inter Audenam amnem P. Mucius cum iis qui Lunam Pisasque depopulati erant bellum gessit; omnibusque in ditionem redactis arma ademit, &c.</i> His triumph is recorded in a fragment of the Capitoline Marbles, which is thus supplied by Sigonius: [P. Mucius] <i>Q.F.P.N. [Scævula cos de Lig]uribus. [an.] DLXXVIII [579 Varr.]</i>
174	580. <i>Sp. Postumius Albinus Paullus Q. Mucius Scævula</i> Cass. Plin. H.N.	Liv. XLI. 22 <i>Legati Nonis Junis ex Africa redierunt, qui, convento prius Masinissa rege, Carthaginem ierant.—Compertum affirmaverunt legatos ab rege Perseo venisse.—In Macedoniam mittendos legatos senatus</i>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>II. 31 Fast. Capitolin. <i>Paulo et Scævola Noris. Triennio ante Q. Licinium et C. Cassium consules</i> Livius XLIII. 2. Om. Chron. Alex. See Introd. p. vi.</p>	<p><i>censuit.</i> <i>Xenarchus</i> Achæan prætor: Liv. XLI. 23. 24 <i>per id tempus</i>: conf. c. 22. that is, about the time of the return of the embassy from Carthage.</p>
173	<p>581. <i>L. Postumius Albinus M. Popillius Lænas</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Liv. XLI. 28 XLII. 1. <i>Biennio ante Q. Licinium et C. Cassium consules</i> XLIII. 2. De <i>Popillio</i> XLII. 33. Ἀλβίνου καὶ Βενάρου Chron. Alex. <i>Albino et Lænas</i> Nor.</p>	<p>Livius XLI. 28 <i>Exitu prope anni—quum Ap. Claudius ex Hispania Romam redisset, decrevit senatus ut ovans urbem iniret. Jam consularia comitia adpetebant.—Comitiis perfectis, Ap. Claudius Centho ex Celtiberis ovans in urbem inivit.</i> Fast. Capitolin. <i>audius pro p...ovans tiberia a. DLXXIX.</i> [580 Varr.] This ovation occurred in the beginning of B. C. 173. Liv. XLII. 1 <i>L. Postumius Albinus M. Popillius Lænas quum omnium primum de provinciis exercitibusque ad senatum retulissent, Ligures utrique decreti sunt.—Legiones binæ singulis decretæ et socium Latini nominis dena millia peditum et sexcenti equites.</i> The ambassadors to Macedonia returned <i>principio hujus anni</i>: c. 2. <i>Popillius</i>, after a victory over the Ligurians, sends his forces into winter quarters: c. 8. 9.</p>
172	<p>Ol. 152 U. C. Varr. 582. <i>C. Popillius Lænas P. Ælius Ligus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Liv. XLII. 9 XLIII. 14. De <i>Popillio</i> XLII. 28. <i>Ambo primi de plebe</i> Fast. Capitol. Ἀενάρου καὶ Αἰμυλίου [I. Αἰλίου] Chron. Alex. <i>Lænas et Ligo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Ligures ambobus consulibus decernuntur</i>: Liv. XLII. 10. As a mark of the displeasure of the senate. <i>Eumenes</i>, or <i>Attalus</i> his brother, comes to Rome: Liv. XLII. 11. Idem Ib. c. 21 <i>Caio Cicereio prætori prioris anni—senatus datus est; —postulatoque frustra triumpho, in monte Albano triumphavit.</i> Fast. Capitolin. <i>pro pr. ex Corsica in monte Albano an. DXXCI</i> [582 Varr.] K. Oc. ... At the close of this year preparations are made for the approaching war with <i>Perseus</i>: <i>Belli administratio ad novos consules rejecta est</i> Liv. XLII. 18. <i>Archon</i> Achæan prætor from May B. C. 172: Polyb. XXVII. 2 οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀῦλον καὶ Μάρκιον—παρεκάλεσαν Ἀρχωνα τὸν στρατηγὸν χελίους ἐκπέμψαι στρατιώτας εἰς Χαλκίδα παραφυλάξοντας τὴν πόλιν μέχρι τῆς Ῥωμαίων διαβάσεως. τοῦ δὲ Ἀρχωνος ἐτοίμως συνυπακούσαντος, οὗτοι μὲν, ταῦτα διαπράξαντες ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλήσι, κατὰ χειμῶνα—ἀπέπλεον εἰς Ῥώμην. Q. <i>Marcus</i> and A. <i>Atilius</i> were sent into Greece in the autumn, and returned in the beginning of winter: Liv. XLII. 37 Q. <i>Marcus</i> A. <i>Atilius</i> et P. et Ser. <i>Cornelius Lentulus</i> et L. <i>Decimius</i>, <i>legati in Græciam missi,—inter se regiones quas obirent—diviserunt.</i> <i>Decimius</i> missus est ad <i>Gentium</i>—<i>Lentulus</i> in <i>Cephaleniam</i> missi, ut in <i>Peloponnesum</i> trajicerent oramque maris in occidentem versi ante hiemem circumirent. <i>Marcus</i> et <i>Atilio</i> <i>Epirus</i> <i>Ætolia</i> et <i>Thessalia</i>—<i>assignantur</i>, &c. Idem c. 44 <i>Marcus</i> et <i>Atilius</i>, <i>peractis quæ agenda in Græcia erant, principio hiemis Romam redierunt.</i> The winter which preceded the consulship of <i>Licinius</i>: cf. c. 47. 49. During their progress, <i>Lyciscus</i> is appointed <i>Ætolian</i> prætor: Liv. XLII. 38 <i>Marcus</i> et <i>Atilius</i>—<i>in Ætoliam progressi, ac paucos ibi morati dies, dum in prætoris mortui locum alius subficeretur, et Lycisco prætore facto,—transierunt in Thessaliam.</i> About the ordinary time, the autumnal equinox. While <i>Atilius</i> and <i>Marcus</i> are in Greece, the <i>Boeotian confederacy</i> is dissolved: Liv. XLII. 43.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Gellius XVII. 21, 43 <i>M. Varro in primo de Poëtis libro scripsit Ennium cum septimum et sexagesimum annum haberet duodecimum Annalem scripsisse, idque ipsum Ennium in eodem libro dicere. Ennius is now in his sixty-seventh year: conf. a. 239.</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		44. See F. H. II p. 398. This event therefore occurred in autumn B. C. 172.
171	583. <i>P. Licinius Crassus C. Cassius Longinus</i> Fast. Capitol. Cass. Nor. Gell. IX. 4, 15 ex Plin. H. N. VII. 4 Oros. IV. 20 Liv. XLII. 28, 29. De <i>Cassio</i> XLIII. 5. Κράσου καὶ Λόγγου Ch. Al.	Livius XLII. 28 <i>Comitia consularia ante diem XII Kal. Martias sunt habita</i> . The new consuls enter office on the Ides of March: c. 22 Idem c. 32 <i>P. Licinio Macedonia C. Cassio Italia obvenit</i> . They go to their provinces <i>post Kal. Junias</i> : c. 35. This was the 26th year from the peace B. C. 197: c. 52 <i>Sextus et vicesimus annus agebatur ex quo petenti Philippo data pax erat</i> . <i>Licinius</i> , after various operations (which occurred <i>æstate</i> ; XLIII. 1), winters in Bœotia and Thessaly: XLII. 67.
170	584. <i>A. Hostilius Mancinus A. Atilius Serranus</i> Fast. Capitol. Cass. Nor. Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. ad Ol. 160. 2. Μακρίνου καὶ Σερράνου Chron. Alex. De <i>Hostilio</i> Liv. XLIII. 4. 5. 6. 9. 11 Polyb. XXVII. 14.	The consul <i>A. Hostilius</i> commands in Macedonia: Liv. XLIII. 4. 5. 6. 9. 11. He returns to hold the <i>comitia</i> : Idem XLIII. 11 <i>Ut A. Hostilius consul comitia consulibus subrogandis ita ediceret uti mense Januario comitia haberi possent, et ut primo quoque tempore in urbem rediret</i> .— <i>Comitia consularia ante diem quintum Kalendas Februarias fuere</i> . Conf. Drakenborch. ad locum. [Jan. B. C. 169.] At the close of this campaign, <i>consul (Atilius), sociorum nominis Latini exercitu mature in hiberna Lunam et Pisas deducto, ipse cum equitibus Gallie provincie pleraque oppida adiit. Nusquam alibi quam in Macedonia bellum erat</i> : Liv. XLIII. 9.
169	585. <i>Q. Marcius Philippus II Cn. Servilius Cæpio</i> Liv. XLIII. 11. 12. 15 Cic. Brut. c. 20 de Senect. c. 5 Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. <i>Philippo II et Cæpio</i> Nor. Φιλίππου καὶ Πίσωνος Chron. Alex. De <i>Marcio</i> Polyb. XXVIII. 1. 11. 14. 15 XXIX. 8. 10.	Liv. XLIII. 11 <i>Legati ex Macedonia exacto admodum mense Februario redierunt. Hi quas res ea æstate [B. C. 170] prospere gessisset rex Perseus referebant</i> . Idem c. 15 <i>Consulium Cn. Servilio Italia Q. Marcio Macedonia obvenit: Latinisque actis, Marcius extemplo est profectus</i> . Cf. Zonar. IX p. 456 D. <i>Hostilius proconsul</i> is mentioned Liv. XLIII. 17. Polybius XXVIII. 3 Αἰδλος—ἀντιστρατηγὸς ὢν [and therefore after the Ides of March B. C. 169], καὶ παραχειμάζων ἐν Θεσσαλίᾳ μετὰ τῶν δυνάμεων, ἐξέπεμψε πρεσβευτὰς εἰς τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα τόπους Γάϊον Ποπίλιον καὶ Γνάϊον Ὀκταοῖον. The ambassadors, after their progress, ἀπήραν ἐπὶ Λαρίσσης πρὸς τὸν ἀνθύπατον c. 5. <i>Hostilius</i> therefore remained at Larissa after the expiration of his year. <i>Persus</i> in the preceding winter [B. C. 170] had made an expedition into Illyricum: Liv. XLIII. 18—20. Idem XLIV. 1 <i>Principio veris quod hiemem eam—insecutum est ab Roma profectus Q. Marcius consul Brundisium pervenit</i> . <i>A. Hostilius</i> delivers up the command in Thessaly: Ibid. This was now the third year of the war: <i>tertium annum</i> Liv. XLIV. 14. Diodorus fragm. Vatican. p. 77 rightly gives four years as the whole duration of the war to the defeat of <i>Perseus</i> : τετραετὴ χρόνον ἀντέσχον. And Polybius XXXII. 15, 4 τῶν τεττάρων ἐτῶν. Idem fragm. Vatic. p. 429 κατὰ τὸ τέταρτον ἔτος. Liv. XLV. 9 <i>Quadriennium continuum bellatum esset</i> . Conf. c. 41. Towards the end of this campaign, <i>consul—hiberna jam præparans vias commeatibus subvehendis ex Thessalia muniri jubet</i> . Liv. XLIV. 9. <i>Archon Achæan prætor</i> : from May B. C. 169. See col. 3.
168	Ol. 153 U. C. Varr. 586. <i>L. Æmilius Paullus II C. Licinius Crassus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Nor.	Livius XLIV. 17 <i>Æmilio Macedonia Licinio Italia evenit</i> . They entered office <i>Idibus Martiis</i> c. 19. Idem XLIV. 22 <i>Latinis, quæ pridie Kal. Apriles fuerunt, sacrificio rite perpetrato, protinus inde et consul et prætor Cn. Octavius in Macedoniam profecti sunt</i> . <i>Traditum</i>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Attius</i> born: conf. a. 139. Said by Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. to be one of the colonists to Pisaurum. But Scaliger ad Euseb. p. 146 has shewn that this is an error, because that colony was established fifteen years before the birth of <i>Attius</i>.</p>
<p><i>Polybius</i> ἱππαρχος: Polyb. XXVIII. 6 τὸν μὲν Ἄρχωνα πρὸς τὴν στρατηγίαν ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς εὐθέως προπορεύεσθαι [immediately after the embassy of <i>Popillius</i> Ibid. c. 3—5. see col. 2] τὸν δὲ Πολύβιον πρὸς τὴν ἱππαρχίαν. As the mission of <i>Popillius</i> by the proconsul was before the arrival of <i>Marcus</i>, we may conclude that <i>Archon</i> entered upon his prætorship in May, and that this still continued to be the commencement of the Achæan official year. <i>Polybius</i> after his appointment is sent during this campaign as ambassador to the consul <i>Marcus</i> in Perrhæbia: Polyb. XXVIII. 10. 11.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Ennius</i>: Cic. Brut. c. 20 <i>C. Sulpicio Gallo prætore ludos Apollini faciente, cum Thyestem fabulam docuisset, Q. Marcio Cn. Servilio consulibus, mortem obiit Ennius</i>. Idem Senect. c. 5 <i>Cæpione et Philippo iterum consulibus mortuus est,—annos septuaginta natus</i>. Cato was then sixty-five: Ibid. <i>cum ego quidem quinque et sexaginta annos natus legem Voconiam—suasissem</i>. The oration of <i>Cato qua Voconiam legem suasit</i> is quoted by <i>Gellius</i> VII. 13. XVII. 6. The Voconian law is noticed by <i>Augustin</i>. Civ. D. III. 21. Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. places the death of <i>Ennius</i> one year too low: <i>Olymp.</i> 153. 1 <i>Ennius poeta septuagenario major articulari morbo periit; sepultusque in Scipionis monumento via Appia intra primum ab urbe miliarium. Quidam ossa ejus Rudiam</i> [conf. a. 204] <i>ex Janiculo translata affirmant</i>.</p>
<p><i>Polybius</i> and his father <i>Lycortas</i> advocate the cause of the <i>Ptolemies</i> in the Achæan assembly: Polyb. XXIX. 8 ἔτι κατὰ χειμῶνα πρεσβείας παραγενομένης παρὰ τῶν βασιλέων ἀμφοτέρων [<i>Ptol. Phil.</i>]</p>	<p>Death of <i>Cæcilius</i> the comic poet, the year after the death of <i>Ennius</i>: conf. a. 179.</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Sulpic. Sev. II. 27 Liv. XLIV. 17. <i>L. Æmilius Paullus iterum septimo decimo anno postquam primo cos. fuerat</i> Idem Ib. Αἰμιλίῳ τὸ δεύτερον ὑπατεύοντι Zonar. IX p. 457 C. De Æmilio Plut. Paul. Æm. c. 10 Val. Max. I. 5, 3.</p> <p>Παύλου καὶ Κράσσου Chron. Alex.</p>	<p><i>est memoriae, majore quam solita frequentia prosequentium consulem celebratum.</i> Fragmentum Actorum senatus apud Grævium: conf. Fast. Verrian. p. 77. <i>Kal. April. L. Emilio Paulo II C. Licinio Crasso cos. Paullus cos. et Cn. Octavius prætor paludati egressi sunt urbe in provinciam Macedoniam profecti ingenti atque inusitata frequentia prosequente.</i> Liv. XLIV. 30 <i>Jam veris principium erat,—Consul Æmilius in Macedoniam, Octavius Oreum ad classem, Anicius in Illyricum venerat.</i> c. 34 <i>Adventu consulis veris principio.</i> Æmilius apud Liv. XLV. 41 Diodorum fragm. Vatican. p. 82 Plutarchum Æmil. c. 36 asserts, <i>A Corcyra quinto die Delphis—a Delphis quinto die in castra perveni.—bellum quindecim diebus perfeci.</i> The eclipse which preceded the battle of Pydna fell upon June 21. which would fix the battle to June 22nd, and the preceding notes of time agree with this date. But Livy XLIV. 37 observes: <i>Nocte, quam pridie Nonas Septembres insecuta est dies, luna defecit.</i> Dodwell, to reconcile the difficulty, alters this date to <i>prid. Nonas Sextiles.</i> See Drakenborch ad Liv. XLIV. 37, who defends the text of Livy from Eutropius. But the text of Livy may be defended from Livy himself; for he calls <i>XV Kal. Octob.</i> the 13th day after the battle: XLV. 1, and again Ib. c. 2 <i>a. d. VI Kal. Octobres legati (ab Æmilio) urbem ingressi sunt.</i> But, as the space from the <i>Calends of April</i> to the <i>Nones of September</i> (five months) does not agree with the account of Æmilius, we may suspect that <i>prid. Non. Septemb.</i> was in reality the date of the capture of <i>Perseus</i> in Samothrace, and that Livy by an error has made this the date of the battle of Pydna. Porphyrius apud Euseb. Chron. I. 38 p. 177 rightly places the battle within Olymp. 152. 4, that is, before July B. C. 168. After the capture of <i>Perseus</i>, Liv. XLV. 5—8, <i>exercitus in hiberna dimissus est</i> c. 9. For the battle of Pydna conf. Plutarch. Æmil. c. 18—22. for the capture of <i>Perseus</i>, c. 26. 27.</p> <p>The Illyrian war was ended by <i>Anicius</i> in 30 days: Liv. XLIV. 32.</p>
84	<p>167 587. <i>Q. Ælius Pætus M. Junius Pennus</i> Liv. XLV. 16 Fast. Capitol. Chron. Alex. Cassiod. Nor. Obseq. c. 70 Cic. Brut. c. 28.</p> <p><i>Q. Ælius Tubero Catus</i> Val. Max. IV. 3, 7. <i>Catus Ælius</i> Plin. XXXIII. 11.</p> <p>Pliny and Val. Max. confound Ælius the consul with Ælius the son-in-law of Æmilius.</p>	<p>Liv. XLV. 16 <i>Q. Ælio M. Junio coss.—censuere Patres Macedoniam Illyricumque L. Paullum et L. Anicium obtinere donec res bello turbatas composuissent. Consulibus Pisæ et Gallia decrete.</i> Æmilius makes a progress through Greece towards autumn: XLV. 27. settles the affairs of Macedonia with the ten commissioners: c. 28—33. and (after the destruction of 70 towns in Epirus) transports his army into Italy: c. 34. Conf. Plutarch. Æmil. c. 28—30.</p> <p><i>L. Aimiilius Paullus II pro cos. ex Macedon. et rege Perse per triduum IIII. III. pridie K. Decem. a. DXXCVI</i> [587 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. conf. Liv. XLV. 35 Zonar. IX p. 460 Dexipp. apud Syncell. p. 268 Plutarch. Æmil. c. 32. 33 Eutrop. IV. 8.—<i>C. Octavius pro pr. e. Macedon. et rege Perse naval. egit an. DXXCVI. K. Dec.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Liv. XLV. 42 <i>Cn. Octavius Kalendis Decembribus de rege Perseo navalem triumphum egit.</i> Conf. Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 3.</p> <p>More than 1000 of the principal Achæans are sent to Rome: Pausan. VII. 10 <i>ἄνδρες τῆς Ῥωμαίων βουλῆς δέκα ἐπέμφθησαν καταστησόμενοι—τὰ ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ</i> [sc. in B. C. 167: conf. Liv. XLV. 17. 27—29]. <i>ἤκοντας δὲ ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ὑπῆρχετο ὁ Καλλικράτης, οὔτε ἔργον τῶν ἐς τὴν κολακείαν οὔτε λόγον οὐδένα ἐς αὐτοὺς παριείς. ἓνα δὲ τινα ἐξ αὐτῶν ἄνδρα οὐδαμῶς ἐς δικαιοσύνην πρόθυμον—προσεποιήσατο—ᾧστε αὐτὸν καὶ ἐς τὸ συνέδριον ἐσελθεῖν τὸ Ἀχαιῶν ἐπεισεν.—ὁ δὲ Ῥωμαῖος—ὁπόσοις Καλλι-</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>lometor</i> and <i>Ptol. Physcon</i>—<i>μάλιστα ἦν τότε προσδοκίμος ὁ περὶ τῶν ὅλων κίνδυνος</i> [in the war with <i>Perseus</i>], ἅτε τοῦ Κοῖντου τοῦ Φιλίππου τὴν παραχειμασίαν ἐν τῇ Μακεδονίᾳ ποιουμένων. He mentions the former year: c. 9 τῷ πρότερον ἔτει ψηφισαμένων τῶν Ἀχαιῶν πανδημεὶ συστρατεύειν τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις, καὶ πεμφάντων πρεσβευτὴν τὸν Πολύβιον [conf. a. 169]. <i>Archon</i> had entered upon office in May B. C. 169 after the mission of <i>Popillius</i> by the proconsul <i>A. Hostilius</i>: conf. a. 169. And, as these transactions occurred before the close of winter, and before the arrival of <i>Æmilius</i>, they occurred before May B. C. 168, consequently within the prætorship of <i>Archon</i>. The expression, therefore, τῷ πρότερον ἔτει ψηφισαμένων—refers to the deliberations Polyb. XXVIII. 6 which preceded the election of <i>Archon</i>: πεμφάντων πρεσβευτὴν—was a subsequent measure, after his appointment: conf. a. 169.</p> <p>The fifty-three years of <i>Polybius</i> [B. C. 220 Ol. 140. 1—B. C. 168 Ol. 153. 1] terminate at this period with the defeat of <i>Perseus</i>: Polyb. III. 4 ὁ χρόνος ὁ πεντηκοντακαιτριετὴς εἰς ταῦτα ἔλγηεν, ἥ τε αὔξησης καὶ προκοπὴ τῆς Ῥωμαίων δυναστείας ἐτετελείετο. Conf. Polyb. I. 1 οὐχ ὅλοις πεντήκοντα καὶ τρισὶν ἔτεσιν. III. 1 ἀρχὰς μὲν εἶναι συμβαίνει τοὺς προειρημένους πολέμους [cf. a. 220], καταστροφὴν δὲ καὶ συντέλειαν τὴν κατάλυσιν τῆς ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ βασιλείας, χρόνον δὲ τὸν μεταξὺ τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ τοῦ τέλους ἔτη πεντήκοντα τρία.</p>	
<p><i>Polybius</i> is among the Achæan exiles: Polyb. XXXII. 7 ἦκον παρὰ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν πρέσβεις—ὑπὲρ τῶν κατηγιαμένων, καὶ μάλιστα τοῦ Πολυβίου καὶ τοῦ Στρατίου χάριν. conf. a. 155. <i>Polybius</i> at this time forms a friendship with <i>Scipio</i>: Polyb. XXXII. 8—16. who was now 18 years of age: οὐκ εἶχε πλέον ἐτῶν ὀκτωκαίδεκα τότε c. 10. He was 17 at the battle of Pydna: Diod. fragm. tom. IX p. 421 κομιδῇ νέος, ὥς ἂν περὶ τὸ ἐπτακαίδεκατον γεγονὼς ἔτος. <i>Polybius</i> appears to mark an interval of seven years between this period and the death of <i>P. Æmilius</i>: XXXII. 11 ἀπὸ τούτων γὰρ καιρῶν [from the acquaintance of <i>Scipio</i> with <i>Polybius</i>]—ἐν ἴσως πέντε τοῖς πρώτοις ἔτεσι πάνδημον ἐποιήσατο τὴν ἐπ' εὐταξίᾳ καὶ σωφροσύνῃ δόξαν. Then followed the death of <i>Æmilia</i>: c. 12. and two years afterwards—μετὰ ἔτη δύο—the death of <i>Æmilius</i> the father of <i>Scipio</i>: c. 14. These seven years place the death of <i>Æmilius</i> in B. C. 160, <i>L. Anicio M. Cornelio consulibus</i>, conformably with the date of the <i>Adelphi</i> of Terence. Cf. a. 160. 4.</p>	<p>85</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>κράτης ἐπήγευ αἰτίαν Περσεῖ σφᾶς φρονῆσαι τὰ αὐτὰ ἀνέπεμπεν ἐν δικαστηρίῳ κρίσιν τῷ Ῥωμαίων ὑφέξοντας.—καὶ ἐγένοντο ὑπὲρ χιλίους οἱ ἀναχθέντες. τούτους—οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι—ἐς τε Τυρσηνίαν καὶ ἐς τὰς ἐκεῖ διέπεμψαν πόλεις. Conf. Polyb. XXXI. 8. They remain sixteen years: conf. a. 151.</p> <p>Embassy of the Rhodians to Rome in the consulship of <i>M. Junius</i>: Liv. XLV. 20. In the beginning of the year; for their second embassy was sent <i>θερείας ἀρχομένης</i> Polyb. XXX. 5. An account of this embassy is in Polyb. XXX. 4. 5 Liv. XLV. 20—25. At this period the Rhodians had been in friendly intercourse with the Romans almost 140 years: Polyb. XXX. 5 οὕτω ἦν πραγματικὸν τὸ πολίτευμα τῶν Ῥοδίων, ὡς σχεδὸν ἔτη τετταράκοντα πρὸς τοῖς ἑκατὸν κεκοινωνηκὼς ὁ δῆμος Ῥωμαίοις τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων καὶ καλλίστων ἔργων οὐκ ἐπεποίητο πρὸς αὐτοὺς συμμαχίαν. The Rhodian connexion with Rome began before B. C. 300; more than 20 years before the war of <i>Pyrrhus</i> in Italy.</p>
166	<p>588. <i>C. Sulpicius Gallus</i> <i>M. Claudius Marcellus</i> Liv. XLV. 44 Epit. Liv. 46 Noris. Titulus Terentii <i>Andriæ</i> Chron. Alex. Fast. Capitolin. Plin. H. N. II. 12 Obseq. c. 71. <i>L. Mamercus et C. Sulpicius</i> Cassiod.</p>	<p>....<i>cius Gallus pro pr. de rege G. . . tio et Illurieis a. DXXCVI</i> [587 Varr.] <i>Quirinalibus</i> [<i>XIII Kal. Martias</i> Ovid. Fast. II. 475]. Fast. Capitolin. Livius XLV. 43 <i>L. Anicius Quirinalibus triumphavit de rege Gentio Illyriisque</i>. On the triumph of <i>Anicius</i> see Polyb. apud Athen. XIV p. 615. Syncellus p. 268 C has mistaken the order of the three triumphs: <i>πρῶτος μὲν Ἀνίκιος καὶ Ὀκτάβιος ὁ τῆς ναυτικῆς δυνάμεως ἡγησάμενος ἀνὰ μίαν ἡμέραν ἑκάτερος ἐθριάμβευσεν, ὁ δὲ σοφώτατος Αἰμίλιος ἐπὶ τρεῖς</i>.</p> <p>Livii Epit. 46 <i>Claudius Marcellus consul Alpinos Gallos C. Sulpicius Gallus consul Ligures subegit</i>. Obsequens c. 71 <i>M. Marcello P. Sulpitio coss.—Galli Ligures deleti</i>.</p>
165	<p>589. <i>T. Manlius Torquatus</i> Cn. <i>Octavius Cassiodor</i>. Titulus Terentii <i>Hecyræ</i> Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Cic. Fin. I. 7 Obseq. c. 72 Noris.</p>	<p><i>M. Claudius Marcellus cos. de Galleis Contrubeis et Liguribus</i> <i>tibusque an. DXXCVII</i> [588 Varr.] ... <i>Interk. cius cos. ...</i> ... <i>ribus Ta ... rneis an. DXXCVII. X. K. Mart.</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Terentii Andria: Acta ludis Megalensibus [pridie Nonas April. Fasti Verriani in April. Ovid. Fast. IV. 179—184. Conf. interpretes ad Livium XXIX. 14 ed. Drakenb.] M. Fulvio et M. Glabrione ædilibus curulibus.—et est tota Græca. Edita M. Marcello Cn. Sulpitio coss. Titulus fabulæ. The Andria was written before the death of Cæcilius B. C. 168: Sueton. in Vita Terentii: Scripsit comædias sex: ex quibus primam Andriam cum ædilibus daret, jussus ante Cæcilio recitare. Ad cœnantem cum venisset, dictus est initium quidem fabulæ, quod erat contemptiore vestitu, sub sellio juxta lectulum residens legisse: post paucos vero versus invitatus ut accumberet, cœnasse una, deinde cætera percurrisse non sine magna Cæcili admiratione [conf. Hieronym. ad annum 159. 4]. Et hanc autem et quinque reliquas æqualiter populo probavit: quamvis Volcatius de enumeratione omnium ita scribat: “Sumetur Hecyra sexta ex his “fabula.”</i></p>
	<p><i>Terentii Hecyra: Titulus fabulæ: Acta ludis Megalensibus Sex. Julio Cæsare Cn. Cornelio Dolabella ædilibus curulibus. Non est peracta. Modos fecit Flaccus Claudi tibiis paribus. Tota Græca Apollodori est. Acta primo sine prologo. Data secundo Cn. Octavio T. Manlio coss. Relata est Lucio Emilio Paulo ludis funebribus. Non est placita. tertio relata Q. Fulvio L. Marcio ædilibus curulibus. Egit L. Ambivius Turpio. Placuit. Donati præfatio: Acta l. M. Sex. Julio C. Rabirio ædil. cur. Egitque L. Ambivius. Modulatus est eam Flaccus Claudius t. par. Tota Græca est, factaque et edita quinto loco Cn. Octavio T. Manlio coss. Idem Ib. Hæc fabula Apollodori esse dicitur</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
164	Ol. 154 U. C. Varr. 590. <i>A. Manlius Torquatus</i> <i>Q. Cassius Longinus</i> Fast. Capit. Cassiod. See col. 2.	These consuls are in Chron. Alex. Τορκουάτου τὸ β' καὶ Λογγίνου. In Fast. apud Noris. <i>Torquato et Longo.</i> Fast. Capit. <i>Q. Cassius Longinus in m. m. e.</i>
163	591. <i>Ti. Sempronius Gracchus II M. Juventius Thalna</i> Cass. Fast. Capit. Obseq. c. 73 Val. Max. IX. 12, 3 Titulus Terent. <i>Heautontim.</i> Γράκχου καὶ Ταλίνου Chron. Al. <i>Graccho et Haina</i> Noris. De <i>Graccho</i> Cic. Nat. D. II. 4.	War in Corsica: Val. Max. IX. 12, 3 <i>M. Juventius Thalna</i> consul, collega <i>Ti. Gracchi</i> consulis iterum, cum in Corsica, quam nuper subegerat, sacrificaret, receptis literis decretas ei a senatu supplicationes nuntiantibus,—mortuus humi jacuit. Conf. Plin. H. N. VII. 53. (obiit) <i>M. Juventius Thalna</i> cos. cum sacrificaret. Liv. Epit. 46 <i>Res adversus Ligures et Corsos—gestas continet.</i>
162	592. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica C. Marcius Figulus</i> Cassiodor. Noris. Cic. Nat. D. II. 4 Div. II. 35 Val. Max. I. 1, 3 Fast. Capit. Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 74.	In the Capitoline Marbles it is recorded of these consuls <i>Vitio facti abdicarunt.</i> In eorum loc. facti sunt <i>P. Cornelius Lentulus Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus.</i> Confirmed by Cicero Nat. D. II. 4.— <i>senatus ut abdicarent consules. Abdicaverunt.</i> Idem Div. II. 35 <i>Ti. Gracchi literis Scipio et Figulus, quod tum augures judicassent eos vitio creatos esse, magistratu se abdicaverunt.</i> Val. Max. I. 1, 3 <i>C. Figulus e Gallia Scipio Nasica e Corsica Romam redierunt et se consulatu abdicaverunt.</i>
161	593. <i>M. Valerius Messalla C. Fannius Strabo</i> Fast. Capit. Cassiod. Gell. II. 24 XV. 11 <i>Tituli Phormionis et Eunuchi</i> Terent. Sueton. de clar. Rhet. c. 1. Μεσσάλα καὶ Κάβρωνος Chron. Alex. <i>Messala et Strabo</i> Nor. <i>C. Fannii</i> consulis XI annis ante tertium Punicum bellum Plin. H. N. X. 50.	Gellius XV. 11 <i>C. Fannio Strabone M. Valerio Messala</i> coss. <i>senatusconsultum de philosophis et de rhetoribus Latinis factum est.</i> “ <i>M. Pomponius prætor senatum consuluit, quod verba facta sunt de philosophis et de rhetoribus; de ea re ita censuerunt: uti M. Pomponius prætor animadverteret, curaretque uti ei e republica fideque sua videretur, uti Romæ ne essent.</i> ” Suetonius de clar. Rhet. c. 1 <i>Rhetorica apud nos—sero recepta est:—quam constat nonnunquam etiam prohibitam exerceri.</i> Quod ne cui dubium sit, vetus <i>senatusconsultum, item censorium edictum</i> subjiciam: “ <i>C. Fannio Strabone M. Valerio Messala</i> consulibus <i>M. Pomponius prætor senatum consuluit</i> ” &c. For the edict of the censors conf. a. 92.

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<i>Græca. Nam et ipsa et Phormio ab eodem dicuntur esse translate; quum reliquæ quatuor sint Menandri.</i>
	<i>Terentii Heautontimorumenos: Acta ludis Megalensibus, L. Cornelio Lentulo L. Valerio Flacco ædilibus curulibus. Egere L. Ambivius Turpio L. Attilius Prænестinus. Modos fecit Flaccus Claudii. Græca est Menandri. Acta primum tibiis imparibus deinde duabus dextris. Acta tertio M. Juventio M. Sempronio coss. Titulus fabulæ.</i>
<p><i>Hipparchus</i> observed the autumnal equinox on the 30th of <i>Mesorë</i> in the 17th year of the third <i>Calippic</i> period: Ptol. <i>μεγ. συνταξ.</i> III p. 60. See App. c. 12.</p> <p>The first <i>Calippic</i> period of 76 years began Ol. 112. 3 B. C. 330: F. H. II p. 340. consequently the second began Ol. 131. 3 B. C. 254, and the third, within which the observations of <i>Hipparchus</i> were made, began Ol. 150. 3 B. C. 178. The 30th of <i>Mesorë</i> in the 17th year (the 360th day of N. E. 586) corresponded to Sept. 27 B. C. 162.</p>	
	<p><i>Terentii Eunuchus: Acta ludis Megalensibus L. Postumio Albino L. Cornelio Merula ædilibus curulibus. Egere L. Ambivius Turpio L. Attilius Prænестinus tibiis duabus dextris. Græca Menandri. Acta II. modos fecit Flaccus Claudii, M. Valerio C. Fannio coss. Titulus fabulæ. Donatus in præfatione: Acta est tanto successu ac plausu atque suffragio, ut rursus esset vendita et ageretur iterum pro nova: proque ea pretium quod nulli ante ipsam fabulam contigit octo millibus sestertium numerarent poëtæ. Sueton. in Vita Ter. Eunuchus quidem bis die acta est, meruitque pretium quantum nulla antea cujusquam comædia; id est, octo millia nummum. propterea summa quoque titulo adscribitur [ubi hodie deest].</i></p> <p><i>Terentii Phormio: Acta ludis Romanis [XVI — XIII Kal. Octob. conf. Drakenborch. ad Li-</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
160	<p>Ol. 155 U. C. Varr. 594. <i>L. Anicius Gallus M. Cornelius Cethegus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Nor. Chron. Alex. Titulus <i>Adelphorum</i> Terent. De <i>Cethego</i> Liv. Epit. 46.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Æmilius Paullus</i>: Tit. Terentii <i>Adelph.</i> see col. 4. conf. an. 167. 3 Epit. Liv. 46. In his second consulship B. C. 168, <i>Æmilius</i> was <i>major sexaginta annis</i> Liv. XLIV. 41. περί ἑξήκοντα γεγονώς ἔτη Plutarch. <i>Æmil.</i> c. 10. περί ἑξήκοντα ἔτη Diod. fragm. tom. IX p. 419.</p>
159	<p>595. <i>Cn. Cornelius Dolabella M. Fulvius Nobilior</i> Cassiod. Nor. Fast. Capitol. Sueton. in Vita Terentii Chron. Alex.</p>	

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Satyrus the Peripatetic wrote βίους τῶν φιλοσόφων before the time of *Heracledes Lembus*, by whom he was abridged: Laërt. VIII. 40 Ἡρακλείδης ἐν τῇ τῶν Σατύρου βίων ἐπιτομῇ. Idem IX. 26 Ἡρ. ἐν τῇ Σατύρου ἐπιτομῇ. *Satyrus* was the companion of *Aristarchus*, who flourished under the sixth *Ptolemy*: conf. a. 156. Photius Cod. 190 p. 488 Σάτυρος ὁ Ἀριστάρχου γνώριμος ζῆτα ἐκαλεῖτο διὰ τὸ ζητητικόν. We must here interpret γνώριμος "companion," not "disciple;" because *Heracledes*, whom *Satyrus* preceded, is also placed in the reign of the sixth *Ptolemy*: conf. a. 205.

Crates is at Rome about this time: Sueton. de illust. Gramm. c. 2 *Primus, quantum opinamur, studium grammaticæ in urbem intulit Crates Malotes Aristarchi æqualis; qui missus ad senatum ab Attalo rege inter secundum ac tertium bellum Punicum, sub ipsam Ennii mortem, quum in regione Palatii prolapsus in cloacæ foramen crus fregisset, per omne legationis simul et valetudinis tempus plurimas ἀκροάσεις subinde fecit, assidueque disseruit.* Suetonius is not quite accurate. *Ennius* died B. C. 169: conf. a. 169. 4. *Attalus* began to reign B. C. 159: conf. Append. c. 6 N° 5. If, therefore, *Crates* was sent by *Attalus*, he was sent ten years after the death of *Ennius*. If his mission was before the present year, *Attalus* has been named for *Eumenes*. The later date, however, for *Crates* B. C. 159 is the most probable, because his

4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

vium XLV. 1, 6] *L. Postumio Albino L. Cornelio Merula ædilibus curulibus. Egere L. Ambivius Turpio L. Atilius Prænестinus. Modos fecit Flaccus Claudii tibiis imparibus. Tota Græca Apollodoru Epidicazomenos facta est. II. C. Fannio M. Valerio coss. Tit. fabulæ.*

Terentii Adelphi: Acta ludis funebribus Æmili Pauli, quos fecere Q. Fabius Maximus P. Cornelius Africanus. Egere L. Atilius Prænестinus, Minucius Prothimus. Modos fecit Flaccus Claudii tibiis Sarranis. Facta e Græca Menandru L. Anicio M. Cornelio coss. Titulus fabulæ. Sueton. in Vit. Terent. Adelphorum principium Varro etiam præfert principio Menandri. The passage in the prologue:

— quum illis placet
Qui vobis universis et populo placent,
Quorum opera in bello, &c.

is thus explained by an ancient critic apud Sueton. l. c. *Santra Terentium existimat, si modo in scribendo adjutoribus indiguerit, non tam Scipione et Lælio uti potuisse, qui tunc adolescentuli fuere, quam C. Sulpitio Gallo, homine docto, qui consularibus ludis initium fecerit fabularum dandarum; vel Q. Fabio Labeone et M. Popilio, consulari utroque et poëta. Ideo ipsum non juvenes designasse qui se adjuvisse dicerentur, sed viros quorum operam et in bello et in otio et in negotio populus sit expertus.* The younger *Africanus* was now only 25 years of age: conf. a. 167. 3. But *Lælius* was older: conf. Cic. de Amicit. c. 4. and the testimonies to *Lælius* are so strong that we cannot easily reject them.

Death of *Terence*: Sueton. in Vita: *Post editas comædias nondum quintum atque trigesimum egressus annum—egressus urbem est, nec amplius rediit. De morte ejus Volcatius tradit,*

Sed ut Afer sex populo dedit comædias,
Iter hinc in Asiam fecit: navem cum semel
Conscendit, visus nunquam est, sic vita vacat.

Q. Cosconius redeuntem e Græcia periisse in mari dicit cum CVIII fabulis conversis e Menandro. Cæteri mortuum esse in Arcadiæ Stymphalo sive Leucadia tradunt, Cn. Cornelio Dolabella M. Fulvio Nobiliore coss. Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. places the death of Terence one year lower: Olymp. 155. 3 Publius Terentius Carthaginiensis comædiarum scriptor ob ingenium et formam libertate donatus in Arcadia moritur; qui primam An-

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
158	596. <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus C. Popillius Lænas</i> II Cassiod. Nor. Fast. Capitolin. Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 6. <i>Λεπίδου καὶ Λενάτου</i> Chron. Al.	..... <i>Nobilior pro cos. d. bus Veleatibus a. DXCV</i> [596 Varr.] <i>XII K. Sept. Fast. Capitolin.</i>
157	597. <i>Sex. Julius Cæsar L. Aurelius Orestes</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Nor. Chron. Alex. <i>septem annis ante bellum Punicum tertium</i> Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 3. <i>De Julio</i> Polyb. XXXII. 20.	<i>Ariarathes</i> comes to Rome: Polyb. XXXII. 20 ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἀριαράθης παρεγένετο εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἔτι θερείας οὔσης [the summer of B. C. 158]. τότε δὲ, παρειληφόντων τὰς ἀρχὰς τῶν περὶ τὸν Σέξτον Ἰούλιον [March B. C. 157], ἐγένετο περὶ τὰς κατ' ἰδίαν ἐντεύξεις.—παρήσαν δὲ καὶ παρὰ Δημητρίου πρέσβεις.—ἀπεστάλκει δὲ καὶ Ὀροφέρνης πρεσβευτὰς κ. τ. λ. Liv. Epit. 47 <i>Ariarathes Cappadociæ rex, consilio Demetrii regis Syriæ et viribus pulsus regno, a senatu restitutus est. Attalus II</i> king of Pergamus assisted in his restoration: see App. <i>Kings of Pergamus</i> . Polybius fragm. Vatic. p. 440 notices τὸν ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας ἀπόπλουν καὶ τὴν ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα κάθοδον τοῦ Ἀριαράθου. For the restoration of <i>Ariarathes</i> , and his reign, at first jointly with <i>Holophernes</i> and afterwards alone, see App. <i>Kings of Cappadocia</i> .
156	Ol. 156 U. C. Varr. 598. <i>L. Cornelius Lentulus Lupus C. Marcius Figulus</i> II Cassiod. Nor. Cic. Brut. c. 20 Fast. Capitolin. Obseq. c. 75. <i>Λεντούλου καὶ Πιργούλου</i> Chron. Alex.	Livii Epit. 47 <i>C. Marcius consul adversus Dalmatas parum prospere primum, postea feliciter pugnavit.</i> For <i>Marcius</i> in Illyricum see Polyb. XXXII. 24.

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>disciple <i>Alexander Polyhistor</i> was at Rome in the time of <i>Sulla</i>: conf. a. 83. Suidas agrees in the time at which <i>Crates</i> lived: Κράτης Τιμοκράτους Μαλλώτης, φιλόσοφος στωϊκός· ὃς ἐπεκλήθη Ὀμηρικὸς καὶ κριτικός [Κράτης ὁ κριτικός Athen. XI p. 490 e]—σύγχρονος Ἀριστάρχου τοῦ γραμματικοῦ ἐπὶ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλομήτορος. He taught <i>Panaetius</i>: Strabo XIV p. 676 Μαλλός—ἐντεῦθεν ἦν Κράτης ὁ γραμματικός· οὗ φησὶ γενέσθαι μαθητὴς Παναίτιος. <i>Crates</i> and his patron <i>Attalus</i> are mentioned by Plutarch. Mor. p. 1095 D. He is joined with <i>Aristophanes</i> and <i>Aristarchus</i> by Sext. Empir. Math. I. 44 ἡ ἐντελής γραμματικὴ καὶ τοῖς περὶ Κράτητα τὸν Μαλλώτην Ἀριστοφάνην τε καὶ Ἀρίσταρχον ἐκπονηθεῖσα.</p> <p><i>Hipparchus</i> observed the autumnal equinox in the 20th year of the third <i>Calippic</i> period, on the first day τῶν ἐπαγομένων, the 361st day of N. E. 589 = Sept. 27 B. C. 159. conf. a. 162.</p>	<p><i>driam, antequam ædilibus venderet, Cæcilio multum se miranti legit.</i></p>
<p><i>Aristarchus</i> is placed here by Eusebius: <i>Olymp.</i> 155. 3 <i>Aristarchus grammaticus innotescebat</i>. Suidas and Chron. Alex. place him in Ol. 156. conf. a. 156.</p> <p><i>Hipparchus</i> observed again the autumnal equinox in the 21st year of the third <i>Calippic</i> period = Sept. 27 B. C. 158. conf. a. 159.</p>	
<p><i>Aristarchus</i> flourished: Suid. Ἀρίσταρχος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς θέσει τῇ δὲ φύσει Σαμοθρᾶξ, πατὴρ Ἀριστάρχου· γέγονε δὲ κατὰ τὴν ρνς' ὀλυμπιάδα, ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλομήτορος· οὗ καὶ τὸν υἱὸν ἐπαίδευσεν. λέγεται δὲ γράψαι ὑπὲρ ὧ' βιβλία ὑπομνημάτων μόνων. μαθητὴς δὲ γέγονεν Ἀριστοφάνους τοῦ γραμματικοῦ [conf. a. 275], καὶ Κράτητι τῷ γραμματικῷ Περγαμηνῷ πλείστα διημιλλήσατο ἐν Περγάμῃ. μαθηταὶ δὲ αὐτοῦ γραμματικοὶ περὶ τοὺς μ' ἐγένοντο. τελευτᾷ δὲ ἐν Κύπρῳ ἑαυτὸν ὑπεξαγαγὼν ἐνδεία τροφῆς, νόσῳ τῇ ὕδρωπι ληφθεὶς· ἔτη δὲ αὐτοῦ τῆς ζωῆς</p>	

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
155	<p>599. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica II M. Claudius Marcellus II</i> Cassiodor. Cic. Acad. IV. 45 Fast. Capitolin. <i>Νασίκου καὶ Μαρκέλλου</i> Chron. Alex. <i>Nasica et Marcello II</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Livii Epit. 47 <i>Eandem gentem (Dalmatas) Cornelius Nasica consul domuit.</i> <i>us Marcellus II cos. II de us et an. DXCVIII</i> [599 Varr.] ... Fast. Capitolin. The Athenians, who, after the war with <i>Perseus</i>, had plundered the Oropians, and had been fined 500 talents, obtain a remission of their fine: Cic. Acad. IV. 45 <i>Legi apud Clitomachum, cum Carneades et Stoicus Diogenes ad senatum in Capitolio starent, A. Albinum, qui tum P. Scipione et M. Marcello coss. prætor esset, eum qui cum avo tuo, Luculle, consul fuit</i> [conf. a. 151. 1], <i>doctum sane hominem, ut indicat ipsius historia scripta Græce</i> [conf. a. 151. 4], <i>jocantem dixisse Carneadi &c.</i> Gellius VII. 14, 8 <i>Tribus philosophis, quos Athenienses Romam ad senatum populumque Romanum legaverant, impetratum uti mulctam remitterent quam fecerant iis propter Oropi castationem. Ea mulcta fuerat talentum fere quingentum. Erant isti philosophi Carneades ex Academia, Diogenes Stoicus, Critolaus Peripateticus.</i> Conf. Gell. XVII. 21, 48 Macrob. Saturn. I. 5 Cic. de Orat. II. 37 Ep. Att. XII. 23 Tusc. IV. 3 Plin. H. N. VII. 30 Ælian. V. H. III. 17 Themistium Or. 34 c. 28. Plutarch. Cat. Maj. c. 22 ἤδη δὲ αὐτοῦ γέροντος [<i>Cato</i>] γεγονότος πρέσβεις Ἀθήνηθεν ἦλθον εἰς Ῥώμην, οἱ περὶ Καρνεάδην τὸν Ἀκαδημαϊκὸν καὶ Διογένη τὸν Στωϊκὸν φιλόσοφον, καταδίκην τινα παραιτησόμενοι τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἣν ἐρήμην ὤφλον, Ὠρωπίων μὲν διωξάντων Σικωνίων δὲ καταψηφισαμένων, τίμημα πεντακοσίων ταλάντων ἔχουσιν. See for the facts Pausanias VII. 11. An embassy is sent to Rome in behalf of the Achæan exiles: Polyb. XXXIII. 1 <i>παρεγένοντο παρὰ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν πρέσβεις εἰς Ῥώμην ὑπὲρ τῶν κατεχομένων.</i>—ὧν ποιησαμένων λόγους ἐν τῇ συγκλήτῳ καὶ τοῦ διαβουλίου προτεθέντος, παρ' ὀλίγον ἦλθον ἀπολύσαι τοὺς κατηγιαμένους οἱ τοῦ συνεδρίου. τὴν δὲ αἰτίαν ἔσχε τοῦ μὴ συντελεσθῆναι τὴν ἀπόλυσιν Ἀῦλος Ποστούμιος στρατηγὸς ὧν ἐξαπέλεκτος [sc. in B. C. 155], καὶ βραβεύων τὸ διαβούλιον. while it was still winter: <i>ἔτι κατὰ χειμῶνα</i> Polyb. Ibid. Therefore in the beginning of B. C. 155, soon after the Ides of March, when the prætorship of <i>Albinus</i> commenced. Another embassy is sent upon the return of these ambassadors: Polyb. XXXIII. 2. 13.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

οβ'. Chron. Alex. p. 256 *Olymp.* 155. 2 Πτολεμ. Φιλομητ. κγ'. ὑπ. Νασικοῦ καὶ Μαρκέλλου. Ἀρίσταρχος γραμματικὸς ἤκμαζεν. This date, when rectified (see Introd. p. vi), agrees with Suidas: these were consuls B. C. 155 Ol. 156. 2 in the 26th year of *Philometor*.

The successor of *Aristarchus* was *Ammonius*: Schol. Hom. Il. X. 397 εἴ τι χρὴ πιστεύειν Ἀμμωνίῳ τῷ διαδεξαμένῳ τὴν σχολὴν, ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ μὴ γεγενῆσθαι πλείονας ἐκδόσεις τῆς Ἀρισταρχείου διορθώσεως [of the *Iliad*] τοῦτο φάσκοντι.—ταῦτα δ' ἄδυνος. Suidas: Ἀμμώνιος Ἀμμωνίου Ἀλεξανδρεὺς Ἀλεξάνδρου [sc. *Alexand. Polyhist.*] γνώριμος, ὃς καὶ διεδέξατο τὴν σχολὴν Ἀριστάρχου, πρὸ τοῦ μοναρχῆσαι τὸν Αὔγουστον. Hence Ἀμμώνιος ὁ Ἀριστάρχιος Schol. Hom. Il. X. 398.

Diogenes Critolaüs and *Carneades* are ambassadors to Rome: see col. 2.

Diogenes Babylonius (Στωϊκὸς, γένος Σελευκεὺς, καλούμενος δὲ Βαβυλώνιος διὰ τὴν γειτονίαν Laërt. VI. 81. conf. Strab. XVI p. 744) studied under *Chrysippus*, and taught *Antipater*: Cic. Div. I. 3 *Acerrimo vir ingenio Chrysippus, qui totam de divinatione duobus libris explicavit sententiam,—quem subsequens unum librum Babylonius Diogenes edidit, ejus auditor: duo Antipater.* Idem de Offic. III. 12 *In hujusmodi causis aliud Diogeni Babylonio videri solet, magno et gravi Stoico, aliud Antipatro discipulo ejus, homini acutissimo.* He lived 88 years: Lucian Macrob. c. 20 Διογένης ὁ Σελευκεὺς ἀπὸ Τύριος, Στωϊκὸς φιλόσοφος, ὀκτὼ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα. That he lived to old age is attested by Cato apud Cic. Senect. c. 7 referring to the embassy of this year. *Diogenes* was heard by *Lælius* (who was consul in B. C. 140): Cic. Fin. II. 8 *Ille qui Diogenem Stoicum adolescens, post autem Panætium audierat, Lælius.* Διογένης ὁ Βαβυλώνιος ἐν τοῖς περὶ εὐγενείας is quoted Athen. IV p. 168 e. Διογένης ὁ Βαβυλ. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τῶν νόμων Athen. XII p. 526 d. Διογένης ἐν τῇ Ἠθικῇ Epictet. Diss. II. 19, 14. He defends an argument of *Zeno* apud Sext. Empir. Phys. I. 134. He seems to be quoted on the Stoical philosophy by Stob. Ecl. Phys. II. 7 p. 114 Heeren. The immediate predecessor of *Diogenes* was *Zeno Tarsensis*: conf. a. 207. *Critolaüs* had now presided many years in his school, and was probably in advanced age, since his predecessor *Aristo* began to teach 71 years before this date: conf. a. 226. For *Carneades* conf. ann. 213. 129.

4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
154	600. <i>Q. Opimius L. Postumius Albinus</i> Cassiod. Noris. Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 76 Fast. Capitol. De <i>Albino</i> Val. Max. VI. 3, 8. <i>L. Postumius Albin.</i> in <i>m. m. e. in e. l. f. e. M' Acilius Glabrio</i> Fast. Capitol. conf. Obseq. c. 76.	<i>Opimius</i> is sent against the <i>Oxybii</i> : Polyb. XXXIII. 5 ἐξέπεμψεν ἢ σύγκλητος τὸν Ὀπίμιον ἐπὶ τὸν τῶν Ὀξυβίων πόλεμον. Ibid. c. 7 ἢ σύγκλητος πυθομένη τὰ γεγονότα παραχρήμα τὸν ἕνα τῶν ὑπάτων Κοῖντον Ὀπίμιον ἐξαπέστειλε μετὰ δυνάμεως, πολεμήσονται τοῖς Ὀξυβίοις καὶ Δεκίταις. His success is described by Polybius XXXIII. 8. conf. Liv. Epit. 47.
153	601. <i>Q. Fulvius Nobilior T. Annius Luscus</i> Cass. Fast. Capit. Cic. Brut. c. 20. Νοβιλίῳ καὶ Λαύσῳ Chron. Alex. <i>Nobiliore et Fuso</i> Noris.	Cassiodorus: <i>Hi primi consules Kalendis Januariis magistratum ini- erunt, propter subitum Celtibericæ bellum.</i> Livii Epit. 47 (loco mutilo) <i>Mutandi comitia caussa fuit quod Hispani rebellabant.</i> The Celtiberian war is conducted unsuccessfully by <i>Nobilior</i> : Appian. Iber. c. 44—47.
152	Ol. 157 U. C. Varr. 602. <i>M. Claudius Marcellus III L. Valerius Flaccus</i> Cass. Obseq. c. 77 Fast. Capit. Μαρκέλλου τὸ β' καὶ Φλάκκου Chron. Al. <i>Marcello II et Flacco</i> Noris. <i>L. Valerius</i> in <i>m. m. e.</i> Fast. Capitol. De <i>Marcello</i> Liv. Ep. 48 Eutrop. IV. 9 Appian. Ib. 48 Cic. in <i>Pison</i> . 19.	<i>Marcellus</i> has the conduct of the war in Spain: Appian. Iber. c. 48 τοῦ δ' ἐπιόντος ἔτους Νοβελίῳ μὲν ἐπὶ τὴν στρατηγίαν ἀφικνεῖται διάδοχος Κλαύδιος Μάρκελλος. Polyb. XXXV. 2 οἱ Κελτίβηρες ἀνοχὰς ποιησάμενοι πρὸς Μάρκον Κλαύδιον τὸν στρατηγὸν τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐξαπέστειλαν τὰς πρεσβείας εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην. οὗτοι μὲν τὴν ἡσυχίαν ἤγον καταδοκούντες τὴν ἀπόφασιν τῆς συγκλήτου· Μάρκος δὲ, στρατεύσας εἰς τοὺς Λυσιτανὸς καὶ τὴν Νερκόβρικα πόλιν κατὰ κράτος ἔλων, ἐν Κορδυβᾷ τὴν παραχειμασίαν ἐποιεῖτο. The winter of B. C. 152.
96 151	603. <i>L. Licinius Lucullus A. Postumius Albinus</i> Fast. Capitol. Oros. IV. 21 Cassiod. Nor. Polyb. XXXV. 3 Liv. Ep. 48 Cic. Acad. IV. 45 Brut. c. 21 Gell. XI. 8 Macrob. Sat. Proem. lib. I Chron. Alex. De <i>Lucullo</i> Appian. Iber. c. 49 Val. Max. II.	The Celtiberian war is unpopular at Rome: Polyb. XXXV. 3. 4 ἤδη ἔτυχον ὑπατοὶ καθεστάμενοι καὶ τὰς ἀρχὰς παρειληφότες Αὔλος Ποστούμιος καὶ Λεύκιος Λικίνιος Λεύκολλος· ἔπειτα περὶ τὰς παρασκευὰς ἐγίνοντο φιλοτίμως—ὅσῳ δὲ φιλοτιμότερον ἢ σύγκλητος διέκειτο πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον τοσούτω σφίσι τὰ πράγματα ἀπέβαινε παραδοξότερα. τοῦ μὲν γὰρ Κοῖντου [<i>Q. Fulvius Nobilior</i>] τοῦ τὸν πρότερον ἐνιαυτὸν στρατηγήσαντος ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ [the year before <i>Marcellus</i>] καὶ τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ στρατευσαμένων ἡγγελκότων εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην—τὴν ἀνδρείαν τῶν Κελτιβήρων, τοῦ δὲ Μαρκέλλου προφανῶς ἀποδειλιῶντος τὸν πόλεμον, ἐνέπεσέ τις πτοία τοῖς νέοις παράλογος.—τέλος δὲ καὶ τῆς συγκλήτου καὶ τῶν ἀρχόντων ἐν ἀμηχανίαις ὄντων,—Πόπλιος Κορνήλιος Ἀφρικανὸς, νεὸς μὲν ὢν [æt. 34. conf. a.

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<p><i>Callistratus</i> the disciple of <i>Aristophanes</i>: Schol. <i>Aristoph.</i> <i>Thesm.</i> 924 ἀνάξιος δὲ ἂν εἴη Καλλίστρατος πιστεύεσθαι ὥς ἂν περὶ διδασκάλου τοῦ Ἀριστοφάνους λέγων. Contemporary with <i>Aristarchus</i>: <i>Athen.</i> I p. 21 c Καλλίστρατος ὁ Ἀριστοφάνειος Ἀρίσταρχον ἐν συγγράμματι κακῶς εἴρηκεν ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ εὐρύθμως ἀπέχεσθαι. And <i>Moschus</i>: <i>Suidas</i>: Μόσχος Συρακούσιος, γραμματικὸς, Ἀριστάρχου γνώριμος· οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ δεύτερος ποιητὴς μετὰ Θεόκριτον τὸν τῶν Βουκολικῶν δραμάτων ποιητήν.</p>	<p><i>Pacuvius</i> flourished: <i>Hieron.</i> in <i>Euseb. Chron. Olymp.</i> 156. 3 <i>Pacuvius Brundusinus tragædiarum scriptor clarus habetur: vixitque Romæ quoad picturam exercuit ac fabulas vendidit. Deinde Tarentum transgressus, prope nonagenarius diem obiit.</i> He was 50 years older than <i>Attius</i>: <i>Cic. Brut.</i> c. 64 <i>Attius iisdem ædilibus ait se et Pacuvium docuisse fabulam, cum ille octoginta ipse triginta annos natus esset.</i> Hence <i>Gellius XVII.</i> 21, 49 <i>Pacuvio jam sene Attius.</i> As <i>Attius</i> was born B. C. 170, conf. an. 139. the birth of <i>Pacuvius</i> may be placed at B. C. 219, 50 years current before the birth of <i>Attius</i>: which will fix their exhibition, <i>iisdem ædilibus</i>, to B. C. 140. <i>Pacuvius</i> is now therefore about 65 years of age. The nephew of <i>Ennius</i>: <i>Plin. H. N. XXXV.</i> 4 <i>Celebrata est—Pacuvii poetæ pictura. Ennii sorore genitus hic fuit, clarioremque eam artem Romæ fecit gloria scenæ.</i> <i>Attius</i> is mentioned by <i>Pliny H. N. XXXIV.</i> 5.</p>
	<p><i>Cato causam dixit et ipse pro se oravit</i>, four years before the trial of <i>Galba</i>: conf. a. 149. According to <i>Livy</i>, <i>Plutarch</i>, and <i>Val. Max.</i> he was now in his 86th year; but according to the juster computation of <i>Cicero</i> he would be 81. conf. ann. 234. 217. 149.</p>
<p><i>Polybius</i> returns with the other Achæan exiles into Greece: conf. an. 151. 2. 149. 3.</p>	<p><i>Albinus</i> the consul was a writer of history: <i>Gellius XI.</i> 8 <i>Juste venusteque admodum reprehendisse dicitur A. Albinum M. Cato. Albinus qui cum L. Lucullo consul fuit [see col. 1] res Romanas oratione Græca scriptitavit. In ejus historiæ principio scriptum est ad hanc sententiam: Neminem succensere sibi convenire &c.</i> Cf. <i>Macrob. Saturn. Procem. lib. I</i> <i>Plutarch. Cat. Maj. c. 12.</i> <i>Cicero Brut. c. 21 A. Albinus, is qui Græce scripsit historiam, qui consul cum Lucullo fuit, et litteratus et disertus fuit.</i> That <i>Albinus</i> also wrote in Latin</p>

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	10, 4 V. 2, 4 extern.	<p>167. 3.] δοκῶν δὲ σύμβουλος γεγονέναι τοῦ πολέμου, ἀναστὰς εἶπεν εἴτε χιλιάρχον εἴτε πρεσβευτὴν πέμπειν αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν Ἰβηρίαν μετὰ τῶν ὑπάτων ἐξείναι. Liv. Ep. 48 <i>L. Licinius Lucullus A. Postumius Albinus consules, quum delectum severe agerent,—a tribunis plebis—in carcerem conjecti sunt. Quum—ne ii quidem invenirentur qui aut tribunatum exciperent aut legati ire vellent, P. Cornelius Æmilianus processit, et excepturum se militiæ genus quodcunque imperatum esset professus est.—L. Lucullus consul, qui M. Claudio Marcello successerat,—Vaccæos et Cantabros et alias adhuc incognitas nationes in Hispania subegit.</i> Appian Iber. c. 51—55 notices the cruelty avarice and perfidy of <i>Lucullus</i> in his war with a Celtiberian tribe, which he conducted ill. <i>Galba</i> the prætor is defeated by the Lusitanians: Liv. Ep. 48 <i>Ser. Sulpicius Galba prætor male adversus Lusitanos pugnavit.</i> Oros. IV. 21 <i>Ser. Galba prætor a Lusitanis magno prælio victus est.</i> He wintered in Lusitania at the same time that <i>Lucullus</i> wintered in Turdetania: Appian. Iber. c. 58 Σερούϊος Γάλβας ὁ Ἀτιλίου διάδοχος—μετὰ τῶν ἀμφ' αὐτὸν ἱππέων κατέφυγεν ἐς Καρμένην πόλιν· ἔνθα τοὺς διαφυγόντας ἀνελάμβανε, καὶ συμμάχους ἀθροίσας ἐς δισμυρίους διήλθεν ἐς Κουνέους καὶ παρεχείμαζεν ἐν Κομιστόργει. Λούκολλος δὲ, ὁ τοῖς Οὐακκαίοις ἀνευ ψηφίσματος πολεμήσας, ἐν Τυρδιτανίᾳ τότε χειμάζων, κ. τ. λ.</p> <p>Return of the Achæan exiles: Pausan. VII. 10 ἐπτακαίδεκάτῳ δὲ ὕστερον ἔτει [conf. a. 167] τριακοσίους ἢ καὶ ἐλάσσονας, οἱ μόνοι περὶ Ἰταλίαν Ἀχαιῶν ἔτι ἐλείποντο, ἀφίαισιν. Plutarch. Cat. Maj. c. 9 ὑπὲρ δὲ τῶν ἐξ Ἀχαΐας φυγάδων ἐντευχθεῖς διὰ Πολύβιον ὑπὸ Σκιπίωνος—ἀναστὰς ὁ Κάτων, ὥσπερ οὐκ ἔχοντες, εἶπεν, ὃ πράττωμεν, κ. τ. λ. Polyb. III. 5 ἀποκατέστησαν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τοὺς Ἕλληνας εἰς τὴν οἰκέλαν, τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ Περσικοῦ πολέμου κατατιαθέντας, ἀπολύσαντες τῆς ἐπενεχθείσης αὐτοῖς διαβολῆς.</p>
150	<p>604. <i>T. Quinctius Flamininus M. Acilius Balbus</i> Cassiod. Noris. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Cic. Senect. c. 5 Ep. Att. XII. 5 Plin. H. N. VII. 36.</p>	<p><i>Galba</i>, after his winter quarters [conf. a. 151], treacherously destroys the Lusitanians: Appian. Iber. c. 59. 60. Orosius IV. 21 <i>In Hispania Ser. Galba prætor Lusitanos citra Tagum flumen habitantes, cum voluntarios in deditionem recepisset, per scelus interfecit; simulans enim de commodis eorum se acturum fore, circumpositis militibus cunctos inermes incautosque prostravit.</i> Conf. Val. Max. IX. 6, 2. Among the few who escaped was <i>Viriathus</i>: Appian. Iber. c. 60 ὀλίγοι δ' αὐτῶν διέφυγον· ὧν ἦν Οὐρίαθος, ὃς μετ' οὐ πολὺ ἠγήσατο Λυσιτανῶν, καὶ ἔκτεινε πολλοὺς Ῥωμαίων, καὶ ἔργα μέγιστα ἐπεδείξατο. Conf. c. 61. For these acts <i>Galba</i> was prosecuted: Val. Max. VIII. 1, 2 <i>A Libone trib. plebis</i> [i. e. <i>L. Scribonio Libone</i>: conf. Liv. Ep. 49 Cic. de Or. I. 53 II. 65] <i>Ser. Galba pro rostris vehementer increparetur, quod Lusitanorum magnam manum, interposita fide, prætor in Hispania interemisset, actionique tribunicie M. Cato, ultimæ senectutis, oratione sua, quam in Origines retulit</i> [conf. Gell. XIII. 24, 15 Cic. Brut. c. 23 de Or. I. 53], <i>subscriberet.</i> Conf. a. 149. 4. <i>Galba</i> was acquitted: Cic. pro Muren. c. 28 Brut. c. 23 Val. Max. I. c. Quintil. Inst. II. 15, 8.</p> <p><i>Menalcidas</i> Achæan prætor: Pausan. VII. 11, 3 Μεναλκίδᾳ Λακεδαιμονίῳ μὲν γένος στρατηγοῦντι δὲ ἐν τῷ τότε Ἀχαιῶν. The year of <i>Menalcidas</i> is determined by the stations of his successors. The Athenians through <i>Menalcidas</i> are in difficulties again with respect to Oropus: Pausan. VII. 11 Σικυνῶνιοι μὲν οὖν οὐκ ἀφικομένοις ἐς καιρὸν τῆς κρίσεως Ἀθηναῖοις ζημίαν πεντακόσια τάλαντα ἐπιβάλλουσι· Ῥωμαίων</p>

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	<p>appears from Macrob. II. 16 <i>Postumius Albinus Annali primo de Bruto</i>: "<i>Ea causa sese stultum brutumque faciebat: grossulos ex melle edebat.</i>" For his prætorship conf. a. 155. 2.</p>
	<p><i>Cato</i> æt. 84, according to Cicero Senect. c. 5 <i>Hi consules T. Flaminius et M' Acilius</i>. c. 10 <i>quartum annum ago et octogesimum</i>. He brought down his <i>Origines</i> to this period: Nepos Vit. Caton. c. 3 <i>Senex scribere historias instituit, quarum sunt libri septem. Primus continet res gestas regum pop. Rom. Secundus et tertius, unde quæque civitas orta sit Italica; ob quam rem omnes ORIGINES videtur appellasse. In quarto autem bellum Pænicum primum; in quinto secundum. Atque hæc omnia capitulatim sunt dicta. Reliquaque bella pari modo persecutus est usque ad præturam Ser. Galbæ qui diripuit Lusitanos</i> [conf. an. 151. 2. 150. 2]. <i>Atque horum bellorum duces non nominavit, sed sine nominibus res notavit. In iisdem exposuit quæ in Italia Hispanisque viderentur admiranda. In quibus multa industria et diligentia comparet, multa doctrina.</i> For the acts of <i>Galba</i> in Lusitania see col. 2. For his prosecution see 149.4. <i>Galba</i> destroyed the Lusitanians in the beginning of this year, after his prætorship was expired; since a winter intervened: Appian. Iber. c. 58. He was prosecuted in B. C. 149, a little before the death of <i>Cato</i>.</p>

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		<p>δὲ ἡ βουλὴ δεηθεῖσιν Ἀθηναίοις ἀφίησι [conf. a. 155] πλὴν ταλάντων ἑκατὸν τὴν ἄλλην ζημίαν.—χρόνος τε δὴ οὐ πολλὸς ὁ μεταξὺ ἦνυστο, καὶ τῶν φρουρῶν ἀδικοῦσιν ἄνδρες Ὠρωπίους.—ἐνταῦθα οἱ Ὠρώπιοι Μεναλκίδα—στρατηγοῦντι ἐν τῷ τότε Ἀχαιῶν ὑπισχνοῦνται δέκα ταλάντων δόσιν ἣν σφισιν ἐπικουρεῖν Ἀχαιοὺς ἄγῃ.</p>
149	<p>605. <i>L. Marcius Censorinus M' Manilius</i> Casiod. Nor. Fast. Capitol. Cic. Brut. c. 15. 27 Ep. Att. XII. 5 Acad. IV. 32 Liv. Ep. 49 Appian. Punic. c. 75 Flor. II. 15 Eutrop. IV. 10 Zonar. IX p. 463 A Vell. I. 13 Oros. IV. 22 Chron. Al. post Romam conditam anno DCV Censorin. c. 17.</p> <p>De <i>Manilio</i> Diod. fragm. tom. X p. 52 Polyb. fragm. Vatican. p. 447 Plin. H. N. XXII. 6.</p>	<p>First year of the third Punic war: Appian. Punic. c. 75 στρατηγὸς τοὺς ὑπάτους αὐτίκα ἐξέπεμπον, ἐπὶ μὲν τοῦ περὶ Μάνιον Μανίλιον ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ στόλου Λεύκιον Μάρκιον Κηρσωρίνον· οἷς ἐν ἀπορρήτῳ λέλεκτο μὴ ἀνασχεῖν τοῦ πολέμου πρὶν Καρχηδόνα κατασκάψαι. Conf. Liv. Ep. 49 <i>Qui ubi in Africam transierunt, acceptis quos imperaverant CCC obsidibus</i> [Appian. Pun. c. 76. 77 Polyb. XXXVI. 2. 3 Diod. tom. X p. 51] <i>et armis omnibusque instrumentis bellicis</i> [Appian. c. 80 Polyb. XXXVI. 4 Diod. tom. X p. 52],—<i>tunc quum ex auctoritate Patrum juberent ut in alium locum, dum a mari decem millia passuum—remotum oppidum facerent</i> [conf. Appian. c. 81—90 Diod. p. 53], <i>indignitate rei ad bellandum Carthaginienses compulerunt. Obsideri obpugnarique caepa est Carthago ab L. Marcio M' Manilio coss.</i> Conf. Strab. XVII p. 833. According to Strabo Ibid. Carthage contained at this time 700,000 inhabitants: ὅτε γὰρ ἤρξαντο πολεμεῖν—πόλεις μὲν εἶχον τριακοσίας ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ ἀνθρώπων δ' ἐν τῇ πόλει μυριάδας ἐβδομήκοντα. The operations to the close of this year are described by Appian c. 97—109. Compare Liv. Ep. 49.</p> <p>The first law at Rome against extortion: Cic. Brut. c. 27 <i>L. Piso trib. plebis legem primus de pecuniis repetundis Censorino et Manilio coss. tulit.</i> Idem de Offic. II. 21 <i>Nondum centum et decem anni sunt</i> [in B. C. 44] <i>cum de pecuniis repetundis a L. Pisone lata est lex, nulla antea cum fuisset.</i> Idem II in Verr. III. 84 <i>L. Piso ille Frugi, qui legem de repetundis primus tulit.</i> Conf. Cic. Ibid. IV. 25. For <i>Piso</i> see col. 4. The laws <i>repetundarum</i> provided against public functionaries receiving or taking money in the execution of their office. The law of <i>Calpurnius</i> referred to functionaries in the provinces. By subsequent laws <i>repetundarum</i> the provisions were extended to functionaries at Rome, and to judges receiving bribes.</p> <p>Death of <i>Masinissa</i> æt. 90: Lucian. Macrob. c. 17. æt. 97: Eutrop. IV. 11. <i>major ætate nonaginta annis</i> Liv. Ep. 50. His 92nd year is mentioned in Liv. Epit. 48. ἐνενήκοντα ἐτῶν—ὃς ἐβασίλευσεν ἑτη πλείω τῶν ξ' [B. C. 210—149] Polyb. XXXVII. 3. Conf. Plutarch. Mor. p. 791 F Appian. Punic. c. 106 Diod. tom. X p. 66. <i>Masinissa</i> would therefore have been born B. C. 239. and yet in the present text of Livy XXIV. 49 he is called <i>septem et decem annos natus</i> in B. C. 213: a difference of nine years in the two accounts. We may therefore substitute in that passage <i>XXVII</i> for <i>XVII.</i> conf. Duker. ad loc.</p> <p><i>Dicæus</i> Achæan prætor: Pausan. VII. 12, 1 ἐγγόνει Μεναλκίδα καὶ ἀρχῆς διάδοχος τῆς Ἀχαιῶν ὁ Δίαιος.</p> <p>A <i>Pseudo-Philippus</i> appears in Macedonia; <i>Andriscus quidam</i>: Liv. Ep. 49. Porphyrius apud Euseb. Chron. I. 38 p. 178 <i>Post decimum nonum annum</i> [nineteen years after the defeat of <i>Perseus</i>], <i>qui fuit Ol. 157. 3, Andriscus quidam lepide se Persei filium dictitavit, adscito etiam Philippi nomine, unde et falsus Philippus vocatus est. Is ope Thracum fretus Macedonia dominatum occupavit tenuitque anno</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Polybius</i> is sent for by the consul <i>Manilius</i>: Polyb. fragm. Vatican. p. 447 προσπεσόντων εἰς τὴν Πελοπόννησον πραγμάτων τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς παρὰ τοῦ Μανιλίου διότι καλῶς ποιήσουσι Πολύβιον τὸν Μεγαλοπολίτην ἐκπέμψοντες μετὰ σπουδῆς εἰς Λιλυβαῖον, ὥς χρείας οὔσης αὐτοῦ δημοσίων ἕνεκεν πραγμάτων, ἔδοξε τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς ἐκπέμπειν ἀκολούθως τοῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ ὑπάτου γεγραμμένοις [<i>Polybius</i> therefore had returned home with the other exiles in B. C. 151: conf. a.]. ἡμεῖς δὲ, νομίζοντες ἑαυτοῖς καθήκειν κατὰ πολλοὺς τρόπους τὸ πειθαρχεῖν Ῥωμαίοις, πάντα τὰλλα πάρεργα θέσθαι [i. θέμενοι] τῆς θερείας ἀρχομένης ἐξεπλεύσαμεν ἀφικόμενοι δ' εἰς Κερκύραν, καὶ καταλαβόντες αὐθις γράμματα παρὰ τῶν ὑπάτων προσπεπτωκότα τοῖς Κερκυραίοις, ἐν οἷς διέταξαν ὅτι τοὺς ὁμήρους ἤδη παραδεδώκασιν αὐτοῖς οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι πάντες [f. πάντας] ἔτοιμοι δ' εἰσὶν αὐτοῖς πειθαρχεῖν, νομίσαντες δὲ λελύσθαι τὸν πόλεμον καὶ μηκέτι χρεῖαν ἡμῶν εἶναι μηδεμίαν ἀπεπλεύσαμεν εἰς τὴν Πελοπόννησον.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Cato</i>: Cic. Brut. c. 15 <i>L. Marcio M' Manilio</i> coss. mortuus est annis <i>LXXXIII</i> [leg. <i>LXXXVI</i>] <i>ipsis ante me consulem</i> [B. C. 63]. Plutarch. Cat. Maj. c. 27 ἐξεργάσασθαι λέγεται τὸν τρίτον καὶ τελευταῖον ὁ Κάτων ἐπὶ Καρχηδονίους πόλεμον. ἀρξαμένων δὲ πολεμεῖν ἐτελεύτησεν. Cic. Brut. c. 20 <i>annos quinque et octoginta natus excessit e vita, cum quidem eo ipso anno contra Ser. Galbam ad populum summa contentione dixisset</i>. According to Livy XXXIX. 40 he was now 90: <i>Sextum et octogesimum annum agens caussam dixerit, ipse pro se oraverit, scripseritque; nonagesimo anno Ser. Galbam ad populi adduxerit iudicium</i>. with whom Plutarch Cat. Maj. c. 15 agrees: λέγεται ὀλίγον ἀπολιπούσας τῶν πευτήκοντα φυγεῖν δίκας, μίαν δὲ τελευταίαν ἐξ ἔτη καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα γεγονώς.—τεσσάρων δ' ἄλλων ἐνιαυτῶν διελθόντων, Σεροντίου Γάλβα κατηγορήσεν ἐνενήκοντα γεγονώς ἔτη. And Valerius Maximus VIII. 7, 1 <i>Cato sextum et octogesimum annum agens—ab inimici capitali crimine accusatus suam causam egit</i>.—<i>Quinetiam in ipso diutissime actæ vitæ fine disertissimi oratoris Galbæ accusationi defensionem suam pro Hispania opposuit</i>. But the computation of <i>Cicero</i> better agrees with the account of <i>Cato</i> himself: conf. a. 217. Pliny H. N. XXIX. 1 agrees with <i>Cicero</i> in the age of <i>Cato</i>: <i>Cato DCV anno urbis nostræ obiit, LXXXV suo</i>.</p> <p><i>L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi</i>, the author of the law against extortion (see col. 2), was also a historian: Cic. Ep. ad Fam. IX. 22 <i>Piso ille Frugi in Annalibus suis</i>. Varro de L. L. V p. 149 <i>Piso in Annalibus scribit, Sabino bello, quod fuit Romulo et Tatío &c.</i> Idem Ibid. p. 165 <i>Scribit in Annalibus Piso &c.</i> <i>Piso</i> was consul B. C. 133, cf. a. 133. 1. and afterwards censor. Hence Dionys. Ant. II p. 317 Πείσω Λεύκιος ὁ τιμητικὸς ἱστορεῖ. Idem Ib. p. 319 Πείσω ὁ τιμητικὸς φησι. Censorin. c. 17 <i>Piso Censorius</i>. His style was unadorned: Cic. de Or. II. 12 <i>Græci sic initio scriptitarunt ut noster Cato, ut Pictor, ut Piso.—Qualis apud Græcos Pherecydes, Hellanicus, Acusilaus fuit, aliique permulti, talis noster Cato et Pictor et Piso; qui neque tenent quibus rebus ornatur oratio,—et dum intelligatur quid dicant unam dicendi laudem putant esse brevitatem</i>. Idem Brut. c. 27 <i>Ipse etiam Piso—</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>uno.</i> The same numbers are in the Greek fragments of Scaliger. Eusebius in the Tables lib. II p. 358 erroneously places <i>Andriscus</i> at Olymp. 158. 3.</p>
148	<p>Ol. 158 U. C. Varr. 606. <i>Sp. Postumius Albinus Magnus L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsoninus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Obseq. c. 78. Ἀλβίνου τὸ β' καὶ Πίσωνος Chron. Al. <i>Magno et Cæsoniano</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Pisone</i> Appian. Punic. c. 110 Zonar. IX p. 467 A Diod. tom. X p. 65.</p>	<p>Appianus Punic. c. 110 ἦκε δὲ Καλπούρνιος Πίσων ὁ ὕπατος ἅμα ἦρι, καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ Λεύκιος Μαγκίνος ἐπὶ τὴν ναυμαχίαν.—ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν τὸ θέρος ὅλον ἐφεδρεύων οὐκ ἦννευ—καὶ ἄπρακτος ἐς Ἰτύκην ἐπανελθὼν ἐχείμαζεν. Conf. Diod. tom. X p. 65.</p> <p><i>Damocritus</i> Achæan prætor: Pausan. VII. 13, 1 Δαμοκρίτου στρατηγεῖν—ἡρημένον· περὶ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τοῦτον ἀφίκετο ἐς Μακεδονίαν στρατιά τε Ῥωμαίων καὶ ἡγεμὼν ἐπ' αὐτῇ Μέτελλος. Livii Epit. 50 <i>Pseudo-Philippus in Macedonia, cæso cum exercitu P. Juventio prætor</i> [conf. Oros. IV. 22], a <i>Q. Cæcilio victus captusque est, et recepta Macedonia.</i> Conf. Eutrop. IV. 13 Zonar. IX p. 466. Porphyrius apud Euseb. I. 38 p. 178 <i>Tum demum Romani spreto Macedones qui Philippo studuissent stipendiarios eos fecerunt Olymp. 157. 4. Itaque post Alexandrum regni quidem Macedonici, usque ad tempus quo id tributo subjectum est,—ab Ol. 114. 2 ad Ol. 157. 4 numerantur omnino Olympiades XLIII cum duobus annis; summa autem annorum est 174 [B. C. 32$\frac{3}{4}$—14$\frac{9}{8}$].</i> According to these numbers (with which the Greek fragments agree) the year of <i>Andriscus</i> [conf. a. 149] terminated before midsummer B. C. 148. Obsequens c. 78 concurs: <i>Sp. Postumio L. Pisone coss. Pseudo-Philippus devictus.</i> It appears from Pausanias that the successes of <i>Metellus</i> were obtained partly in this and partly in the following year.</p>
147	<p>607. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Æmilianus C. Livius Drusus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Obseq. c. 79 Cassiodor. Chron. Alex. <i>Emiliano et Bruto</i> Nor. De <i>Scipione</i> Appian. Pun. c. 112 Liv. Ep. 50 Diod. tom. X p. 64 Zonar. IX p. 467 A Val. Max. VIII. 15, 4.</p>	<p>Livii Ep. 51 <i>Carthago, in circuitu millia viginti tria passuum patens, magno labore obsessa ac per partes capta est; primum a Mancino legato, deinde a Scipione consule.</i> The operations of this campaign are described by Appian Pun. c. 113—125. Idem c. 125. 126 καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐς ταῦτα ἀναλώθη. χειμῶνος δ' ἀρχομένου τὴν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ τῶν Καρχηδονίων δύναμιν τε καὶ συμμάχους ὁ Σκιπίων ἔγνω προκαθελεῖν.</p> <p><i>Dicæus</i> Achæan prætor: Pausan. VII. 13, 4 Δίαιος δὲ Ἀχαιῶν μετὰ Δαμόκριτον στρατηγεῖν ἡρημένος.</p>
146	<p>608. <i>Cn. Cornelius Lentulus L. Mummius</i> Cassiod. Noris. Fast. Capit. Censorin. c. 17 Vell. I. 12 Cic. Ep. Att. XIII. 33 Oros. IV. 23 V. 3.</p>	<p>Appian. Punic. c. 127 ἀρχομένου δ' ἔαρος, ὁ μὲν Σκιπίων ἐπεχειρεῖ τῇ τε Βύρσῃ κ.τ.λ. For the attack and capture of the <i>Byrsa</i> see Appian. c. 128—130. <i>Hasdrubal</i> surrenders himself: Appian. c. 131 Oros. IV. 23. conf. Polyb. XXXIX. 1. 2. Livii Epit. 51 <i>Ultimo urbis ex-cidio quum se Hasdrubal Scipioni deditisset.</i></p> <p><i>Critolaüs</i> Achæan prætor: Pausan. VII. 14, 2 Διαίῳ ἐξήκοντος τοῦ</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Heracles Lembus</i>, who is placed by Suidas in the reign of the sixth <i>Ptolemy</i> [conf. a. 205], must be referred to the end of the reign of <i>Philometor</i>, because <i>Satyrus</i>, whose work he abridged, also flourished in the same reign: conf. a. 160. For his epitome of <i>Sotion</i> conf. a. 205. His History is also quoted by Athenæus VIII p. 333 a 'Ἡρακλείδης ὁ Λέμβος ἐν τῇ εἰκοστῇ πρώτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν. Idem XIII p. 578 b 'Ἡρ. ὁ Λέμβος ἐν τῇ ἑκτῇ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν. de <i>Antigono et Demetrio Poliorcete</i>. Idem III p. 98 e 'Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Κασσάνδρου τοῦ Μακεδονίας βασιλεύσαντος ἀδελφός.—ἱστορεῖ περὶ αὐτοῦ 'Ἡρ. ὁ Λέμβος ἐν τῇ τριακοστῇ ἑβδόμῃ τῶν ἱστ. Idem XIII p. 566 a 'Ἡρ. ὁ Λέμβος ἱστορεῖ κ. τ. λ. which may be referred to the same work. He is thus described by Laërtius V. 94 'Ἡρακλείδης—Καλατιανὸς ἢ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, γεγραφὼς τὴν διαδοχὴν ἐν ἑξ βιβλίοις, καὶ Λεμβεντικὸν λόγον, ὃθεν καὶ Λέμβος ἐκαλεῖτο. Three works therefore are mentioned: 1 <i>Λεμβεντικὸς λόγος</i>. 2 <i>ἱστορίαι</i>. 3 <i>διαδοχαὶ τῶν φιλοσόφων</i>, or the <i>epitomæ</i> of the works of <i>Sotion</i> and <i>Satyrus</i>. This last work is quoted though not named by Laërt. VIII. 44 'Ἡρ. ὁ τοῦ Σαραπίωνος, de <i>Pythagora</i>. VIII. 58 'Ἡρ. ὁ τοῦ Σαρ. ἑτέρου φησὶν εἶναι τὰς τραγῳδίας de <i>Empedocle</i>.</p>	<p><i>orationes reliquit quæ jam evanuerunt, et annales sane exiliter scriptos</i>. Gellius XI. 14 <i>Simplicissima suavitate et rei et orationis L. Piso Frugi usus est in primo Annali, cum de Romuli regis vita atque victu scriberet, &c. L. Piso primo Annalium</i> is quoted de <i>Tullo Hostilio</i> by Plin. H. N. XXVIII. 2.</p> <p>[<i>Lucilius poeta nascitur</i>: Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 158. 1. His death is placed at B. C. 103: Idem Ib. Ol. 169. 2 <i>C. Lucilius Satirarum scriptor Neapoli moritur ac publico funere effertur anno ætatis XLVI</i>. The numbers correspond. Ol. 169. 2 is the 46th year current from Ol. 158. 1. But the expression of Horace Sat. II. 1, 34, by whom <i>Lucilius</i> is called <i>senex</i>, implies that he lived a longer term than 46 years. He was still a young man in B. C. 129. conf. a. But it appears from the expressions of <i>Crassus</i> apud Cic. de Oratore I. 16. II. 6 that he was already dead before B. C. 91, the date of that dialogue. We may therefore accept the emendation offered by Dr. Tate of <i>LVI</i> years for <i>XLVI</i>, and assume that his birth was a few years earlier, and his death a few years later, than the dates of Hieronymus.]</p>
<p><i>Hipparchus</i> observed the autumnal equinox in the 32nd year of the third <i>Calippic</i> Period (conf. a. 162). on the third day τῶν ἐπαγομένων, the 363rd day of N. E. 601=Sept. 26 B. C. 147. In the following spring of the 32nd year, on the 27th of <i>Meahir</i> N. E. 602=March 24 B. C. 146, he observed the vernal equinox. See F. H. II p. 340.</p>	
<p><i>Polybius</i> is present with <i>Scipio</i> at the destruction of Carthage: Appian. Punic. c. 132. He afterwards passes into Greece and is present at the destruction of Corinth: Conf. Polyb. apud Strabon. VIII p. 381 Plutarch. Philopem. c. 21 Polyb. XL. 8. 9. 10. Corinth therefore was de-</p>	<p><i>Cassius Hemina</i> the historian flourished: Censorin. de Die nat. c. 17 <i>De quartorum ludorum sæcularium anno triplex opinio est. Antias enim et Varro et Livius relatos esse prodiderunt L. Marcio Censorino M. Manilio coss. post Romam conditam anno DCV. At Piso Censorius et Cn. Gellius, sed</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Λευτούλου καὶ Νουμικίου Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>χρόνου τῆς ἀρχῆς, στρατηγεῖν ὑπὸ Ἀχαιῶν ἡρέθη Κριτόλαος—καὶ (ἐτυχον γὰρ τότε ἤδη οἱ παρὰ Ῥωμαίων ἡκοντες τὰ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν δικάσαι) ἀφίκετο μὲν ἐν Τεγέα—τοῖς ἀνδράσιν ἐς λόγους ὁ Κριτόλαος. Polybius XXXVIII. 3, 1—3 notices the meeting at Tegea. <i>Critolaüs</i> defers the consideration till the next meeting, ἥτις ἐμελλε γενέσθαι μετὰ μῆνας ξξ Polyb. Ibid. 3, 5. ἐς μῆνα ἐσομένην ἔκτον Pausan. Ibid. and employs the winter in going through the states: Polyb. Ib. 3, 7 ἐπιπορευόμενος κατὰ τὸν χειμῶνα τὰς πόλεις [the winter of B. C. 147]. <i>Critolaüs</i> therefore entered upon office in autumn B. C. 147; and it appears that the autumn and not the spring was now the season at which the Achæan prætorship commenced. A change is implied in the expression of Polybius IV. 37 (conf. a. 221), and yet down to B. C. 169 the spring continued to be the season (conf. a. 169. 3); whence we may infer that the change was made not long before B. C. 146. <i>Critolaüs</i> was prætor in the consulship of <i>Mummius</i>: Pausan. VII. 14, 5. He is defeated by <i>Metellus</i>: Liv. Ep. 52 <i>Cum Achæis—Q. Cæcilius Metellus ad Thermopylas conflixit: quibus victis, dux eorum Critolaüs veneno sibi mortem conscivit</i>. When <i>Mummius</i> was expected: Pausan. VII. 15 Μέτελλος παραντίκα ἐπέπυστο ὡς Μόμμιος καὶ ὁ σὺν αὐτῷ στρατὸς ἐπὶ Ἀχαιοὺς ἀφικνοῖτο, καὶ ἐποιεῖτο σπουδὴν ἐπιθεῖς αὐτὸς πέρας τῷ πολέμῳ φανῆναι.—Κριτόλαος δὲ οὔτε ὥφθη ζῶν μετὰ τὴν μάχην οὔτε ἐν τοῖς νεκροῖς εὗρέθη. <i>Diæus</i> succeeds to the command: Polyb. XL. 2 τοῦ Κριτολάου—μετηλλαχότος, καὶ τοῦ νόμου κελεύοντος, ἐπὶ αὐτῷ τι περὶ τὸν ἐνεστῶτα στρατηγὸν, τὸν προγεγονότα διαδέχεσθαι τὴν ἀρχὴν ἕως ἂν ἡ καθήκουσα σύνοδος γένηται τῶν Ἀχαιῶν, ἐπέβαλε τῷ Διαίῳ—προεστάναι. conf. XL. 4. After the loss in the battle with <i>Metellus</i>, he directs τῶν οἰκογενῶν καὶ παρατρόφων τοὺς ἀκμάζοντας ταῖς ἡλικίαις εἰς μυρίους καὶ δισχιλίους ἐλευθεροῦν Polyb. XL. 2. Pausan. VII. 15 Δαίιος—δούλους τε ἐς ἐλευθερίαν ἤφει—καὶ Ἀχαιῶν συνέλεγε καὶ Ἀρκάδων ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων τοὺς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ. ἐγένετο δὲ, ἀναμειγμένων ὁμοῦ καὶ οἰκετῶν, τὸ ἀθροισθὲν ἐς ἑξακοσίους μὲν μάλιστα ἀριθμὸν ἱππεῖς, τὸ δὲ ὀπλιτεῶν τετρακισχίλιοι τε καὶ μύριοι. <i>Diæus</i> is defeated by <i>Mummius</i>, who destroys Corinth: Liv. Ep. 52 <i>Diæus—ab Achæis dux creatus ad Isthmon a L. Mummiio consule victus est; qui omni Achæia in deditionem accepta Corinthon ex senatusconsulto diruit</i>. τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ μετὰ τὴν μάχην ἤρει τε κατὰ κράτος καὶ ἔκαie Κόρινθον Pausan. VII. 16. Orosius V. 3 <i>Eodem anno quo et Carthago deleta est, Cn. Cornelio Lentulo L. Mummiio coss. ruinam Carthaginis eversio Corinthi subsecuta est</i>. Conf. Diod. fragm. Vatic. p. 95 περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς δεινοῦ πάθους [f. τοῦ δεινοῦ π.] περὶ τοὺς Καρχηδονίους τελευθέντος, οὐχ ἦττον ἀτύχημα—συνέβαινε τοῖς Ἑλλήσι.—μάλιστα δὲ ὁ Κριτόλαος ἐξέκαυσε τὰς ὁρμὰς τοῦ πλήθους πρὸς καινότητα. The ten <i>legati</i> sent to assist <i>Mummius</i> completed their task in six months, which terminated in spring: Polyb. XL. 9, 10 μετὰ τὴν κατάστασιν τῶν δέκα κ. τ. λ.—ταῦτα δὲ διοικήσαντες ἐν ἑξ μηνὶ οἱ δέκα, καὶ τῆς ἔαρινῆς ὥρας ἐνισταμένης, ἀπέπλευσαν εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν. The spring of B. C. 145 Ol. 158. 3, which places all these transactions within B. C. 146. We may place the fall of Carthage about July, the fall of Corinth about September (see col. 3); and the ten <i>legati</i> would be occupied from October to March in arranging affairs. Pliny, when corrected, agrees with this date: H. N. XXXIV. 2 <i>Corinthus capta est Ol. CLVI [i. CLVIII]. anno tertio, nostræ urbis DCVIII</i>.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

stroyed after Carthage (see col. 2) not before the autumn of B. C. 146. *Polybius* after this period visited Egypt, which he saw in the reign of *Physcon*: *Strabo* XVII p. 797 ὑπὸ τοῦ Εὐεργέτου τοῦ Φύσκωνος, καθ' ὃν ἦκεν εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ὁ Πολύβιος. And *Physcon* began to reign in B. C. 146. The 39th book of the *History* of *Polybius* ended with the destruction of *Corinth*: *Fragm. Vatic.* p. 460. 461 ἡμεῖς δὲ παραγεγονότες ἐπὶ τὸ τέρμα τῆς ὅλης πραγματείας βουλόμεθα, προσαναμνήσαντες τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ τῆς προεκθέσεως ἧς ἐποιήσαμεν καταβαλλόμενοι τὴν ἱστορίαν, συγκεφαλαιώσασθαι τὴν ὅλην ὑπόθεσιν, οἰκειώσαντες τὴν ἀρχὴν τῷ τέλει καὶ καθόλου καὶ κατὰ μέρος. ἐξεθέμεθα τοιγαροῦν ἐν ἀρχαῖς ὅτι τῆς μὲν προκατασκευῆς ποιησόμεθα τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀφ' ὧν *Τίμαιος* ἀπέλειπεν κ.τ.λ.—ἐπηγγειλάμεθα (δὲ) διότι πάλιν ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν καιρῶν ἀρξάμενοι καθ' οὓς ἦν Ὀλυμπιάς θ' καὶ λ' πρὸς ταῖς ρ' [conf. a. 220] διέξιμεν τὰς κοινὰς τῆς οἰκουμένης πράξεις, περιγράφοντες κατ' Ὀλυμπιάδας καὶ διαιροῦντες κατὰ ἔτος καὶ συγκρίνοντες ἐκ παραβολῆς τὰς καταλλήλους, ἕως τῆς *Καρχηδόνας* ἀλώσεως καὶ τῆς Ἀχαιῶν καὶ τῆς Ῥωμαίων περὶ τὸν Ἰσθμὸν μάχης· ἔτι δὲ τῆς ἐπιγενομένης ἐκ τούτων ἀποκαταστάσεως περὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας.—τούτων δὲ πάντων ἡμῶν ἐπιτετελεσμένων, λείπεται διασαφῆσαι τοὺς χρόνους τοὺς περιειλημμένους ὑπὸ τῆς ἱστορίας καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν βιβλίων καὶ ἀριθμὸν τῆς ὅλης πραγματείας.—τέλος τῆς *Πολυβίου* ἱστορίας λόγον λθ'. *Maio* ad *Polyb.* *Vatican.* p. 452, although he errs in supposing the destruction of *Corinth* to have preceded that of *Carthage*, yet justly concludes that *Schweigh.* has improperly referred the fragments of the *Achæan* war to lib. XL, that the *History* ended in lib. XXXIX, and that lib. XL contained rather a chronological summary of the whole work. *Polybius* survived this period at least 17 years: conf. a. 129.

Zonaras IX p. 468 D—471 B describes the destruction of the two cities, and adds, τὰ μὲν οὖν μέχρι τοῦδε πεπραγμένα Ῥωμαῖοις, βιβλίων τυχὼν τῶν πάλαι ταῦτα ἱστορησάντων ἀρχαίων ἀνδρῶν, ἐκείθεν ἐξείληφα κατ' ἐπιτομὴν, καὶ τῷ συγγράμματι τούτῳ ἐντέθεικα. At this point his authorities desert him till the year B. C. 83. See lib. X p. 472.

Clitomachus is now at Athens with *Carneades*: *Cic.* *Tusc.* III. 22 *Legimus librum Clitomachi quem ille eversa Carthagine misit consolandi causa ad captivos cives suos.* See for *Clitomachus* B. C. 129.

Hipparchus observed again the autumnal equinox on the 364th day of N. E. 602=Sept. 27 B. C. 146. Conf. ann. 162. 147.

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et *Cassius Hemina*, qui illo tempore vivebat, post annum factos tertium adfirmant, *Cn. Cornelio Lentulo L. Mummio Achaico* coss. id est, anno DCVIII. *Plin.* H. N. XIII. 13 *Cassius Hemina*, vetustissimus auctor *Annalium*, quarto eorum libro prodidit, &c. (de libris *Numæ*)—libros ejus repertos *P. Cornelio L. F. Cethego M. Bæbio Q. F. Tamphilo* coss. [B. C. 181] ad quos a regno *Numæ* colliguntur anni DXXXV.—eosque combustos a *Q. Petilio prætor*e, quia philosophiæ scripta essent. On the books of *Numa* see *Varro* apud *Augustin.* *Civ. D.* VII. 34. *Priscian.* VII. 13, 69 *Cassius Hemina Annalem suum quartum hoc titulo inscripsit*: “*Bellum Punicum posterior.*” *Cassius Hemina* is quoted again by *Pliny* H. N. XXIX. 1 XXXII. 2.

C. Fannius the historian serves with *Scipio* at *Carthage*: *Plutarch.* *Tib. Gracch.* c. 4 ὁ δ' οὖν νεώτερος *Τιβέριος* [sc. *Tib. Gracchus*] στρατευόμενος ἐν *Λιβύῃ* μετὰ τοῦ δευτέρου *Σκιπίωνος*—ταχὺ τῶν νέων πάντων ἐπρώτευν εὐταξίᾳ καὶ ἀνδρείᾳ. καὶ τοῦ γε τείχους ἐπέβη τῶν πολεμίων πρῶτος, ὥς φησι *Φάβιος*, λέγων καὶ αὐτὸς τῷ *Τιβερίῳ* συνεπιβῆναι καὶ συµμετασχεῖν ἐκείνης τῆς ἀριστείας. For *Fannius* conf. a. 142.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Triumphs of <i>Metellus</i> and <i>Scipio</i>: Liv. Ep. 52 <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus de Andrisco triumphavit</i>; <i>P. Cornelius Scipio—de Carthagine et de Hasdrubale</i>.</p> <p><i>Antitheus</i> is Athenian archon at the time of the fall of Corinth: Pausan. VII. 16, 7 ὁ πόλεμος ἔσχεν οὗτος τέλος Ἀντιθέου μὲν Ἀθήνησιν ἀρχοντας ὀλυμπιάδι δὲ ἐξηκοστῇ πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατόν. In the Olympiad there is an error. The war ended within the third year of Ol. 158.</p>
145	<p>609. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus Æmilianus L. Hostilius Mancinus</i> Cassiod. Nor. Fast. Capit. Cic. Læl. c. 25. Μαξιμόν καὶ Μανικίου Chron. Alex.</p> <p>De <i>Mancino</i> Plin. H. H. XXXV. 4.</p>	<p><i>Fabius Æmilianus</i> the consul commands in Spain against <i>Viriathus</i>: Appian. Iber. c. 65 οἱ ἐν ἄστει Ῥωμαῖοι πυνθανόμενοι [hearing the successes of <i>Viriathus</i>] Φάβιον Μάξιμον Αἰμιλιανόν—ἐπεμπον ἐς Ἰβηρίαν καὶ στρατιὰν ἑαυτῷ καταγράφειν ἐπέτρεπον. ὁ δὲ, Ῥωμαίων ἀπὸ Καρχηδόνα καὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐλόντων [the war in Greece was therefore completed in B. C. 146], καὶ τὸν τρίτον ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ πόλεμον κατωρθώκων, φειδοῖ τῶν ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἐκεῖθεν ἐληλυθότων κατέλεγε πρῶθήσας—ἐς δύο τέλη. Liv. Ep. 52 <i>Viriathus in Hispania primum ex pastore venator, ex venatore latro, mox justus quoque exercitus dux factus, totam Lusitaniam occupavit</i>; <i>M. Vetilius prætorem cepit</i>; <i>post quem C. Plautius prætor nihilo felicius rem gessit</i> [conf. Appian. Iber. c. 61—64]; <i>tantumque terroris is hostis intulit, ut adversus eum consulari opus esset et duce et exercitu</i>. Orosius V. 4 places the rise of <i>Viriathus</i> in the year of the fall of Corinth B. C. 146. <i>Iisdem consulibus</i>. <i>Vetilius</i>, <i>Plautius</i> (Πλαύτιος ὁ ἐξαπέλεκτος στρατηγός), and <i>Fabius</i>, are mentioned by Diodorus fragm. tom. X p. 71—73. For <i>Viriathus</i> see Diod. tom. X p. 80 fragm. Vatican. p. 97.</p> <p>Triumph of <i>Mummius</i>: Liv. Epit. 52 <i>L. Mummius de Achæis triumphavit: signa ænea marmoreaque et pictas tabulas in triumpho tulit</i>. De <i>Mummio</i> conf. Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 7 XXXV. 4.</p> <p><i>Lælius</i> prætor: <i>quinquennio ante quam consul est factus</i>: Cic. Læl. c. 25.</p>
144	<p>Ol. 159 U. C. Varr. 610. <i>Ser. Sulpicius Galba L. Aurelius Cotta</i> Cassiod. Noris. Val. Max. VI. 4, 2 Fast. Capit. Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 7 Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>Val. Max. VI. 4, 2 <i>Cum Ser. Sulpicius Galba et Aurelius Cotta consules in senatu contenderent uter adversus Viriathum in Hispaniam mitteretur, ac magna inter Patres conscriptos dissensio esset,—ut neuter in provinciam mitteretur (Scipio Æmilianus) obtinuit</i>.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Antipater of Tarsus</i> the Stoic succeeded <i>Diogenes Babylonius</i>, and taught <i>Panætius</i>. conf. ann. 155. 143. The precise time of his succession and his death is not preserved to us. But his predecessor <i>Diogenes</i> lived 88 years, and his successor <i>Panætius</i>, whose disciple <i>Posidonius</i> was still living in B. C. 51, probably did not die much before B. C. 100. <i>Antipater</i> wrote against the discourses of <i>Carneades</i>: Plutarch. Mor. p. 514 D ὁ μὲν γὰρ Στωϊκὸς Ἀντίπατρος, ὡς ἔοικε, μὴ δυνάμενος μηδὲ βουλόμενος ὁμόσε χωρεῖν τῷ Καρνεάδῃ μετὰ πολλοῦ ρεύματος εἰς τὴν Στοᾶν φερομένῳ, γράφων δὲ καὶ πληρῶν βιβλία τῶν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀντιλογιῶν, Καλαμοβόας ἐπεκλήθη. <i>Carneades</i> himself left nothing in writing: conf. Laërt. IV. 65. Cicero Acad. IV. 6 notices <i>Antipater</i> as attacking the academy. <i>Blossius</i>, the companion of <i>Tib. Gracchus</i> in B. C. 133, was a disciple of <i>Antipater</i>: Plutarch. Tib. Gracch. c. 8 Βλόσσιος—ἐξ Ἰταλίας Κυμαῖος, Ἀντίπατρου τοῦ Ταρσέως γεγονὼς ἐν ἄστει συνήθης, καὶ τετιμημένος ὑπ' αὐτοῦ προσφωνήσεσι γραμμάτων φιλοσόφων.</p>	
<p><i>Apollodori Chronikῶν finis.</i> <i>Apollodorus</i>, who was the disciple of <i>Diogenes</i> the Stoic (de quo conf. a. 155) and of the grammarian <i>Aristarchus</i>, dedicated to <i>Attalus II</i> and comprehended 1040 years [B. C. 1183—144] in his <i>Χρονικά</i>: Seymnus Chius 19—49.</p> <p>τῶν Ἀπτικῶν τις γησιῶν τε φιλολόγων, γεγονὼς ἀκουστῆς Διογένους τοῦ Στωϊκοῦ, συνεσχολακῶς δὲ πολὺν Ἀριστάρχῳ χρόνον, συνέταξε τὰπὸ Τρωϊκῆς ἀλώσεως, χρονογραφίαν στοιχοῦσαν ἄχρι τοῦ νῦν βίου· ἔτη δὲ τετταράκοντα πρὸς τοῖς χίλοις ὠρισμένως ἐξέθετο, καταριθμούμενος πόλεων ἀλώσεις, ἐκτοπισμοὺς στρατοπέδων, * * * πράξεις βασιλέων, ἐπιφανῶν ἀνδρῶν βίους, φυγὰς, στρατείας, καταλύσεις τυραννίδων. * * * κεῖνος μὲν οὖν κεφαλαία συναθροίσας χρόνων εἰς βασιλέως ἀπέθετο Φιλαδέλφου χάριν· ἀ καὶ διὰ πάσης γέγονε τῆς οἰκουμένης ἀθάνατον ἀπονέμοντα δόξαν Ἀττάλῳ τῆς πραγματείας ἐπιγραφὴν εἰληφότι.</p>	

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
143	<p>611. <i>Ap. Claudius Pulcher</i> <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus</i> Cass. Obseq. c. 80 Fast. Capit. Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 7 Oros. V. 4 Chron. Alex. <i>Pulchrino et Macedonico</i> Fast. apud Nor. De <i>Metello</i> Aur. Victor de Vir. illustr. Val. Max. VII. 5, 4 IX. 3, 7.</p>	<p>Livii Epit. 53 <i>Ap. Claudius consul Salassos, gentem Alpinam, domuit</i> [conf. Dion. Cass. tom. I p. 34 Oros. V. 4]. <i>Alter Pseudo-Philippus in Macedonia a L. Tremellio quæstore cum exercitu cæsus est.</i> Conf. Eutrop. IV. 15.</p> <p>The consul <i>Metellus</i> is sent into Spain: Val. Max. IX. 3, 7 III. 2, 21. Conf. Appian. Iber. c. 76.</p> <p>Embassy of <i>Scipio Africanus</i> to Egypt; before his censorship: Cic. Acad. IV. 2 <i>P. Africani historię loquuntur in legatione illa nobili, quam ante censuram obiit, Panætium unum omnino comitem fuisse.</i> Justin. XXXVIII. 8 <i>Ptolemæus Physcon—obvius legatis Romanorum Scipioni Africano et Sp. Mummio et L. Metello—procedit.</i> The accession of <i>Physcon</i> was in B. C. 146: see Append. <i>Kings of Egypt</i>. The censorship of <i>Scipio</i> was in B. C. 142: Fast. Capitolin. The embassy may therefore be placed, at the latest, in B. C. 143.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Attalus Philadelphus</i> died in B. C. 138 : see App. <i>Kings of Pergamus</i>. But some notices were inserted of more recent date, as the death of <i>Carneades</i> B. C. 129. conf. an. 129. 128.</p>	
<p><i>Panæti</i> accompanies <i>Scipio</i> in his embassy : see col. 2. Plutarch. Mor. p. 777 A Σκηπίων μετεπέμψατο Παναίτιον, ὅτε αὐτὸν ἡ σύγκλητος ἐξέπεμψε</p> <p>ἀνθρώπων ὕβριν τε καὶ εὐνομίην ἐφορῶντα,</p> <p>ὥς φησι Ποσειδώνιος. Cf. Plutarch. Apophthegm. p. 200 E—201 A. Cic. Fin. IV. 9 <i>Homo in primis ingenuus et gravis, dignus illa familiaritate Scipionis et Lælii</i>. Cf. Vell. I. 13 Cic. Ep. Att. IX. 12. Idem Fin. II. 8 <i>Diogenem Stoicum</i> [conf. a. 155] <i>adolescens, post autem Panætium audierat Lælius</i>. <i>Panæti</i> was the disciple of <i>Diogenes</i> and <i>Antipater Tarsensis</i>, and taught <i>Posidonius</i>. Cic. Div. I. 3 <i>Posidonii doctor discipulus Antipatri—Panæti</i>. Suidas : Παναίτιος—Νικαγόρου Ῥόδιος,—Διογένους γνώριμος, ὃς καθηγήσατο τοῦ Σκιπίωνος—ἐτελεύτησε δ' ἐν Ἀθήναις. His ancestors had been eminent at Rhodes : Strabo XIV p. 655 ἄνδρες ἐγένοντο μνήμης ἄξιοι [at Rhodes] πολλοὶ στρατηλάται τε καὶ ἀθληταί, ὧν εἰσὶ καὶ οἱ Παναίτιου τοῦ φιλοσόφου πρόγονοι τῶν δὲ πολιτικῶν καὶ τῶν περὶ λόγους καὶ φιλοσοφίαν ὁ Παναίτιος αὐτός. <i>Panæti</i> wrote a treatise <i>de Officiis</i>, which <i>Cicero</i> followed : Cic. de Offic. III. 2 <i>Panæti</i>, <i>qui sine controversia de officiis accuratissime disputavit, quemque nos, correctione quadam adhibita, potissimum secuti sumus</i>. Idem II. 17 <i>Panæti</i>, <i>quem multum in his libris secutus sum, non interpretatus</i>. Gell. XIII. 27 <i>Legebatur Panæti philosophi liber de Officiis secundus ex tribus illis inclytis libris quos M. Tullius magno cum studio—æmulatus est</i>. He survived that publication 30 years : Cic. de Offic. III. 2 <i>Scriptum a discipulo ejus Posidonio est triginta annis vixisse Panætium posteaquam eos libros edidisset</i>. But the age to which he lived, and the date of his birth and death are unknown. conf. ann. 145. 51. His disciple <i>Mnesarchus</i> was teaching at Athens—<i>vigebat auditor Panæti illius tui Mnesarchus</i> Cic. de Or. I. 11—in B. C. 111. conf. an.</p> <p><i>Hipparchus</i> observed the autumnal equinox in the 36th year of the third <i>Calippic</i> Period (conf. a. 162), on the fourth day τῶν ἐπαγομένων : the 364th day of N. E. 605 = Sept. 26 B. C. 143.</p>	

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
142	<p>612. <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus</i> <i>Q. Fabius Maximus Servilianus</i> Cassiod. Nor. Cic. Ep. Att. XII. 5 Oros. V. 4 Obseq. c. 81.</p> <p>..... <i>rvilian.</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>Μετέλλου τὸ β' καὶ Μαξίμου Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>Livii Epit. 53 <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus</i> proconsul Celtiberos cecidit. Conf. Val. Max. VII. 4, 5. Idem IX. 3, 7 <i>Q. Metellus</i>, cum provinciam Hispaniam consul prius deinde pro consule pæne totam subegisset, postquam cognovit <i>Q. Pompeium</i> consulem inimicum suum successorem sibi mitti [conf. a. 141], omnes qui modo militiam suam voluerunt finire dimisit. Eutrop. IV. 16 <i>Metellus</i> in Celtiberia apud Hispanos res egregias gessit. Successit ei <i>Q. Pompeius</i>. The consul <i>Servilianus</i> is sent to conduct the war against <i>Viriathus</i>: Appian. Iber. c. 67 τοῦ δ' ἐπιόντος ἔτους Κοῖντῶ μὲν ὁ ἀδελφὸς Αἰμιλιανοῦ, Φάβιος Μάξιμος Σερονίλιανός, ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν στρατηγίαν διάδοχος. Oros. V. 4 <i>Fabius</i> consul contra Lusitanos et Viriathum dimicans Bacciam oppidum, quod Viriathus obsidebat,—liberavit, et in deditionem—recepit.</p>
141	<p>613. <i>Cn. Servilius Cæpio</i> <i>Q. Pompeius Rufus</i> Cass. Cic. Ep. Att. XII. 5.</p> <p>..... <i>Q. Pomp</i> ... Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p><i>Cæpio et Nepote</i> Fast. apud Noris. Omitted in Chron. Alex. See Introd. p. vi.</p> <p>De <i>Pompeio</i> Val. Max. IX. 3, 7.</p>	<p><i>Q. Pompeius</i> succeeds <i>Metellus</i> in Hither Spain: Appian. Iber. c. 76. Livii Epit. 54 <i>Q. Pompeius</i> consul in Hispania Termestinos subegit; cum eisdem et Numantinis pacem infirmatam fecit [conf. a. 139]. Oros. V. 4 <i>Pompeius</i>—consul fines Numantinorum ingressus accepta maxima clade discessit. See for <i>Pompeius</i> Diod. tom. X p. 89. <i>Fabius Servilianus</i> remains as proconsul in Lusitania: Liv. Ep. 53 <i>A. Q. Fabio</i> proconsule magna pars Lusitaniæ, expugnatis aliquot urbibus, recepta est. Epit. 54 <i>Q. Fabius</i> proconsul rebus in Hispania prospere gestis labem imposuit, pace cum Viriatho æquis conditionibus facta. Appian. Iber. c. 69. 70 Οὐρίαθρος—συνετίθετο Ῥωμαίοις, καὶ τὰς συνθήκας ὁ δῆμος ἐπεκύρωσεν.—οὐ μὴν ἐπέμεινεν οὐδ' ἐς βραχὺ τὰ συγκείμενα· ὁ γὰρ ἀδελφὸς Σερονίλιανου—Καιπίων, διάδοχος αὐτῷ τῆς στρατηγίας γενόμενος, διέβαλλε τὰς συνθήκας.</p> <p><i>Torquatus</i> condemns his son <i>Silanus</i> for maladministration: Liv. Ep. 54 <i>Quum</i> Macedonum legati conquestum de <i>D. Junio Silano</i> prætore venissent, quod acceptis pecuniis provinciam spoliasset,—<i>T. Manlius Torquatus</i> pater <i>Silani</i>—impetravit ut sibi cognitio mandaretur: et domi caussa cognita, filium condemnavit, abdicavitque: ac ne funeri quidem ejus, quum suspendio vitam finisset, interfuit. Conf. Cic. Fin. I. 7 Val. Max. V. 8, 3.</p>
140	<p>Ol. 160 U. C. Varr. 614. <i>C. Lælius Sapiens</i> <i>Q. Servilius Cæpio</i> Cassiod.</p>	<p>The consul <i>Q. Cæpio</i> succeeds to the command in Lusitania: conf. a. 141. Eutropius IV. 16 <i>Quintus</i> quoque <i>Cæpio</i> ad idem bellum missus est, quod quidam <i>Viriathus</i> contra Romanos in Lusitania gerebat. quo</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Antonius</i> the orator born, three years before <i>Crassus</i>: Cic. Brut. c. 43. conf. a. 140.</p> <p><i>Fannius</i> the historian serves in Spain: Appian. Iber. c. 67 τότε μὲν οὖν [cos. Q. Fabio Serviliano] Φάννιος τε ὁ Λαυλίου κηδεστής λαμπρῶς ἠρίστευε. He is described by Cicero Brut. c. 26 <i>Horum</i> [sc. Tib. Gracchi seniorum] <i>ætatibus adjuncti duo C. Fannii C. et M. filii fuerunt. quorum Caii filius, qui consul cum Domitio fuit</i> [B. C. 122], <i>unam orationem de sociis et nomine Latino contra Gracchum reliquit;—alter autem C. Fannius, M. filius C. Lælii gener, et moribus et ipso genere dicendi durior. Is soceri instituto—Pancætium audiverat. Ejus omnis in dicendo facultas ex historia ipsius non ineleganter scripta perspicui potest.</i> c. 21 (Q. Metelli oratio) <i>contra Gracchum exposita est in C. Fannii Annalibus.</i> Idem de Or. II. 67 <i>Fannius in Annalibus suis.</i> (de Scipione Æmiliano: conf. Brut. c. 87.) Idem Leg. I. 2 <i>Non post annales pontificum maximorum</i> [conf. de Or. II. 12], <i>quibus nihil potest esse jucundius</i> [jejunius Salmas.], <i>si aut ad Fabium aut ad Catonem aut ad Pisonem</i> [conf. a. 149] <i>aut ad Fannium aut ad Vennonium</i> [conf. Dionys. Ant. IV p. 673] <i>venias, quanquam ex his alius alio plus habet virium, tamen quid tam exile quam isti omnes? Fannii autem ætate conjunctus Antipater</i> [conf. a. 123].</p>
	<p><i>Crassus</i> the orator born: Cic. Brut. c. 43 Q. Cæpione consule natus et C. Lælio, triennio ipso minor quam <i>Antonius</i>. Conf. a. 92.</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Obseq. c. 82 Cic. Brut. c. 43 Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 7. Q. Serv. ... Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>Σκιπίωνος καὶ Λαίλιου Chron. Alex. <i>Lebio et Cepio</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Cæpione</i> Val. Max. IX. 6, 4.</p>	<p><i>metu Viriathus a suis interfectus est cum XIV annis Hispanias adversus Romanos movisset.—Cum interfectores ejus præmium a Cæpione consule peterent, responsum est, nunquam Romanis placuisse imperatorem a suis militibus interfici.</i> Conf. Oros. V. 4. Livii Epit. 54 <i>Viriathus a proditoribus, consilio Servilii Cæpionis, interfectus est</i> [conf. Vell. II. 1 Diod. tom. X p. 72 Val. Max. IX. 6, 4], <i>et ab exercitu suo—nobilitèr sepultus: vir duæque magnus, et per XIV annos, quibus cum Romanis bellum gessit, frequentius superior.</i> Conf. Diod. tom. X p. 92 Obseq. c. 82 Appian. Ib. c. 74. 75. Appian reckons eight years: <i>ἔτεσιν ὀκτὼ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου.</i> The fourteen years are computed from the beginning of the Celtiberian war B. C. 153; the eight years probably from the time at which <i>Viriathus</i> had acquired the lead.</p>
139	<p>615. <i>Cn. Calpurnius Piso M. Popillius Lænas</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Val. Max. I. 3, 2.</p> <p>..... <i>M. Pop.</i> ... Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p><i>Pisone et Lenas</i> Noris.</p>	<p><i>M. Popillius</i> succeeds <i>Q. Pompeius</i> in Hither Spain: Appian. Iber. c. 79 <i>Pompeius</i> had therefore remained in B. C. 140 as proconsul: Appian. Ibid. ὁ Πομπήσιος—ἐπρασσεὺς ἐς τοὺς Νομαντίνους κρύφα τοῦ πολέμου διαλύσεις.—ἤγησε δὲ καὶ ἀργυρίον τάλαντα τριάκοντα· ὧν μέρος αὐτίκα ἔδωσαν οἱ Νομαντῖνοι, καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ ὁ Πομπήσιος ἀνέμενε· παραγενομένου δὲ αὐτῷ διαδόχου Μάρκου Ποπιλλίου Λαίνα, οἱ μὲν ἔφερον τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν χρημάτων· ὁ δὲ—τὰς συνθήκας εἰδὼς αἰσχροῦς τε καὶ ἀνεὺς Ῥωμαίων γενομένης ἠρνεῖτο μὴ συνθέσθαι. This treaty is noticed by Liv. Ep. 54 Cic. Fin. II. 17 Vell. II. 1.</p> <p>The astrologers banished: Val. Max. I. 3, 2 <i>C. Cornelius Hispallus prætor peregrinus M. Popillio Lænate Cn. Calpurnio coss. edicto Chalæos intra decimum diem abire ex urbe atque Italia jussit.</i></p>
138	<p>616. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica D. Junius Brutus</i> Cassiodor. Liv. Ep. 55 Noris.</p> <p>Νασίκα καὶ Βρουττίου Chron. Alex.</p>	<p><i>Brutus</i> is sent into Lusitania: Liv. Ep. 55 <i>P. Cornelio Nasica—et D. Junio Bruto coss. delectum habentibus, in conspectu tironum res saluberrimi exempli facta est &c.—Junius Brutus consul in Hispania iis qui sub Viriatho militaverant agros et oppidum dedit quod Valentia vocatum est.</i> For his acts in Lusitania see Appian. Iber. c. 71—73. <i>Popillius</i> is unsuccessful in Hither Spain: Liv. Ep. 55 <i>M. Popillius a Numantinis, cum quibus pacem factam senatus irritam fieri censuerat, cum exercitu fusus fugatusque est.</i> Appian. Iber. c. 79 καὶ ὁ Ποπιλλίος ἐνέβαλεν ἐς τοὺς—Λούσσους, οὐδὲν δ' ἐργασάμενος (ἦκε γὰρ αὐτῷ διάδοχος ἐπὶ τὴν στρατηγίαν Ὀστίλιος Μαγκίνος) ἀνέσχευεν ἐς Ῥώμην.</p> <p>Birth of <i>Sulla</i>: conf. a. 89.</p>
137	<p>617. <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus Porcina C. Hostilius Mancinus</i> Cass. Oros. V. 4 Obseq. c. 83 Cic. Brut. c. 27 App. Iber. c. 80. <i>Manci</i> Fast. Capitolin. Λεπίδου καὶ Φλαμίνου Chron. Al. <i>Porcina et Mancino</i> Nor. De <i>Æmilio</i> Diod. tom. X p. 94.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 55 <i>C. Hostilio Mancino consule sacrificante, &c.—Quæ auspicia tristia fuisse eventu probatum est. Victus enim a Numantinis et castris exutus, quum spes nulla servandi exercitus esset, pacem cum eis fecit ignominiosam, quam ratam esse senatus vetuit.</i> Conf. Oros. V. 4. Appian. Iber. c. 80 τὸν ἑτερον τῶν ὑπάρχων Αἰμίλιον Λέπιδον ἐς Ἰβηρίαν ἐξέπεμπον Μαγκίνον δ' ἀνεκάλουν ἐς κρίσιν. For <i>Mancinus</i> see Plutarch. Tib. Gracch. c. 5—7 Cic. de Offic. III. 30 Vell. II. 1 Val. Max. I. 6, 7 Flor. II. 18 Obseq. c. 83.</p> <p><i>Brutus</i> remains in Lusitania as proconsul: cf. Appian. Iber. c. 80. 81. Liv. Ep. 55 <i>D. Junius Lusitaniam, triginta urbium expugnationibus, usque ad occasum et oceanum perdomuit.</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Attius</i> æt. 30, <i>Pacuvius</i> æt. 80, exhibit <i>iisdem</i> <i>œdilibus</i>: conf. a. 154.</p>
	<p><i>Attius</i> is mentioned here by Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 160. 2 <i>L. Accius tragiædiarum scriptor clarus habetur, natus Mancino et Serrano coss. [B. C. 170] parentibus libertinis: et seni jam Pacuvio Tarenti sua scripta recitavit: a quo et fundus Accianus juxta Pisaurum dicitur, quia illuc inter colonos fuerat ex urbe deductus</i> [conf. a. 170]. Gell. XIII. 2 <i>Cum Pacuvius grandi jam ætate et morbo corporis diutino affectus Tarentum ex urbe Roma concessisset, Attius, tunc haud parvo junior, proficiscens in Asiam cum in oppidum venisset, devertit ad Pacuvium; comiterque invitatus, plusculisque ab eo diebus retentus, tragiædiam suam cui Atreus nomen est desideranti legit.</i></p>
<p><i>Nicander</i> the poet is still living, since he dedicated to <i>Attalus III</i> who began to reign B. C. 138. Conf. a. 182.</p>	

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
136	Ol. 161 U. C. Varr. 618. <i>P. Furius Philus Sex. Atilius Serranus</i> Cass. Noris. Obseq. c. 84 Cic. de Offic. III. 30 Ep. Att. XII. 5. ... <i>Serra</i> ... Fast. Capit. Φίλου καὶ Σεργιλίου Chr. Al. De <i>P. Furio</i> Val. Max. III. 7, 5.	Liv. Ep. 56 <i>D. Junius Brutus in Hispania ulteriore feliciter adversus Gallacos pugnavit. dissimili eventu M. Aemilius Lepidus proconsul adversus Vaccæos rem gessit, clademque similem Numantinæ passus est</i> [conf. Appian. Iber. c. 82 Oros. V. 5].— <i>Mancinus—deditus Numantinis non est receptus.</i> Appian. Iber. c. 83 Μαγκίνον μὲν δὴ Φούριος ἀγαγὼν ἐς Ἰβηρίαν γυμνὸν παρεδίδου τοῖς Νομαντίνοις· οἱ δὲ οὐκ ἐδέξαντο. The victory of <i>Brutus</i> was obtained on the <i>Vestalia V Id. Jun.</i> Ovid. Fast. VI. 461.
135	619. <i>Ser. Fulvius Flaccus Q. Calpurnius Piso</i> Cass. Noris. Obseq. c. 85 Oros. V. 6 Chron. Alex. ... <i>Piso</i> Fast. Capitol.	Livii Epit. 56 <i>Fulvius Flaccus consul Vardæos in Illyrico subegit.</i> <i>Piso</i> is sent against Numantia: Appian. Iber. c. 83 στρατηγὸς δὲ ἐπ' αὐτοὺς αἰρεθεὶς Καλπούρνιος Πείσω οὐδ' ἤλασεν ἐπὶ Νομαντίαν, ἀλλ' ἐς τὴν Παλλαντίων γῆν ἐσβαλὼν καὶ μικρὰ δηρώσας ἐχείμαζεν ἐν Καρπητανίᾳ τὸ ἐπίλοιπον τῆς ἀρχῆς. Conf. Obseq. c. 85.
134	620. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Aemilianus II C. Fulvius Flaccus</i> Cassiod. Nor. Obseq. c. 86 Liv. Ep. 56. Σκιπίωνος καὶ Φλάκκου τὸ β' Chron. Alex. ... <i>Flaccus</i> Fast. Capitolin. De <i>Scipione</i> Oros. V. 7 Vell. II. 4 Val. Max. II. 7, 1 VIII. 15, 4.	Liv. Ep. 56 <i>Quum bellum Numantinum vitio ducum non sine pudore publico duraret, delatus est ultro Scipioni—consulatus: quem quum illi capere ob legem quæ vetabat quenquam iterum consulem fieri</i> [cf. Sigon. apud Drakenb. ad locum] <i>non liceret, sicuti priori consulatu legibus solutus est.</i> Cassiodorus: <i>Aemilianus Scipio ob Numantinum bellum, cum candidatus non esset, consul creatur.</i> Appian. Iber. c. 84 ἡρῶντο Κορνήλιον Σκιπίωνα τὸν Καρχηδόνα ἐλόντα αὐθις ὑπατεύειν, ὥς μόνον ἐπικρατῆσαι τῶν Νομαντίνων δυνάμενον. He adds erroneously, ὁ δὲ καὶ τότε ἦν ἔτι νεώτερος τῆς νεομισμένης ἡλικίας. <i>Marius</i> serves at Numantia: Plutarch. Mar. c. 3 πρώτην στρατείαν στρατευσάμενος ἐπὶ Κελτίβηρας, ὅτε Σκιπίων Ἀφρικανὸς Νομαντίαν ἐπολιόρκει. And <i>Jugurtha</i> : see col. 4. conf. Sallust. Jug. c. 7. <i>Marius</i> in December B. C. 87 was 70 years of age: ὑπὲρ ἑβδομήκοντα γεγονῶς ἔτη Plutarch. Mar. c. 41. ἔτη ἑβδομήκοντα βεβιωκῶς Ibid. c. 45. He was therefore born about B. C. 157, and was now about 23. Livii Epit. 56 <i>Bellum Servile in Sicilia ortum—C. Fulvio consuli mandatum est.</i> Conf. Obseq. c. 86. See for this war Diod. tom. X p. 100—121. It arose sixty years after the overthrow of the Carthaginian power: Diod. p. 100 μετὰ τὴν Καρχηδονίων κατάλυσιν ἐπὶ ἑξήκοντα ἔτεσι [B. C. 201—142] τῶν Σικελῶν εὐρουντων ἐν πάσιν, ὁ δουλικὸς αὐτοῖς ἐπανέστη πόλεμος. Whence it would seem that Sicily had been disturbed for about seven years before the consul <i>Fulvius</i> was sent.
133	621. <i>P. Mucius Scævola L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi</i> Cassiod. Nor. Vell. Pat. II. 2 Chron. Alex. Cic. II in Verr. IV. 49 Ep. Att. I. 19 <i>P. Mucius Scævola L. Calpurnius</i> <i>Frugi</i> ... Fast. Capitol. De <i>Pisone</i> Oros. V. 9 Val. Max. II. 7, 9 IV. 3, 10.	<i>Scipio</i> besieges Numantia: conf. Appian. Iber. c. 90—97. Liv. Ep. 57 <i>Scipio Africanus Numantiam obsedit &c.</i> Surrender of Numantia: Vell. II. 4 <i>Scipio—intra annum ac tres menses quam eo venerat circumdatam operibus Numantiam excisamque æquavit solo.</i> Orosius V. 7 <i>Cum partem æstatis totamque hiemem ne adtentata quidem pugna transegisset,—urbem ipsam obsidione conclusit.</i> Liv. Ep. 59 <i>Numantini fame coacti ipsi se per vicem tradentes trucidaverunt.</i> Sedition and death of <i>Tib. Gracchus</i> : Liv. Ep. 58. See App. <i>Kings of Pergamus</i> . While <i>Scipio</i> was at Numantia: Plutarch. Tib. Gr. c. 7. 13. 21. <i>P. Mucio Scævola L. Calpurnio consulibus</i> Vell. II. 2. Μούκιος Σκαίουλλας, ὁ νομοδελκτής, ὑπατεύων τότε Plutarch. Tib. Gr. c. 9.

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Hipparchus</i> observes the vernal equinox on the 29th of <i>Mechir</i> in the 43rd year of the third <i>Calippic</i> Period, N. E. 613 = March 23 B. C. 135. Conf. a. 162.</p>	
	<p><i>Sempronius Asellio</i> the historian served at Numantia: Gell. II. 13 <i>Asellio sub P. Scipione Africano tribunus militum ad Numantiam fuit, resque eas quibus gerendis ipse interfuit conscripsit.</i> And the poet <i>Lucilius</i>: Velleius II. 9, 4 <i>Celebre et Lucilii nomen fuit, qui sub P. Africano Numantino bello eques militaverat. quo quidem tempore juvenis adhuc Jugurtha ac Marius sub eodem Africano militantes in iisdem castris didicere quæ postea in contrariis facerent. Historiarum auctor jam tum Sisenna erat juvenis, sed opus belli civilis Sullanique post aliquot annos ab eo seniore editum est. Vetustior Sisenna fuit Cælius, æqualis Sisennæ Rutilius [conf. a. 88] Claudiusque Quadrigarius et Valerius Antias.</i> The ἀκμή therefore of the historians <i>Quadrigarius</i> and <i>Antias</i> may be placed between the time of <i>Gracchus</i> and the time of <i>Sulla</i>: B. C. 133—88.</p> <p>According to the dates of Hieronymus, which assign the birth of <i>Lucilius</i> to B. C. 148, he might be 15 years of age at the siege of Numantia. But we have shewn that he was born a few years earlier, and may assume that he was about 20 at this period. conf. a. 148.</p>
	<p><i>Asellio</i> in his fifth book described <i>Tib. Gracchus</i>: Gell. II. 13 <i>In libro Sempronii Asellionis Rerum Gestarum quinto.—ejus verba de Tib. Graccho tribuno plebi, quo in tempore interfectus in Capitolio est, hæc sunt: "Nam Gracchus domo cum proficiscebatur, nunquam minus terna aut quatuordecim millia hominum sequebantur."</i> The thirteenth book of <i>Asellio</i> is quoted by Gellius V. 9, 12 <i>Sempronius Asellio tertio decimo Rerum Gestarum ita scripsit: Facta sua spectari oportere, non dicta, si minus facundiosa essent.</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>Convocati Patres conscripti a consule Mucio Scævola quidnam in tali tempestate faciendum esset deliberabant</i> Val. Max. III. 2, 17. Tiberius was not quite 30 years of age: οὐπὼ τριάκοντα (ἔτη) γεγυνώς Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 1. and 9 years older than his brother Caius: Idem Ibid. ἐννέα ἐνιαυτοῖς ἐλείπετο (Γάιος) τὰδελφοῦ καθ' ἡλικίαν.</p> <p>Orosius V. 9 <i>In Sicilia post Fulvium consulem Piso consul Mamertium oppidum expugnavit.</i> Val. Max. II. 7, 9 L. Calpurnius Piso consul cum in Sicilia bellum adversus fugitivos gereret &c.</p>
132	<p>Ol. 162 U. C. Varr. 622. <i>P. Popillius Lænas P. Rupilius</i> Fast. Capit. Val. Max. IV. 7, 1 Cic. II in Verr. IV. 50 Amicit. c. 11 Ep. Att. XIII. 32. <i>annis XIV</i> after the fall of Corinth Ibid. Λενάτου καὶ 'Ρουπιλίου Chron. Alex. <i>Lenas et Calibo</i> Noris.</p> <p><i>P. Popilius P. Sulpicius</i> Cassiod. De <i>Rupilio</i> Val. Max. II. 7, 3 VI. 9, 8 IX. 12, 1 extern.</p>	<p>Triumph of Scipio in this year: Liv. Ep. 59 <i>Captam urbem Scipio Africanus delevit et de ea triumphavit quartodecimo anno post Carthaginem deletam.</i> Eutropius IV. 19 <i>P. Scipio Africanus de Numantinis secundum triumphum egit XIV anno post quam priorem de Africa egerat.</i> Cic. Phil. XI. 8 <i>Africanus anno ante [ante Licinium et Flac-cum consules] de Numantinis triumphaverat.</i></p> <p>Servile war in Sicily ended: Liv. Epit. 59 <i>P. Rupilius consul in Sicilia cum fugitivis debellavit.</i> Oros. V. 9 <i>Rupilius consul—Taurominium et Ennam firmissima fugitivorum refugia bello recepit.</i> Conf. Val. Max. IX. 12, 1 extern.</p>
131	<p>623. <i>P. Licinius Crassus Mucianus L. Valerius Flaccus</i> Cassiod. Noris. Chron. Alex. Cic. Phil. XI. 8.</p> <p><i>P. Licinius Cr... L. Valerius</i> Fast. Capit. De <i>Crasso</i> Gell. I. 13, 10 Oros. V. 10 Val. Max. VIII. 7, 6.</p>	<p>War with Aristonicus: Cic. Phil. XI. 8 <i>Cum Aristonico bellum gerendum fuit L. Valerio P. Licinio consulibus.</i> The war was committed to Crassus: Cic. Ibid. <i>Populus Romanus consuli Crasso—bellum gerendum dedit.</i> Cf. Liv. Ep. 59. Strabo XIV p. 646 αἱ Λεύκαι πολιχνίον, δ' ἀπέστησεν Ἀριστόνικος μετὰ τὴν Ἀττάλου τοῦ Φιλομήτορος τελευτήν, δοκῶν τοῦ γένους εἶναι τοῦ τῶν βασιλέων, καὶ διανοούμενος εἰς αὐτὸν ποιεῖσθαι τὴν ἀρχήν. ἐντεῖθεν μὲν οὖν ἐξέπεσεν ἡττηθεὶς ναυμαχίᾳ περὶ τὴν Κυμαίαν ὑπὸ Ἐφεσίων, εἰς δὲ τὴν μεσόγαίαν ἰὼν ἤθροισε διὰ ταχέων πλῆθος ἀπόρων τε ἀνθρώπων καὶ δούλων.—οὐ πολὺν δὲ διεγένετο χρόνον, ἀλλ' εὐθὺς αἱ τε πόλεις ἔπεμψαν πλῆθος, καὶ Νικομήδης ὁ Βιθυνὸς ἐπεκούρησε, καὶ οἱ τῶν Καππαδόκων βασιλεῖς· ἔπειτα πρέσβεις Ῥωμαίων πέντε ἦκον, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα στρατεία καὶ ὑπατος Πόπλιος Κράσσος· καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Μάρκος Περπέρνας [conf. a. 129], ὃς καὶ κατέλυσε τὸν πόλεμον, ζωγρία λαβὼν τὸν Ἀριστόνικον.—Περπέρναν δὲ νόσος διέφθειρε, Κράσσος δὲ περὶ Λεύκας ἐπιθεμένων τινῶν ἔπεσεν ἐν μάχῃ [conf. a. 130]. Μάριος δὲ Ἀκύλλιος ἐπελθὼν ὑπατος [conf. a. 129] μετὰ δέκα πρεσβευτῶν διέταξε τὴν ἐπαρχίαν εἰς τὸ νῦν ἔτι συμμένον τῆς πολιτείας σχῆμα.</p>
130	<p>624. <i>C. Claudius Pulcher M. Perperna</i> Cassiodor. Obseq. c. 17. Λευτούλου καὶ Πεπέρνου Chron. Al. <i>Lentulo et Nepote</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Claudio</i> Cic. Leg. III. 19. De <i>Perperna</i></p>	<p>Crassus slain: Liv. Ep. 59 <i>Adversus Aristonicum P. Licinius Crassus consul, quum idem pontifex maximus esset, (quod nunquam antea factum erat) extra Italiam profectus praelio victus et occisus est.</i> Conf. Val. Max. III. 2, 12. After the expiration of his consulship: Vell. II. 4 <i>Aristonicus cum initio belli Crassum Mucianum, virum juris scientissimum, decedentem ex Asia proconsulem interemisisset.</i> See Obseq. c. 87. It appears also from Cic. Leg. III. 19 that Crassus was yet alive when C. Claudius was consul. Justin XXXVI. 4 is not sufficiently</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	Oros. V. 10 Val. Max. III. 4, 5.	distinct: <i>Asia Licinio Crasso consuli decernitur: qui, intentior Attalicæ prædæ quam bello, cum extremo anni tempore inordinata acie prælium conseruisset, victus pœnas inconsultæ avaritiæ sanguine dedit.</i> <i>Extremo anni tempore</i> may mean the close of B. C. 130. Orosius V. 10 appears to suppose that <i>Crassus</i> was slain while yet consul.
129	625. <i>C. Sempronius Tuditanus</i> M' Aquillius Cassiodor. Vell. II. 4 Cic. Nat. Deor. II. 5 ad Q. fr. III. 5 Oros. V. 10. Ἀῤδινάτου καὶ Ἀνουλλίου [I. Τουδιτάνου καὶ Ἀκουλλίου] Chron. Al. Tuditano et Aquilino Fast. apud Noris.	<p><i>Aristonicus</i> is captured and put to death: Liv. Ep. 59 <i>M. Perperna consul victum Aristonicum in deditionem accepit.</i> He was put to death in the beginning of the year of <i>Aquillius</i>: Justin. XXXVI. 4 <i>Ægre ferens successor ejus (Perpernæ) M' Aquillius consul ad eripiendum Aristonicum Perpernæ, veluti sui potius triumphi munus esse deberet, festinata velocitate contendit. Sed contentionem consulum mors Perpernæ diremit.</i> Eutrop. IV. 20 <i>Perperna consul Romanus—acie victum Aristonicum apud Stratonicen civitatem, quo fugerat, fame ad deditionem compulit. Aristonicus jussu senatus Romæ in carcere strangulatus est; triumphari enim de eo non poterat, quia Perperna apud Pergamum, Romam rediens, diem obierat.</i> Vell. Pat. II. 4 <i>Aristonicus—victus a M. Perperna ductusque in triumpho, sed M' Aquillio, capite pœnas dedit.</i></p> <p>Death of <i>Scipio Africanus</i>; his consulibus: Cic. Nat. Deor. II. 5 Vell. II. 4 Oros. V. 10. Liv. Ep. 59 <i>Seditiones a triumviris Fulvio Flacco et C. Graccho et C. Papirio Carbone, agro dividendo creatis, excitatæ: quibus cum P. Scipio Africanus adversaretur,—mortuus in cubiculo inventus est.</i> At the age of 56: Vell. II. 4 <i>Decessit anno ferme LVI.</i> Conf. ann. 167. 3. 194. 4.</p> <p>Liv. Epit. 59 <i>C. Sempronius consul contra Iapydas primo rem male gessit; mox victoria cladem acceptam emendavit virtute D. Junii Bruti, ejus qui Lusitaniam subegerat.</i> Fast. Capitol. <i>C. Sempronius Tuditan. cos. de Iapudibus an. DCXXIV</i> [625 Varr.] K. Oct.</p>
128	Ol. 163 U. C. Varr. 626. Cn. Octavius T. Annius Rufus Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Octavio et Rufo Fast. apud Noris.	

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>Death of <i>Carneades</i> aged 85: Apollod. apud Laërt. IV. 65 φησὶ δὲ Ἀπολλόδοφος ἐν χρονικοῖς ἀπελθεῖν αὐτὸν ἐξ ἀνθρώπων ἔτει τετάρτῳ τῆς ρξβ' ὀλυμπιάδος, βιώσαντα ἔτη πέντε πρὸς τοῖς ὀγδοήκοντα. Lucian. Macrob. c. 20 Καρνεάδης ὁ τῆς νεωτέρας Ἀκαδημίας ἀρχηγὸς ἔτη πέντε καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα. or 90 according to Cicero Acad. IV. 6 <i>Carneades diu tenuit: nam nonaginta vixit annos.</i> He was the fourth from <i>Arcesilaüs</i>: conf. a. 215. and was in the embassy to Rome in B. C. 155. conf. an. He is fully described by Numenius apud Eusebium Præp. XIV. 8. <i>Clitomachus</i> succeeds: Laërt. IV. 67 Κλειτόμαχος Καρχηδόσιος—ἐλθὼν εἰς Ἀθήνας ἤδη τετταράκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς ἤκουσε Καρνεάδου.—καὶ διεδέξατο τὸν Καρνεάδην. Steph. Byz. Καρχηδών.—Κλειτόμαχος ὁ Διογνήτου—φιλόσοφος Ἀκαδημαῖκός, διάδοχος Καρνεάδου τῆς Κυρηναίου σχολῆς· ὃς κη' ἔτει ἐλθὼν Ἀθήνας—ἠκρόασατο Καρνεάδου [ὁ γνώριμος (Καρνεάδου) Κλειτόμαχος Sextus Empir. Phys. I. 182]. The 28th year is more probable than the 40th. Eustathius ad Dionys. Perieg. 195 found the same number in his copy of Stephanus: ἐκ Καρχηδόσιος φασὶ Κλειτόμαχον εἶναι τὸν Ἀκ. φιλόσοφον—ὃς ἠκρόασατο τοῦ σοφου Καρνεάδου κη' ἐτῶν ἄνθρωπος ἐλθὼν Ἀθήνας. <i>Clitomachus</i> heard <i>Carneades</i> long: Cic. Acad. IV. 31 <i>Usque ad senectutem cum Carneade fuit: homo et acutus, ut Pænus, et valde studiosus ac diligens.</i> He had already studied at Athens before B. C. 146: conf. an. and was still teaching there in B. C. 111: conf. an.</p> <p><i>Polybius</i> is still living, since he was under 30 in B. C. 181: cf. an. and lived to the age of 82: Lucian. Macrob. c. 22 Πολύβιος ὁ Λυκόρτα Μεγαλοπολίτης ἀγρόθεν ἀνελθὼν ἀφ' ἵππου κατέπεσε, καὶ ἐκ τούτου νοσήσας ἀπέθανεν ἐτῶν δύο καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα. His birth therefore could not be earlier than B. C. 210, and his death could not be earlier than B. C. 129.</p>	<p>The first book of the Satires of <i>Lucilius</i> was published after the death of <i>Carneades</i>: Servius ad Virg. Æn. X. 104 <i>Totus hic locus de primo Lucilii translatus est, ubi inducuntur dii habere concilium et agere primo de interitu Lupi cujusdam, postea sententias dicere.</i> Hence this book is quoted by Lactantius IV. 3 p. 317 by the title of <i>Lucilii in Deorum concilio.</i> Idem V. 14 p. 459 <i>Apud Lucilium disserens Neptunus de re difficillima ostendit non posse id explicari nec si Carneadem ipsum orcus remittat.</i> Consequently published after the death of <i>Scipio</i>: see col. 2. But if all the 30 books of Satires were published after this period, we may conclude that <i>Lucilius</i> was still young in B. C. 129. Some of his Satires were written after B. C. 107: conf. a.</p>
<p><i>Apollodorus</i> of Athens mentioned the death of <i>Carneades</i>: conf. a. 129. His χρονικά closed at B. C. 144, and were dedicated to <i>Attalus</i> who died in B. C. 138: conf. a. 144. This passage therefore, in which the death of <i>Carneades</i> was mentioned, must have been added afterwards. <i>Apollodorus</i>, according to Suidas, was the dis-</p>	

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
127	<p>627. <i>L. Cassius Longinus</i> <i>L. Cornelius Cinna</i> Cas- siod. Λογγίνου καὶ Κε- κίννα Chron. Alex. <i>Ra-</i> <i>villa et Cinna</i> Fast. apud Nor. (scil. <i>L. Cas-</i> <i>sio Longino Ravilla</i>) <i>T.</i> <i>Cassius</i> apud Cassiodor. <i>L. Cassius</i> apud Cic. I in Verr. 55.</p>	
126	<p>628. <i>M. Æmilius Lepi-</i> <i>dus L. Aurelius Orestes</i> Cassiod. Noris. Obseq. c. 89 Oros. V. 10 Chron. Alex. Cic. Brut. c. 28. anno <i>DCXXVIII</i> Cen- sorin. c. 17.</p>	<p>Livii Epit. 60 <i>L. Aurelius consul rebellantes Sardos subegit.</i> <i>C. Gracchus</i> goes into Sardinia ταπλὰς Ὀρέστη τῷ ὑπάρῳ Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 1. Cic. Brut. c. 28 <i>Fuit enim M. Lepido et L. Oreste consu-</i> <i>libus quæstor Gracchus.</i> [M'Aquilli]us pro cos. ex [Asi]a ann. <i>DCXXVII</i> [628 Varr.] <i>III</i> <i>Idus Novembr.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Thus supplied by Sigon. This tri- umph would refer to the war of <i>Aristonicus</i>, which <i>Perperna</i> had nearly completed three years and a half before: conf. a. 129.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>ciple of <i>Panætius</i> and <i>Aristarchus</i>: 'Απολλόδωρος Ἀσκληπιάδου γραμματικὸς, εἰς τῶν Παναιτίου τοῦ Ῥοδίου φιλοσόφου καὶ Ἀριστάρχου τοῦ γραμματικοῦ μαθητῶν, Ἀθηναῖος. According to <i>Scymnus</i> (conf. a. 144) he was the disciple of <i>Diogenes Babylonius</i>, συνεσχολακῶς δὲ Ἀριστάρχῳ. He might hear both <i>Diogenes</i> and <i>Panætius</i>, as <i>Lælius</i> heard both: conf. a. 143. We must understand συνεσχολακῶς to mean “studied (together with others) under <i>Aristarchus</i>.” Thus <i>Plutarch</i>. <i>Mor.</i> p. 677 C uses τῶν Ξενοκράτει συσχολασάντων to express “studied under <i>Xenocrates</i>.” <i>Apollodorus</i> probably survived this period full 40 years, since he lived to read a work of <i>Castor</i>, who died in B. C. 45. conf. a. 56. See <i>Append.</i> c. 12.</p> <p><i>Hipparchus</i> observes the vernal equinox on the 1st of <i>Phamenoth</i> in the 50th year of the third <i>Calippic</i> Period N. E. 620 = March 22 B. C. 128. In the same year he observed the sun at Rhodes on the 16th <i>Epiphi</i> = Aug. 4 B. C. 128.</p>	
<p><i>Antipater</i> of <i>Sidon</i> is still living. See his time examined in <i>Append.</i> c. 12.</p> <p><i>Hipparchus</i> takes an observation at Rhodes on the 221st day of N. E. 621 = May 2 B. C. 127: <i>Ptol. μεγ. συντ.</i> III p. 112 ἀναγράφει ὁ Ἰππάρχος ἐν Ῥόδῳ τετηρηκέναι διὰ τῶν ὀργάνων τὸν τε ἥλιον καὶ τὴν σελήνην τῷ ρήζ' ἔτει ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτῆς [N. E. 424 + 197 = N. E. 621] κατ' Αἰγυπτίους φαρμουθὶ ια'.—συνάγεται ὁ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐποχῆς ἡμῶν μέχρι τῆς τηρήσεως χρόνος ἑτῶν Αἰγυπτιακῶν χκ' καὶ ἡμερῶν σιθ' καὶ ὥρων ἰσημερινῶν—ιη'. Another observation on the 287th day = July 7 B. C. 127: <i>Ibid.</i> p. 114 εἰλήφαμεν πάλιν ἐκ τῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἰππάρχου τετηρημένων ἐν Ῥόδῳ διαστάσεων τὴν διωπτευμένην ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ρήζ' ἔτει ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτῆς, κατ' Αἰγυπτίους παῦνι ιζ'.—γίνεται ὁ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐποχῆς ἡμῶν μέχρι τῆς τηρήσεως χρόνος ἑτῶν Αἰγυπτιακῶν πάλιν χκ', καὶ ἡμερῶν πς' [ι. σπς'] καὶ ὥρων ἰσημερινῶν—δ'. The 17th <i>Payni</i> being the 287th day, we must correct the numbers to σπς'. These observations were made 35 years after the observation recorded at B. C. 162.</p>	

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
125	629. <i>M. Plautius Hypsæus</i> <i>M. Fulvius Flaccus</i> Cass. Noris. Oros. V. 11 Chron. Alex. Val. Max. IX. 5, 1 Obseq. c. 90 Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 8.	<p>Liv. Ep. 60 <i>M. Fulvius Flaccus primus Transalpinos Ligures bello domuit, missus in auxilium Massiliensibus adversus Salluvios Gallos.</i></p> <p><i>Aurelius</i> remains as proconsul in Sardinia: Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 2 δόγμα ποιούνται—τὸν Ὀρέστην ἐπιμένειν, ὥς δὴ καὶ τοῦ Γαίου διὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν παραμενοῦντος.</p>
124	Ol. 164 U. C. Varr. 630. <i>C. Cassius Longinus</i> <i>C. Sextius Calvinus</i> Cass. Noris. Obseq. c. 91 Vell. I. 15. Λογγίνου τὸ β' καὶ Βολβίνου Chron. Al. De <i>Sextio</i> Diod. tom. X p. 129.	<p><i>Aurelius</i> and <i>C. Gracchus</i> remain till this year in Sardinia: <i>Gracchus</i> apud Gellium XV. 12 <i>Biennium fui in provincia.</i> Apud Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 2 ἔφη—ταμείων τῷ στρατηγῷ παραμενεῖν κέναι διετίαν.</p>
123	631. <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus</i> <i>T. Quinctius Flaminius</i> Eutrop. IV. 21 Cassiodor. Oros. V. 12 Chron. Alex. Cic. Brut. c. 74. <i>Metello et Appellato</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<p><i>C. Gracchus tribunus plebis.</i> He entered upon office <i>IV Id. Decembres</i> [conf. Liv. XXXIX. 52 Dionys. Ant. VI p. 1246 Plutarch. Mor. p. 283 B] B. C. 124. The acts of <i>Caius</i> in his first tribuneship are noticed by Plutarch C. Gr. c. 3—7. Livii Epit. 60 <i>C. Gracchus Tiberii frater tribunus plebis, eloquentior quam frater, perniciosas aliquot leges tulit</i> &c. Orosius V. 12 <i>Eodem anno</i> [sc. <i>Metello et Flaminio</i> coss.] <i>C. Gracchus, —tribunus plebis per tumultum creatus, magna rei publicæ perniciēs fuit.</i></p> <p>Liv. Ep. 60 <i>Res a Q. Metello consule adversus Baliares gestas.</i></p> <p>Triumph of <i>Flaccus</i>: <i>us Flaccus pro guribus Vocontieis e. ... an. DCXXX</i> [631 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. Conf. a. 125.</p> <p>A colony is sent to Carthage: Eutrop. IV. 21 <i>L. Cæcilio Metello et T. Quinctio Flaminio</i> coss. <i>Carthago in Africa jussu senatus reparata est; —annis duobus et viginti post quam a Scipione fuerat eversa.</i> Vell. I. 15 <i>Cassio Longino et Sextio Calvino</i> coss.—<i>Fabrateria deducta est—et post annum—Carthago.</i> But this colony was not carried into effect till the second tribuneship of <i>Caius</i>, according to Liv. Ep. 60 <i>C. Gracchus—continuato in alterum annum tribunatu legibus agrariis latis effecit ut complures coloniae in Italia deducerentur, et una in solo dirutæ Carthaginis, quo ipse triumphus creatus coloniam deduxit.</i> Plutarch agrees with this account: conf. a. 122. Orosius V. 12 has the same date as Eutropius.</p>
122	632. <i>Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus</i> <i>C. Fannius Strabo</i> Cic. Brut. c. 26 Plin. H. N. II. 32 Cassiod. Noris. Obseq. c. 92 Chron. Alex. De <i>Fannio</i> Plutarch. C. Gracch. c. 8. 11. 12.	<p><i>C. Gracchus tribunus plebis iterum</i>: from <i>IV Id. Decemb.</i> B. C. 123. He was elected when <i>Fannius</i> was made consul: Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 8 καὶ ἐκεῖνος (Φάννιος) μὲν ὑπατος, Γάιος δὲ δήμαρχος ἀπεδείχθη τὸ δεύτερον. <i>Livius Drusus</i> is one of his colleagues: Plutarch. Ib. ἦν εἰς τῶν τοῦ Γαίου συναρχόντων Ἀλβιος Δροῦσος. Cic. Brut. c. 28 <i>M. Drusus—qui in tribunatu C. Gracchum collegam iterum tribunum fregit</i> [sic bene corrigunt]. Idem Fin. IV. 24 <i>Conferam Drusum cum C. Graccho ejus fere æquali: quæ hic reipublicæ vulnera imponebat, eadem ille sanabat.</i> Sueton. Tib. c. 3 <i>Drusus—ob eximiam adversus Gracchos operam patronus senatus dictus.</i> <i>Gracchus</i> passes over to Carthage, where he remains 70 days, and returns to Rome at the time of the comitia: Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 11. The consul <i>Fannius</i> opposes him: Ibid. c. 12.</p> <p><i>Aquæ Sextiæ</i> founded: Liv. Ep. 61 <i>C. Sextius proconsul, victa Sal-</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Cælius Antipater</i> the historian flourished in the time of <i>C. Gracchus</i>: Cic. Div. I. 26 <i>C. Gracchus multis dixit, ut scriptum apud Cælium est, sibi in somnis quæsturam petenti Tiberium fratrem visum esse dicere—eodem sibi leto quo ipse interisset esse pereundum. Hoc antequam tribunus plebis C. Gracchus factus esset et se audisse scribit Cælius, et dixisse multis.</i> Conf. Val. Max. I. 7, 6. He was earlier than <i>Sisenna</i>: conf. a. 134. and was the instructor of <i>Crassus</i>: Cic. de Or. II. 12 <i>Paululum se erexit et addidit historiæ majorem sonum vocis vir optimus, Crassi familiaris, Antipater.</i> Brut. c. 26 <i>L. Cælius Antipater—scriptor fuit, ut temporibus illis, luculentus, juris valde peritus, multorum etiam, ut L. Crassi, magister.</i> <i>Crassus</i> was now 17 years of age: conf. a. 140. <i>L. Cælius Antipater in præmio belli Punici</i> is quoted Cic. Or. c. 69. His 7th book is quoted by Nonius c. 2 p. 108 <i>Cælius Antipater lib. VII. "Res pub. amisso exfundatq pulcherrimo oppido."</i> Idem c. 2 p. 89 <i>Cælius Annal. lib. VII.</i> Idem c. 10 p. 508 <i>Cælius Annali lib. VII.</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>luviorum gente, coloniam Aquas Sextias condidit. Obsequens c. 92 Cn. Domitio C. Fannio coss.—Sallyes et Allobroges devicti. Vell. I. 15 Sextio Calvino qui Sallues apud aquas quæ ab eo Sextiæ appellantur devicit. Cassiod. Cn. Domitius et C. Fannius. His coss. Sextius oppidum ædificavit in quo Aquæ Sextiæ in Galliis.</i></p>
121	<p>633. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus L. Opimius</i> Cassiodor. Obseq. c. 93 Chron. Alex. Plin. H. N. II. 29. <i>Opimio et Maximo</i> Nor. De <i>Opimio</i> Sallust. Jug. c. 16 Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 11. 13 Oros. V. 12 Cic. in Pison. c. 39 Val. Max. IX. 4, 3 Augustin. Civ. D. III. 24. De <i>Fabio</i> Oros. V. 14 Plin. H. N. VII. 50 Strabo IV p. 185 ubi male Αἰμυλιανός. De hoc anno Plin. H. N. XIV. 4.</p>	<p>Death of <i>C. Gracchus</i>: Liv. Ep. 61 <i>C. Gracchus seditioso tribunatu acto, quum Aventinum quoque armata multitudine occupasset, a Q. Opimio consule, ex senatus consulto vocato ad arma populo, pulsus et occisus est: et cum eo Fulvius Flaccus consularis, socius ejusdem furoris. Conf. Cic. Phil. VIII. 4 Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 14—17 Oros. V. 12 Diod. fragm. tom. X p. 131 Val. Max. VI. 8, 3 Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 3 Vell. II. 6. 7.</i></p> <p>Liv. Ep. 61 <i>Cn. Domitius proconsul adversus Allobrogas ad oppidum Vindalium feliciter pugnavit. Ibid. Q. Fabius Maximus consul, Paulli nepos, adversus Allobrogas et Bituitum Arcernorum regem feliciter pugnavit: ex Bituiti exercitu cæsa millia hominum centum viginti.—Allobroges in deditionem accepti. Conf. Cæs. B. Gall. I. 45 Velleium II. 10 Orosium V. 13. 14 Florum III. 2 Ammianum XV. 12, 5. Plinius H. N. VII. 50 Q. Fabius Maximus consul apud flumen Isaram prælio commisso adversus Allobrogum Arcernorumque gentes, ad VI Idus Augustas, CXXX millibus perduellium cæsis, &c. Strabo IV p. 185 καθ' ὃ συμπίπτουσιν ὁ Ἴσαρ ποταμὸς καὶ ὁ Ῥοδανὸς καὶ τὸ Κεμμένον ὄρος, Κόιντος Φάβιος Μάξιμος Αἰμυλιανὸς οὐχ ὅλαις τρισὶ μυριάσιν εἴκοσι μυριάδας Κελτῶν κατέκοψεν.</i></p>
120	<p>Ol. 165 U. C. Varr. 634. <i>P. Manlius C. Papirius Carbo</i> Cassiod. Μανιλίου καὶ Κάρβου Chron. Alex. <i>Manilio et Balbo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	
119	<p>635. <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus L. Aurelius Cotta</i> Cassiod. Obseq. c. 94. Μετέλλου τὸ β' καὶ Κόττα Chron. Alex. <i>Marcello et Cotta</i> Fast. apud Nor. De <i>Cotta</i> Plutarch. Mar. c. 4.</p>	<p>The <i>Segestani Carni</i> are subjected: Appian. Illyr. c. 10 εἰκόσι δὲ καὶ Σεγεστανοὶ (ὑπακοῦσαι) Λευκίῳ Κόττῃ καὶ Μετέλλῳ.—οὐ πολὺ (δ') ὕστερον ἀποστήναι. <i>Metellus in Dalmatia</i>: Idem Ib. c. 11 Καϊκίλιος Μέτελλος ὑπατεύων οὐδὲν ἀδικοῦσι τοῖς Δαλμάταις ἐψηφίσατο πολεμεῖν, ἐπιθυμία θριάμβου. καὶ δεχομένων αὐτὸν ἐκεῖνων ὡς φίλον διεχείμασε παρ' αὐτοῖς ἐν Σαλῶνῃ πόλει [B. C. 11½]: καὶ ἐς Ῥώμην ἐπανήλθε καὶ ἐθριάμβευσε.</p> <p><i>C. Marius tribunus plebis. In the consulship of Cotta</i>: Plutarch. Mario c. 4.</p>
118	<p>636. <i>M. Porcius Cato Q. Marcius Rex</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Val. Max. V. 10, 3 Gell. XIII. 19, 10 Plin. H. N. II. 31 Vell. I. 15 Obseq. c. 95. <i>Caudino</i></p>	<p>Gellius XIII. 19, 10 <i>M. Cato—satis vehemens orator fuit, multasque orationes ad exemplum avi scriptas reliquit: et consul cum Q. Marcio Rege fuit; inque eo consulatu in Africam profectus in ea provincia mortem obiit.</i></p> <p>Liv. Ep. 62 <i>Q. Marcius consul Stænos gentem Alpinam expugnavit. Conf. Oros. V. 14. Velleius I. 15 Narbo Martius in Gallia Porcio Marcioque coss.—deducta colonia est.</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>L. Crassus</i> æt. 21 accuses <i>Carbo</i>: Cic. de Or. III. 20 <i>Annos natus unum et viginti</i> [nono decimo ætatis anno = U. C. Varr. 633 Auctor Dial. de Orat. c. 34] <i>nobilissimum hominem et eloquentissimum in judicium vocarim</i>. Brut. c. 43 <i>Accusavit C. Carbonem eloquentissimum hominem admodum adolescens</i>. De Or. I. 10 <i>C. Carbonem, quem tu adolescentulus perculisti</i>. From the expression <i>perculisti</i> we may infer that this cause was not in U. C. 633, the year before <i>Carbo</i>'s consulship, but in U. C. 635, the year after it.</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<i>et Rege</i> Fast. apud Noris. De Marcio Oros. V. 14.	Death of <i>Micipsa</i> : Liv. Ep. 62 <i>Micipsa Numidarum rex mortuus regnum tribus filiis reliquit, Adherbali, Hiempsali, et Jugurthæ fratris filio quem adoptaverat. L. Cæcilius Metellus Dalmatas subegit</i> [cf. a.119]. <i>Jugurtha Hiempsalem—victum occidit, Adherbalem regno expulit.</i>
117	637. <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus Q. Mucius Scævola</i> Cass. Eutrop. IV. 23. Μετέλλου τὸ γ' καὶ Μαξίμου Chron. Alex. <i>Diademo et Scævola</i> Noris. <i>L. Metellus Diadematus</i> de quo Cic. ad Quir. post red. c. 3 Plin. H. N. VII. 44 Plutarch. Coriol. c. 11.	Ambassadors are sent to Numidia, who restore <i>Adherbal</i> : Sallust. Jug. c. 16. Triumph of <i>L. Metellus Dalmaticus</i> : Eutrop. IV. 23 <i>Postea, Metello et Q. Mucio Scævola consulibus, de Dalmatia triumphatum est.</i> See Tzschucke ad Eutrop. p. 247. 248. The consul of this year is <i>L. Metellus Diadematus</i> . See col. 1. On the distinction between <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus Dalmaticus</i> cos. B. C. 119, and <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus Diadematus</i> cos. B. C. 117, see Ernesti Indic. ad Cic. tom. 6 p. 123.
116	Ol. 166 U. C. Varr. 638. <i>C. Licinius Geta Q. Fabius Maximus</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. <i>Geta et Eburno</i> Noris.	
115	639. <i>M. Æmilius Scaurus M. Cæcilius Metellus</i> Cass. Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 96. <i>Scauro et Megello</i> Noris.	Cassiodor. <i>M. Metellus et M. Scaurus. His coss. L. Metellus et Cn. Domitius censores artem ludicram ex urbe removerunt, præter Latinum tibicinem cum cantore et ludum talorum.</i> Livii Epit. 62 <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus censores duos et triginta senatu moverunt.</i>
114	640. <i>M' Acilius Balbus C. Porcius Cato</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 97 Plin. H. N. II. 29. 56. <i>Balbo et Cato</i> Nor.	Liv. Ep. 63 <i>Cato Porcius consul in Thracia male adversus Scordiscos pugnavit.</i> Conf. Eutrop. IV. 24.
113	641. <i>C. Cæcilius Metellus Caprarius Cn. Papirius Carbo</i> Cassiodor. Eutrop. IV. 25 Tacit. Germ. c. 37 Obseq. c. 98 Plin. H. N. II. 33. Μετέλλου τὸ δ' καὶ Κάρβωνος Chron. Alex. <i>Ca-</i>	Eutropius IV. 25 <i>C. Cæcilio Metello et Cn. Carbone coss. duo Metelli fratres eodem die alterum ex Sardinia alterum ex Thracia triumphum egerunt; nuntiatumque Romæ est Cimbros e Gallia in Italiam transisse.</i> Tacit. Germ. c. 37 <i>Primum Cimbrorum audita sunt arma Cæcilio Metello ac Papirio Carbone consulibus.</i> Liv. Ep. 63 <i>Cimbri gens vaga populabundi in Illyricum venerunt: ab iis Papirius Carbo consul cum exercitu fusus est.</i> Obseq. c. 98 <i>C. Cæcilio Cn. Papirio coss.—Cimbri Teutonique Alpes transgressi fedam stragem Romanorum sociorumque fecerunt.</i>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Birth of <i>Varro</i>: Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 166. 1 <i>M. Terentius Varro philosophus et poëta nascitur.</i></p>
	<p><i>Hortensius</i> born: conf. ann. 95. 50.</p> <p><i>Crassi oratio pro Licinia virgine vestali</i>: Cic. Brut. c. 43 <i>Defendit postea Liciniam virginem</i> [conf. Livii Epit. 63 Ascon. ad Cic. pro Milone p. 837 Dion. tom. I p. 39 et Vales. ad loc.] <i>cum annos XXVII natus esset.</i> This cause was in the month December: Macrobian. Sat. I. 10 <i>Fenestella dicens Æmiliam virginem XV Kal. Januar. esse damnatam—deinde adjecit, "Sequebantur eum diem "Saturnalia." Mox ait, "Postero autem die, qui "fuit XIII Kal. Jan. Liciniam virginem ut cau-"sam diceret jussam."</i> In the consulship of <i>M. Acilius</i> and <i>C. Porcius</i>: Jul. Obseq. c. 97, which fixes this oration to December B. C. 114, when <i>Crassus</i> had lately entered his 27th year: conf. a. 92.</p>
<p><i>Agatharchides</i> was reader to <i>Heraclides Lembus</i>, and afterwards in advanced age tutor to <i>Ptolemy</i>: Phot. cod. 213 Ἀγαθαρχίδου—τούτῳ πατρὶς μὲν ἡ Κνύδος ἦν, ἡ δὲ τέχνη γραμματικὸν ἐπεδείκνυτο· ὑπογραφέα δὲ καὶ ἀναγνώστην ὁ τοῦ λέμβρου (sic) Ἡρακλείδης, δι' ὧν αὐτῷ ἐξυπηρετεῖτο, παρέσχε γνώριζεσθαι. ἦν δὲ καὶ θρεπτὸς Κινναίου. <i>Agatharchides</i> lib. I περὶ τῆς Ἐρυθρᾶς θαλάσσης apud Photium</p>	

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<i>prario et Carbo</i> Fast. apud Noris.	
112	Ol. 167 U. C. Varr. 642. <i>M. Livius Drusus L. Calpurnius Piso</i> Cassiodor. Βροῦτον καὶ Πέσνος Chr. Alex. <i>Druso et Cæsoniano</i> Noris. Scil. <i>L. Calpurnio Pisone Cæsoniano</i> .	<i>Livii</i> Epit. 63 <i>Livius Drusus consul adversus Scordiscos gentem a Gallis oriundam in Thracia feliciter pugnavit.</i> <i>Jugurtha</i> kills <i>Adherbal</i> : <i>Liv. Ep. 64 Adherbal bello petitus a Jugurtha et in oppido Cirta obsessus contra denunciationem senatus ab eo occisus est.</i> Conf. <i>Sallust. Jug. c. 21—26.</i> <i>Sallust. Ib. c. 27 Quod postquam Romæ cognitum,—lege Sempronia provinciæ futuris consulibus Numidia atque Italia decretæ: Consules declarati P. Scipio Nasica L. Bestia Calpurnius.</i>
128	111 643. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica L. Calpurnius Bestia</i> Cassiod. Noris. <i>Sallust. Jug. c. 27 Eutrop. IV. 26 Val. Max. I. 8, 11 Obseq. c. 99 Oros. V. 15 Cic. Brut. c. 34. Νασικάρπου καὶ Βεστίου</i> Chron. Alex. <i>De Scipione</i> Diod. tom. X p. 133 Val. Max. VII. 5, 2.	<i>Jugurthine war</i> : <i>Livii</i> Epit. 64 <i>Jugurthæ bellum indictum; idque Calpurnius Bestia consul gerere jussus pacem cum Jugurtha injussu populi et senatus fecit.</i> Conf. <i>Sallustium Jug. c. 28. 29. Florus III. 1 Primus in Numidiam Calpurnius Bestia consul mittitur: sed rex—pacem emit.</i> Obsequens c. 99 <i>P. Scipione L. Calpurnio coss.—Jugurthinum bellum exortum.</i>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>cod. 250 p. 1332 ἐγὼ δ' ἀφ' ἧς ἡμέρας ἡ τύχη με κατέστησεν ἐπίτροπον τοῦ σώματος τοῦ σοῦ, νέου παντελῶς ὄντος, καὶ τῆς ὅλης βασιλείας, ἀπ' ἐκείνης εὐθὺς μέγαν ἐμαυτῷ πόνον ἐπέβαλον. τίνα τοῦτον; τοῖς πρὸς ἡδονὴν ὁμιλοῦσιν ἐναντιοῦσθαι καὶ δυσχεραίνειν, σοῦ πρῶτον αὐτοῦ περαιορούμενος οὐ τὴν ἐξουσίαν ἀλλὰ τὴν ἄγνοιαν.—οἶδα γὰρ πρεσβύτερος ὢν καὶ πολλῶν ἔμπειρος γεγυῶς πραγμάτων διὰ τοὺς θωπεύειν ἐπιβεβλημένους—τὰς μεγίστας βασιλείας ἄρδην ἀνηρεμένας. <i>Agatharchides</i> was doubtless tutor to one of the two sons of <i>Ptolemy Physcon</i>; and more probably to the elder son <i>Soter II</i> than to the younger <i>Alexander</i>. See App. c. 12. <i>Heraclides Lembus</i> flourished about B. C. 148: cf. a. and his reader <i>Agatharchides</i>, 35 years after that date, might address <i>Soter II</i> in the fourth year of his reign, about B. C. 113. In the fifth book of the same work he mentioned his declining age: Phot. cod. 213 τὴν ἅπασαν συγγραφὴν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τέλει τοῦ ἐ' λόγου εἰς μνήμην ἀνάγει, ἐν ᾧ καὶ πεπαῦσθαι τοῦ γράφειν διὰ τινὰς τε αἰτίας ἄλλας, καὶ ὅτι τὰ τῆς ἡλικίας ἀποκλῖνοι πρὸς τὸ ἔξωρον.</p>	
<p><i>Diodorus</i> the Peripatetic, the successor of <i>Critolaus</i>, flourished; and <i>Clitomachus</i> the successor of <i>Carneades</i>: <i>Crassus</i> apud Cic. de Or. I. 11 <i>Audivi summos homines, cum quæstor ex Macedonia venissem Athenas, florente Academia, ut temporibus illis ferebatur, quod eam Charmadas et Clitomachus et Æschines obtinebant. Erat etiam Metrodorus, qui cum illis una ipsum illum Carneadem diligentius audierat.—Vigebat auditor Panætii Mnesarchus et Peripatetici Critolai Diodorus.</i> For the quæstorship of <i>Crassus</i> see col. 4. <i>Diodorus the Peripatetic</i> is mentioned by Cicero Tusc. Quæst. V. 30. <i>Critolaus</i> and <i>Diodorus</i>—Κριτόλαος καὶ Διόδωρος ὁ Τύριος—are named together by Stobæus Ecl. Phys. I. 3, 28 p. 58. From the death of <i>Aristotle</i> B. C. 322 to this time, when <i>Diodorus</i> still taught, the Peripatetic school had subsisted 211 years under six teachers; <i>Theophrastus</i>, <i>Strato</i> (τῶν ἄλλων Περιπατητικῶν ὁ κορυφαϊότατος Στράτων Plutarch. Mor. p. 1115 B), <i>Lycus</i>, <i>Aristo Ceus</i>, <i>Crito-</i></p>	<p>The quæstorship of <i>Crassus</i> is placed in this year by Pighius Annal. tom. III p. 119. ad U. C. [Capitolin.] 642. because <i>Scævola</i> and <i>Crassus</i> were quæstors in the same year [conf. a. 107], and because <i>hic annus quæsturæ Q. Mucii Scævolæ fuit, sicut ex ejus tribunatu plebis patebit</i>. Pighius produces no testimony to fix the quæstorship of <i>Scævola</i> to this date. Pearce ad Cic. de Or. I. 11 also without producing evidence asserts, <i>Crassus quæstor fuit U. C.</i> [Varr.] 643. He probably follows Pighius. Since <i>Crassus</i> was born in B. C. 140 [conf. a. 92], and was therefore only in his 29th year in B. C. 111, it is not likely that he was quæstor before this date. But, if the legal age for the quæstorship was 31, which is the opinion of Ernesti ad Ciceronem in Indice Legum v. ANNALES—<i>Annus constitutus Villia lege</i> [in B. C. 180: conf. Liv. XL. 44] <i>quæsturæ</i> 31—and of Pighius himself tom. II p. 334 ad annum Capitolin. 573 (quoted apud Drakenborch. ad Liv. XL.</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
110	644. <i>M. Minucius Rufus</i> <i>Sp. Postumius Albinus</i> Cassiod. Noris. Chron. Alex. Sallust. Jug. c. 35. De Albino Eutrop. IV. 26 Oros. V. 15.	Liv. Ep. 64 <i>Jugurtha</i> — <i>Romam venit</i> [conf. Sallust. Jug. c. 33. 34], <i>et propter cædem admissam in regulum quendam nomine Massivam,—</i> <i>Romæ interfectum,—clam profugit.</i> Conf. Sallust. Jug. c. 35. The consul <i>Albinus</i> hastens into Africa, <i>uti ante comitia, quod tempus haud</i> <i>longe aberat,—bellum conficeret</i> : Sallust. Jug. c. 36. <i>Sed postquam</i> <i>dilapso tempore comitiorum dies adventabat, Albinus, Aulo fratre in</i> <i>castris pro prætore relicto, Romam decessit.</i> Idem Ibid.
109	645. <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus</i> <i>M. Junius Silanus</i> Cas- siod. Sallust. Jug. c. 43 Cic. Brut. c. 35 Cornel. I p. 960 et Ascon. ad loc. Μετέλλου τὸ ἐ καὶ Σιλάνου Chron. Alex. Megello et Silano Fast. apud Nor. De Metello Plutarch. Mar. c. 7 Oros. V. 15 Val. Max. II. 7, 2 Eutrop. IV. 27.	Sallust. Jug. c. 37 <i>Aulus</i> — <i>milites mense Januario</i> [Jan. B. C. 109] <i>ex hibernis in expeditionem evocat.</i> He is defeated, and concludes a peace: Sallust. c. 38. conf. Liv. Ep. 64.—Sallust. c. 39 <i>Ob ea consul</i> <i>Albinus—senatum de fœdere consulebat:—Senatus decernit suo atque</i> <i>populi injussu nullum potuisse fœdus fieri. Consul—paucis diebus in</i> <i>Africam proficiscitur.</i> Idem c. 43. 44 <i>Post Auli fœdus—Q. Metellus</i> <i>et M. Silanus consules designati provincias inter se partiverant: Metel-</i> <i>logue Numidia evenerat:—Is ubi primum magistratum ingressus est—</i> <i>ad bellum quod gesturus erat animum intendit.—Ubi in Africam venit,</i> <i>exercitus ei traditur Sp. Albini pro consule:—Albinus, Auli fratris ex-</i> <i>ercitusque clade percussus,—quantum temporis æstivorum in imperio fuit</i> <i>plerumque milites stativis castris habebat.</i> The transactions of this cam- paign are related by Sallust c. 45—60. Idem c. 61 <i>Metellus, postquam</i> <i>videt—jam æstatem exactam esse,—exercitum in provinciam hiemandi</i> <i>gratia collocat.</i> Meanwhile the consul <i>Silanus</i> had been engaged with the <i>Cimbri</i> : Livii Epit. 65 <i>M. Junius Silanus consul adversus Cimbro</i> s <i>infelicitè</i> <i>pugnavit</i> [conf. Ascon. in Cic. Cornel. II p. 974]: <i>legatis Cimbrorum</i> <i>sedem et agros in quibus consisterentulantibus senatus negavit.—And</i> <i>Minucius with the Thracians</i> : Ibid. <i>M. Minucius proconsul adversus</i> <i>Thracas prospere pugnavit.</i> Eutrop. IV. 27 <i>A M. Junio Silano collega</i> <i>Q. Metelli Cimbri in Gallia, et a Minucio Rufo in Macedonia Scordisci</i> <i>et Triballi—victi sunt.</i>
108	Ol. 168 U. C. Varr. 646. <i>Ser. Sulpicius Galba M.</i> <i>Aurelius Scaurus</i> Cass. Obseq. c. 100 Chron. Alex. Calvo et Horten- sio Noris.	<i>Metellus</i> continues in the command as proconsul: Sallust. Jug. c. 62 <i>Romæ senatus de provinciis consultus Numidiam Metello decreverat.</i> This campaign is related by Sallust c. 68—81. Obsequens c. 100 <i>C. Sergio Galba M. Scauro coss.—Contra Jugurtham prospere dimi-</i> <i>catum.</i>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>laüs, Diodorus.</i> of which space the three last had occupied 116 years, B. C. 226—111. Conf. a. 155. <i>Diodorus</i> therefore was now in advanced age. For the succession in this school conf. a. 226. In the list of teachers—<i>διάδοχοι τῆς σχολῆς κατὰ τάξιν</i>—in the Life of Aristotle apud Buhle tom. I p. 60. 61 the names appear to be partly interpolated and partly transposed. For the embassy of <i>Critolaüs</i> to Rome conf. a. 155. <i>Clitomachus</i> had already arrived at old age—<i>senectutem</i>—18 years before this date, in B. C. 129, when he succeeded <i>Carneades</i>: conf. a. 129.</p>	<p>44), then in that case the quaestorship of <i>Cras- sus</i> (and consequently of <i>Scævola</i>) would fall in B. C. 109.</p>
	<p>Birth of <i>Atticus</i>: conf. a. 32.</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
107	<p>647. <i>L. Cassius Longinus C. Marius</i> Cassiod. Oros. V. 15 Chron. Al. Plin. H. N. X. 13. <i>Longino et Nepote</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>Marius</i> was <i>C. Marius C. F. (C.) Nepos</i>; which the author had taken, as in some other instances, for a <i>cognomen</i>. But <i>Marius</i> had no <i>cognomen</i>: Plutarch. Mar. c. 1 Γάτον Μαρίον τρίτον οὐκ ἔχομεν εἰπεῖν ὄνομα.</p> <p>De <i>Mario</i> Plutarch. Sull. c. 3 Mar. c. 9 Sallust. Jug. c. 73.</p>	<p><i>Metellus</i> is superseded by <i>Marius</i>: Sallust. Jug. c. 82 <i>Roma per literas fit certior Mario provinciam Numidiam datam. Nam consulem factum ante acceperat</i> (sc. at the preceding comitia: conf. c. 73). Idem c. 86 <i>Marius—in Africam profectus paucis diebus Uticam advehitur: exercitus ei traditur a P. Rutilio legato</i>. Conf. Plutarch. Mar. c. 10. <i>Sulla</i> is quæstor to <i>Marius</i>: Sallust. Jug. c. 95 Val. Max. VI. 9, 6 Plutarch. Sull. c. 3. Campaign of <i>Marius</i> in Africa: Sallust. c. 87—97. ending with winter quarters: <i>Marium jam in hiberna proficiscentem</i> c. 97. <i>in hiberna proficiscitur</i> c. 100. and again c. 103 <i>Marius exercitu in hibernaculis composito</i>.</p> <p><i>Metellus</i> obtains a triumph: Vell. II. 11 <i>Metelli tamen et triumphus fuit clarissimus et meritum; virtutisque cognomen Numidici inditum</i>. Conf. Eutropium IV. 27.</p> <p><i>Cassius</i> slain in Gaul: Liv. Ep. 65 <i>L. Cassius consul a Tigurinis Gallis, pago Helvetiorum, qui a civitate secesserant, in finibus Allobrogum cum exercitu cæsus est</i>. Cæsar B. Gall. I. 7 <i>L. Cassium consulem occisum exercitumque ejus ab Helvetiis pulsum et sub jugum missum</i>. Conf. Oros. V. 15.</p>
106	<p>648. <i>C. Atilius Serranus Q. Servilius Cæpio</i> Cassiod. Gell. XV. 28 Vell. II. 53 Obseq. c. 101. Σερράνου καὶ Σκιπίωνος Chron. Alex. <i>Serrano et Cæpio</i> Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Serrano</i> Cic. pro Plancio c. 5.</p> <p>De <i>Cæpione</i> Sallust. Jug. c. 114 Justin. XXXII. 3.</p>	<p><i>Jugurtha</i> is captured: Liv. Ep. 66 <i>Jugurtha—vinctus a Boccho et Mario traditus est: in qua re præcipua opera L. Cornelii Sullæ quæstoris Marii fuit</i>. Conf. Sallust. Jug. c. 104—113 Plutarch. Sull. c. 3 Mar. c. 10 Diod. fragm. tom. X p. 141. This occurred in the beginning of B. C. 106, soon after the winter quarters of <i>Marius</i>. He is still called consul by Sallust c. 104 <i>Legatis (Bocchi) potestas evundi Romanam fit ab consule</i>. Upon their return, <i>Bocchus per literas a Mario petivit uti Sullam ad se mitteret. Is missus &c.</i> c. 105. <i>Sulla</i>, in his conference with <i>Bocchus</i>, <i>dicit se missum a consule venisse</i> c. 109.</p> <p>Birth of <i>Pompey</i>; consulibus <i>C. Atilio Q. Servilio</i> Vell. II. 53. prid. Kal. Octobres Plin. H. N. XXXVII. 2. Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 168. 3 <i>Cn. Pompeius Magnus oritur</i>. Rightly placed.</p> <p>Cassiod. <i>Q. Servilius et C. Atilius Serranus. His coss. per Servilium Cæpionem consulem judicia equitibus et senatoribus communicata</i>. Obsequens c. 101 <i>Q. Servilio Cæpione Atilio Serrano coss.—Per Cæpionem consulem senatorum et equitum judicia communicata</i>. Tacit. Ann. XII. 60 <i>Sempronius rogationibus [B. C. 123] equester ordo in possessione judiciorum locaretur, aut rursum Serviliæ leges senatui judicia redderent, Mariusque et Sulla olim de eo vel præcipue bellarent</i>. Conf. a. 70.</p>
105	<p>649. <i>P. Rutilius Rufus C. Manilius</i> Cassiodor. <i>M. Manlius</i> Sallust. Jug. c. 114. <i>C. Manlius</i> Oros. V. 16. <i>Cn. Manlius</i> Liv. Ep. 67. <i>P. Rutilius Cn. Mallius</i> Val. Max. II.</p>	<p>Successes of the <i>Cimbri</i>: Liv. Ep. 67 <i>Ab iisdem hostibus (Cimbris) Cn. Manlius consul et Q. Servilius Cæpio proconsul victi prælio castrisque binis exuti sunt: militum millia octoginta occisa, calorum et liarum quadraginta</i>. Conf. Oros. V. 16. Sallust. Jug. c. 113. 114 <i>Jugurtha Sullæ vinctus traditur, et ab eo ad Marium deductus. Per idem tempus adversum Gallos a ducibus nostris Q. Cæpione et M. Manlio male pugnatum: quo metu Italia omnis contremuerat</i>. This is to be understood</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Dionysius Thracæ came between *Aristarchus* and *Tyrannio*: Suid. Διονύσιος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, Θράξ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς Τήρου, Τήρος τοῦνομα κληθεὶς, Ἀριστάρχου μαθητὴς, γραμματικός· ὃς ἐσοφίστευσεν ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐπὶ Πομπηίου τοῦ μεγάλου, καὶ ἐξηγήσατο Τυραννίῳ τῷ προτέρῳ. συνέταξε δὲ πλείστα γραμματικά τε καὶ συνταγματικά καὶ ὑπομνήματα. *Aristarchus* began to be eminent B. C. 156: conf. a. *Tyrannio* was brought to Rome in B. C. 71: cf. a. An interval of 85 years. *Dionysius* in his youth might have heard *Aristarchus* in his old age: but it is not probable that he could have lived to teach at Rome in the time of *Pompey*. Suidas therefore may be thus corrected: Ἀριστάρχου μαθητὴς, γραμματικός· καὶ ἐξηγήσατο Τυραννίῳ τῷ προτέρῳ, ὃς ἐσοφίστευσεν ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐπὶ Πομπ. τοῦ μεγ. For *Tyrannio* at Rome conf. ann. 71. 58. That *Dionysius* taught at Rhodes is attested by Strabo XIV p. 655 Διονύσιος ὁ Θράξ καὶ Ἀπολλώνιος—Ἀλεξανδρεῖς μὲν· ἐκαλοῦντο δὲ Ῥόδιοι. By Athenæus XI p. 489 α Διονύσιος ὁ Θράξ ἐν Ῥώδῳ λέγεται τὴν Νεστορίδα κατασκευάσαι, τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτῷ συνεγκάντων τὰργύριον. And by Suidas v. Τυραννίων. conf. a. 71.

4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

L. Crassus tribunus plebis. He was tribune the year before *Scævola*: and *Scævola* was tribune in B. C. 106: Cic. Brut. c. 43 (*Scævola—collega Crassi*) *omnibus quidem aliis in magistratibus, sed tribunus anno post fuit; eoque in rostris sedente suasit Serviliam legem Crassus. Nam censuram sine Scævola gessit.* That oration was delivered in B. C. 106. conf. a. Of the tribunate of *Crassus* Cicero Ibid. remarks, *Ita tacitus tribunatus, ut, nisi in eo magistratu cœnavisset apud præconem Granium, idque nobis bis narravisset Lucilius, tribunum plebis nesciremus fuisse.* *Granius* is mentioned by Cicero pro Plancio c. 14. The poet *Lucilius* (the friend of *Scipio* and *Lælius*: Hor. Sat. II. 1, 72) according to the dates of Hieronymus is now in his 42nd year; but was probably a little older: conf. a. 148. For his death conf. a. 103.

Birth of *Cicero*: Gell. XV. 28 *A Q. Cæpione et Q. Serrano, quibus consulibus ante diem tertium Nonas Januarias M. Cicero natus est.* Cic. Ep. Att. VII. 5 *III Nonas natali meo.* Cf. Ep. Att. XIII. 42. ἡμέρα τρίτη τῶν νέων καλανδῶν Plutarch. Cic. c. 2. Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 168. 3 *Cicero Arpini nascitur matre Helvia patre equestris ordinis ex regio Volscorum genere.* In reality in the middle of Ol. 168. 2.

Crassus æt. 34 suasit Serviliam legem [see col. 2]: Cic. Brut. c. 43 *Quatuor et triginta tum habebat annos, totidemque annis mihi ætate præstabat: his enim consulibus eam legem suasit, quibus natus sumus.* Cic. de Or. II. 55 mentions *Crassi orationem de lege Servilia.*

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>3. 2. 'Ρούφου τὸ β' καὶ Μαλλίου Chron. Alex. <i>Rufo et Maximo</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>P. Atilio Corn. Manilio</i> Obseq. c. 102. <i>De Manlio</i> Cic. pro Muren. c. 17 pro Plancio c. 5.</p> <p><i>De Rutilio</i> Themistius Or. 34 c. 8.</p>	<p>with some latitude. <i>Cæpio</i> was defeated <i>prid. Non. Octob.</i> πρὸ μιᾶς νονῶν 'Οκτωβρίων Plutarch. Lucull. c. 27. perhaps 20 months after the capture of <i>Jugurtha</i> in the beginning of B. C. 106. conf. a. And Plutarch Mar. c. 11 implies an interval: ταχὺ τὸν φθόνον τοῦτον [from the capture of <i>Jugurtha</i> by <i>Sulla</i>]—ἀπεσκέδασεν—ὁ κατασχὼν τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐσπέρας κίνδυνος.—ἄρτι γὰρ ἀπηγγελέμενης τῆς Ἰουγούρθα συλλήψεως, αἱ περὶ Τευτόνων καὶ Κίμβρων φῆμαι προσέπιπτον. It appears, then, that <i>Marius</i> remained almost two years in Africa as proconsul, after <i>Jugurtha</i> had been taken. He is elected consul in his absence: Sallust. Jug. c. 114 <i>Sed postquam bellum in Numidia confectum et Jugurtham victum adduci Romam nuntiatum est, Marius consul absens est factus et ei decreta provincia Gallia.</i></p> <p>Velleius II. 12 inaccurately places the defeat of <i>Cæpio</i> in his consulship: <i>Effusa immanis vis Germanarum gentium—cum Cæpionem Manliumque consules, et ante Carbonem Silanumque fudissent in Galliis.</i> But <i>Cæpio</i> was routed after <i>Manlius</i>; consequently when proconsul. Florus III. 3 rightly observes the order of these events: <i>Nec primum quidem impetum Silanus</i> [B. C. 109], <i>nec secundum Manlius</i> [B. C. 105], <i>nec tertium Cæpio</i> [Oct. B. C. 105], <i>sustinere potuerunt.</i></p>
104	<p>Ol. 169 U. C. Varr. 650. <i>C. Marius II C. Flavius Fimbria</i> Cass. Chron. Alex. Noris. Ascon. in Cic. Cornel. II p. 974 Obseq. c. 103. See col. 2.</p> <p><i>De Mario</i> Plin. H. N. X. 4 Plut. Mar. c. 14.</p>	<p>Triumph of <i>Marius</i>: Sallust. Jug. c. 114 <i>Is Kalendis Januariis magna gloria consul triumphavit.</i> Plutarch. Mar. c. 12 αὐταῖς καλάνδαις Ἰανουαρίαις, ἣν ἔτους ἀρχὴν ἄγουσι Ῥωμαῖοι, τὴν τε ὑπατείαν ἀνέλαβε καὶ τὸν θρίαμβον εἰσήλασεν. Conf. Liv. Ep. 67 Velleium II. 12 Plinium H. N. XXXIII. 1.</p> <p><i>Sulla</i> is <i>legatus</i> to <i>Marius</i>: Plutarch. Sull. c. 4 (τῷ Σύλλᾳ) ἐχρήτο πρὸς τὰς στρατείας, τὸ μὲν δεύτερον ὑπατεύων πρεσβευτῇ, τὸ δὲ τρίτον χιλιάρχῳ.</p> <p>Obsequens c. 103 <i>C. Mario C. Flacco</i> [i. <i>Flavio</i>] <i>coss.—Cimbri Alpes transgressi—junxerunt se Teutonibus.—In Macedonia Thraces subacti.</i></p>
103	<p>651. <i>C. Marius III L. Aurelius Orestes</i> Cassiodor. Noris. Μαξιμίον καὶ Ὁρέστου Chron. Alex.</p> <p><i>De Mario</i> Plutarch. Mar. c. 14.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 67 <i>Mario propter Cimbrici belli metum continuatus per complures annos magistratus est. Secundo et tertio absens consul creatus quartum consulatum dissimulanter captans consecutus est.</i> Vell. II. 12 <i>Tum multiplicati consulatus ejus. Tertius in apparatu belli consumptus: quo anno Cn. Domitius tribunus plebis legem tulit ut sacerdotes, quos antea conlegæ sufficiebant, populus crearet.</i></p> <p><i>Sulla</i> military tribune: conf. a. 104.</p>
102	<p>652. <i>C. Marius IV Q. Lutatius Catulus</i> Cassiodor. Noris. Plutarch. Mar. c. 14. 15 Plin. H. N. XXII. 6 Obseq. c. 104 Cic. pro Archia c. 3</p>	<p>Livii Epit. 68 <i>C. Marius consul summa vi obpugnata a Teutonibus et Ambronibus castra defendit: duobus deinde præliis circa Aquas Sextias eos hostes delevit, in quibus caesa traduntur hostium ducenta millia, capta nonaginta. Marius absens quintum consul creatus est. triumphum oblatum donec et Cimbro vinceret distulit.</i> Velleius II. 12 <i>Quarto (consulatu) trans Alpes circa Aquas Sextias cum Teutonibus conflixit amplius CL</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Artemidorus</i> flourished: <i>Marcianus Heracleot.</i> p. 65 Ἀρτεμίδωρος ὁ Ἐφέσιος γεώγραφος κατὰ τὴν ρξθ' ὀλυμπιάδα γεγονώς, τὸ δὲ πλείστον μέρος τῆς ἔντος καὶ καθ' ἡμᾶς τυγχανούσης θαλάσσης ἐκπεριπλεύσας, θεασάμενος δὲ καὶ τὴν νῆσον τὰ Γάδεια καὶ μέρη τινὰ τῆς ἔκτος θαλάσσης,—τῆς μὲν ἀκριβοῦς γεωγραφίας λείπεται τὸν δὲ περίπλουν τῆς ἔντος Ἑρακλείου πορθμοῦ θαλάσσης καὶ τὴν ἀναμέτρησιν ταύτης μετὰ τῆς προσηκούσης ἐπιμελείας ἐν ἔνδεκα διεξῆλθε βιβλίοις, ὡς σαφέστατον καὶ ἀκριβέστατον περίπλουν τῆς καθ' ἡμᾶς ἀναγράψαι θαλάσσης. See <i>Append. c. 12.</i></p>	<p><i>Attii Tereus</i>: in the 60th year before the death of <i>Cæsar</i>: <i>Cic. Phil. I. 15 Nisi Accio tum plaudere et sexagesimo post anno palmam dari putabatis, non Bruto.</i> The drama was the <i>Tereus</i>: <i>Cic. Ep. Att. XVI. 2 Delectari mihi (Brutus) Tereo videbatur, et habere majorem Accio quam Antonio gratiam.</i> The 60th year before B. C. 44 will fix the date to B. C. 103. <i>Attius</i> at this time is about 67 years of age: <i>conf. a. 170.</i></p> <p>Death of <i>Turpilius</i>: <i>Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 169. 2 Turpilius comicus senex admodum Sinuessa moritur.</i> [<i>Hieronymus Ibid.</i> places the death of <i>Lucilius</i> at the same date at the age of 46: <i>conf. a. 148.</i>]</p>
<p><i>Archias</i> in his youth comes to Rome: <i>Cic. pro Arch. c. 3 Ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, atque—se ad scribendi studium contulit, primum Antiochiæ (nam ibi natus est)—celeriter antecellere omnibus ingenii gloria contigit. post in ceteris Asiæ partibus cunctæque Græciæ ejus adventus celebra-</i></p>	<p><i>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 169. 3 M. Furius poeta cognomento Bibaculus Cremonæ nascitur.</i> This poet is ridiculed by <i>Horace Sat. II. 5, 41. conf. Schol. ad locum et Quintil. VIII. 6, 17.</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	Eutrop. V. 1 Chron. Alex. De Mario Oros. V. 16.	<p>(<i>millibus</i>) <i>hostium priore ac postero die ab eo trucidatis</i>. Cf. Plutarch. Mar. c. 15—22 Oros. V. 16.</p> <p>A second Servile war arises in Sicily, κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ τοὺς Κίμβρους τοῦ Μαρίου στρατείαν Diod. tom. X p. 147. Described by Diodorus tom. X p. 143—166. It lasted almost four years, and was ended by the proconsul <i>Aquilius</i>, probably in B. C. 99: conf. a. which determines the beginning of the war to this year. It was ill conducted by <i>L. Lucullus</i> and <i>C. Servilius</i>: Diod. apud Photium cod. 244 p. 1181 = tom. X p. 161 προχειρίζεται κατὰ τῶν ἀποστατῶν ἡ σύγκλητος—Λεύκιον Λικίνιον Λούκουλλον.—ἦννε δὲ τῶν δεόντων ὁ στρατηγὸς—οὐδέν. p. 164 Γάιος δὲ Σερούϊλιος καταπεμφθεὶς στρατηγὸς διάδοχος Λουκούλλου οὐδ' αὐτὸς τι ἄξιον μνήμης ἔπραξε. <i>Servilius</i> was succeeded by the consul <i>Aquilius</i> in B. C. 101: conf. a.</p>
101	653. <i>C. Marius V M' Aquilius</i> Cassiod. Nor. Diod. tom. X p. 164 Chron. Alex. De Mario Oros. V. 16 Val. Max. IX. 7, 1 Plutarch. Mar. c. 22.	<p>Velleius II. 12 (<i>Marius</i>) <i>quinto (consulatu) citra Alpes in campis quibus nomen erat Raudis ipse consul et proconsul Q. Lutatius Catulus fortunatissimo decertavere praelio: cæsa aut capta amplius C (millia) hominum</i>. Conf. Oros. V. 16. Liv. Ep. 68 <i>Cimbri repulso ab Alpibus fugatique Q. Catulo proconsole—quum fugientem proconsulem exercitumque consecuti in Italiam trajecissent, junctis ejusdem Catuli et C. Marii exercitibus, praelio victi sunt:—in quo cæsa traduntur hostium centum quadraginta millia, capta sexaginta</i> [cf. Plutarch. Mar. c. 27]. <i>Marius totius civitatis consensu exceptus pro duobus triumphis qui obferebantur uno contentus fuit</i>. The battle was fought <i>III Kal. Sextil.</i> Plutarch. Mar. c. 26 πρὸ τριῶν ἡμερῶν τῆς νομηρίας τοῦ νῦν μὲν Αὐγούστου τότε δὲ Σεξτίλιου μηνός.</p> <p><i>Aquilius</i> commands in Sicily: Diod. apud Phot. Cod. 244 p. 1184 = tom. X p. 164 τοῦ ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διελθόντος [probably the first year of the war], ὕπατος ἐν Ῥώμῃ Γάιος Μάριος ἡρέθη τὸ πέμπτον καὶ Γάιος Ἀκύλλιος ὧν ὁ Ἀκύλλιος στρατηγὸς κατὰ τῶν ἀποστατῶν σταλεῖς—ἐπιφανεῖ μάχῃ τοὺς ἀποστάτας ἐνίκησε.—He concludes the war in the fourth year: conf. a. 99.</p> <p>The disorders which occurred when <i>Saturninus</i> was a candidate for the tribuneship are noticed by Val. Max. IX. 7, 1. 3 Liv. Ep. 69. The election occurred after the return of <i>Marius</i> to Rome: Val. Max. IX. 7, 1 <i>L. Equitium, qui—tribunatum adversus leges cum L. Saturnino petebat, a C. Mario quintum consulatum gerente in publicam custodiam ductum &c.</i></p>
100	Ol. 170 U. C. Varr. 654. <i>C. Marius VI L. Valerius Flaccus</i> Cassiod. Noris. Chron. Alex. Plin. H. N. II. 34 Plutarch. Mar. c. 28 Vell. I. 15 Obseq. c. 105 Cic. Brut. c. 62 pro Rabir. c. 7 in Catil. I. 2 Phil. VIII. 5 Ascon. in Cic. Pison. p. 601. De Mario Oros. V. 17 Vell. II. 12.	<p>Liv. Ep. 69 <i>L. Appuleius Saturninus—tribunus plebis per vim creatus non minus violenter tribunatum quam petierat gessit: et, quum legem Agrariam per vim tulisset, Metello Numidico, eo quod in eam non juraverat, diem dixit: qui—in exilium voluntarium Rhodum profectus est</i> [conf. Cic. pro Plancio c. 36 in Pisonem c. 9]. <i>Profecto C. Marius seditionis auctor, qui sextum consulatum per tribus sparsa pecunia emerat, aqua et igni interdixit</i> [conf. Appian. Civ. I. 29—31 Plutarch. Mar. c. 29 Cic. pro Sext. c. 16]. <i>Idem Appuleius Saturninus tribunus plebis C. Memmii candidatum consulatus—occidit, quibus rebus concitato senatu—obpressus armis cum Glaucia prætore—interfectus est</i>. See Cicero pro Rabir. c. 7. <i>Fuit senatusconsultum ut C. Marius L. Valerius consules adhiberent tribunos plebis et prætores quos eis videretur, operamque darent ut imperium P. R. majestasque conservaretur. Adhibent omnes</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>bantur.—Hac tanta celebritate famæ cum esset jam absentibus notus, Romam venit Mario consule et Catulo.—Statim Luculli cum prætextatus etiam tum Archias esset eum domum suam receperunt.</i> He was still living 41 years afterwards, in B. C. 61: conf. a.</p>	
	<p>Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 3 <i>Instruxerunt auxeruntque ab omni parte Grammaticam L. Ælius Lanuvinus gener Q. Ælii, Servius Claudius, uterque eques Romanus, multique ac varii et in doctrina et in republica usus. L. Ælius cognomine duplici fuit. nam et Præconinus, quod pater ejus præconium fecerat, vocabatur, et Stylo</i> [Hence Ælius Stilo Plin. H. N. IX. 35. <i>Stilonis Præconini Idem XXXVII. 1] quod orationes nobilissimo cuique scribere solebat. tantus optimatum fautor ut Q. Metellum Numidicum in exilium comitatus sit. L. Ælius was the preceptor of Varro and of Cicero himself: Cic. Brut. c. 56 <i>Fuit is omnino vir egre-</i></i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>tribunos plebis præter Saturninum, prætores præter Glauciam, &c.</i> And Velleius II. 12 who favours <i>Marius</i>. Cic. Brut. c. 62 <i>Longe improbis- simus C. Servilius Glaucia.—is prætor eodem die quo Saturninus tri- bunus plebis, Mario et Flacco consulibus, est interfectus.</i> Compare also Oros. V. 17 Val. Max. III. 2, 18. On <i>Saturninus</i> see Val. Max. VIII. 1, 2. 3 damnat. VIII. 6, 2.</p> <p>Birth of <i>C. Julius Cæsar</i> in the month <i>Quintilis</i>: Appian. Civ. II. 106. Macrobi. Sat. I. 12 <i>Hoc mense a. d. quartum Idus Quintiles Julius procreatus est.</i> Lyd. de mens. p. 110 κατὰ τὴν πρὸ τεσσάρων εἰδῶν τοῦ μηνὸς τούτου τεχθῆναι. Conf. a. 44.</p> <p>Obsequens c. 105 <i>C. Mario L. Valerio coss.—Fugitivi in Sicilia præliis trucidati.</i> Conf. a. 99.</p>
99	<p>655. <i>M. Antonius A. Postumius Albinus</i> Cassiod. Gell. IV. 6 Plin. H. N. VIII. 7 Obseq. c. 106. Ἀντωνίου καὶ Ἀλβίνου Chron. Alex. <i>Antonino et Albino</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Return of <i>Metellus</i>: Liv. Ep. 69 <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus ab exsilio ingenti totius civitatis favore reductus est.</i> Gell. XIII. 28 <i>Verba sunt Claudii Quadrigarii ex Annalium ejus tertio decimo</i>: “<i>Contione dimissa “Metellus in Capitolium venit cum multis mortalibus; inde cum domum “proficiscitur tota civitas eum reduxit.”</i> Conf. Val. Max. IV. 1, 13. Appian. Civ. I. 33 τοῦ δ’ ἐπιόντος ἔτους—Μετέλλῳ ἡ καθόδος ἐδόθη. Two years of exile are mentioned by Diodorus tom. X p. 173 περὶ τῆς τοῦ Μετέλλου φυγῆς ἐπ’ ἑτῇ δύνῳ γενομένων λόγων ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις. Probably two years current. He went into exile in the beginning of B. C. 100, and returned towards the end of B. C. 99.</p> <p>Liv. Ep. 69 <i>M. Aquillius proconsul in Sicilia bellum Servile excitatum confecit.</i> Conf. Cic. de Or. II. 47. <i>M. Aquillius—quem ego (Antonius) consulem fuisse, imperatorem ornatum a senatu, ovantem in Capitolium ascendisse meminisse.</i> This war was ended in the fourth year: Diod. tom. X p. 166 ὁ μὲν οὖν κατὰ Σικελίαν τῶν οἰκετῶν πόλεμος, διαμείνας ἔτη σχεδὸν πον τέτταρα, τραγικὴν ἔσχε τὴν καταστροφὴν. The conclusion of the war is related by Livy l. c. after the return of <i>Metellus</i>; which places its termination in B. C. 99: and it had lasted a year before the consulship of <i>Aquillius</i> (conf. a. 101), which places its commencement in B. C. 102.</p>
98	<p>656. <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos T. Didius</i> Cassiod. Obseq. c. 107 Fast. Capitolin. Μετέλλου τὸ 5’ καὶ Κιτιδίου Chron. Alex. <i>Metello et Junio</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>L. Cornelius Dolabell. pro cos. ex Hispania ulterior. de Lusitan. DCLV</i> [656 Varr.] <i>V K. Feb.</i> Fast. Capitolin. This date, <i>V Kal. Feb.</i> U. C. Varr. 656, is in reality January B. C. 97. But, as that would fall within the consulship of <i>Lentulus</i> and <i>Crassus</i>, and as this triumph is placed by the Marble in Ed. Sigon. in the year of <i>Metellus</i> and <i>Didius</i>, it may be doubted whether in this case also, as at B. C. 81, the year of the city has not been anticipated. See Introd. p. xviii.</p>
97	<p>657. <i>Cn. Cornelius Lentulus P. Licinius Crassus</i> Cassiod. Nor. Plin. H. N. X. 2 XXX. 1 Obseq. c. 108 Fast. Ca-</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 70 <i>T. Didius proconsul adversus Celtiberos feliciter pugnavit.</i> Sertorius served under <i>Didius</i> in Spain: conf. Sallustium apud Gell. II. 27. Plutarch. Sertor. c. 3 ἐκπεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ Δειδίου στρατηγῶ χιλι- αρχος ἐπ’ Ἰβηρίας. He had first served under <i>Cæpio</i> in B. C. 105, and then with <i>Marius</i>, against the <i>Cimbri</i>: Plutarch. Ibid.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>gius et eques Romanus cum primis honestus, idemque eruditissimus et Græcis literis et Latinis, antiquitatisque nostræ et in inventis rebus et in actis scriptorumque veterum litterate peritus. quam scientiam Varro noster acceptam ab illo auctamque per sese — pluribus et illustrioribus litteris explicavit. Sed idem Ælius Stoicus esse voluit, orator autem nec studuit unquam nec fuit: scribebat tamen orationes quas alii dicerent. — scriptis etiam ipse interfui, cum essem apud Ælium adolescens eumque audire perstudiose solem. Gell. XVI. 8, 2 L. Ælii docti hominis, qui magister Varronis fuit.</i></p>
	<p><i>(M. Antonius defends M' Aquilius: Cic. de Or. II. 47. Liv. Ep. 70 Quum M' Aquilius de pecuniis repetundis causam diceret, ipse iudices rogare noluit. M. Antonius qui pro eo perorabat tunicam a pectore ejus discidit, ut honestas cicatrices ostenderet: quibus conspectis, indubitanter absolutus est. Cicero ejus rei solus auctor. This cause appears to be placed by the epitomator in B. C. 98 or 97; being related between the conclusion of the Servile war in Sicily and the acts of Didius the proconsul in Spain. On this cause conf. Cic. II in Verrem V. 1.)</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	pitolin. Μεντούλλου καὶ Κράσσου Chron. Alex.	Plinius H. N. XXX. 1 <i>DCLVII</i> demum anno urbis Cn. Cornelio Lentulo P. Licinio Crasso coss. senatusconsultum factum est ne homo immolaretur.
96	Ol. 171 U. C. Varr. 658. Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus C. Cassius Longinus Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Ascon. in Cic. pro Scauro p. 1005 Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 109. Eno-barbo et Longino Nor.	Obseq. c. 109 Cn. Domitio C. Cassio coss.— <i>Ptolemæus rex Ægypti Cyrenis mortuus S. P. Q. R. hæredem reliquit.</i> Cassiod. Cn. Domitius et C. Cassius. His coss. <i>Ptolemæus Ægypti rex populum Romanum hæredem reliquit.</i> A mistake for <i>Cyrenarum rex</i> : Liv. Ep. 70 <i>Ptolemæus Cyrenarum rex, cui cognomentum Apioni fuit, mortuus hæredem P. R. reliquit, et ejus regni civitates senatus liberas esse jussit.</i> Rightly placed by Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 171. 1 <i>Ptolemæus rex Cyrenæ moriens Romanos testamento dimisit hæredes.</i>
95	659. L. Licinius Crassus Q. Mucius Scævula Cassiod. Nor. Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 110 Fast. Capitolin. Ascon. in Cic. in Pison. p. 709 Cic. Brut. c. 64 de Offic. III. 11 in Verr. II. 2, 49 Val. Max. VIII. 15, 6. De Crasso Val. Max. III. 7, 6 Cic. in Pison. c. 26.	
94	660. C. Cælius Calvus L. Domitius Ahenobarbus Cass. Nor. Fast. Capit. Obseq. c. 111. Cn. Domitius C. Cælius Ascon. Arg. in Cic. Corn. I. Βάλβου καὶ Αἰνοβάββου Chron. Alex.	
93	661. C. Valerius Flaccus M. Herennius Cassiod. Noris. Obseq. c. 112 Chron. Al. Fast. Capit. Plin. H. N. XIX. 3.	<i>T. Didius II pro cos. ex Hispania de Celtibereis an. DCLX</i> [661 Varr.] <i>IIII Id. Jun. P. Licinius Crassus pro cos. de Lusitaneis an. DCLX pridie Idus Jun. Fast. Capitolin.</i>
92	Ol. 172 U. C. Varr. 662. C. Claudius Pulcher M. Perperna Cassiod. Fast. Capitol. Obseq. c. 113. Φούλκου καὶ Περπέρνου Chron. Alex. Pulcro et Perperna Fast. apud Noris.	<i>Sulla</i> , being sent to Cappadocia, received the ambassadors of <i>Arsaces</i> king of Parthia; the first public transaction between Rome and Parthia: Plutarch. Sull. c. 5. Liv. Ep. 70 <i>Ariobarzanes in regnum Cappadociæ a L. Cornelio Sulla reductus est. Parthorum legati a rege Arsace missi venerunt ad Sullam ut amicitiam P. R. peterent.</i> After the prætorship of <i>Sulla</i> : Plutarch. Ibid. μετὰ τὴν στρατηγίαν εἰς τὴν Καππαδοκίαν ἀποστέλλεται. But Velleius II. 15 places his prætorship in B. C. 91: <i>L. Cæsare et P. Rutilio coss.</i> [B. C. 90] <i>L. Sulla anno ante prætura functus, &c.</i> He appears to have placed it too low. Exile of <i>P. Rutilius</i> : Livii Epit. 70 <i>P. Rutilius, vir summæ innocentie, quoniam legatus Q. Mucii proconsulis a publicanorum injuriis</i>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Meleager</i> the collector of the <i>Anthologia</i> flourished: Scholiastes in Cod. Vatic. p. 82 apud Jacobs t. VI p. xxxix Γαδαρηνὸς ἦν, ὡς ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν αὐτὸς ἑαυτοῦ ἐμνημόνευσεν ἤκμασεν ἐπὶ Σελεύκου τοῦ ἐσχάτου. The last <i>Seleucus</i> reigned in B. C. 95. See Appendix c. 3. <i>Meleager</i> mentioned the death of <i>Antipater Sidonius</i>: Ep. 123 εἰς τὸν τάφον Ἀντιπάτρου Σιδωνίου ποιητοῦ. And <i>Antipater</i> was still living in B. C. 127: see App. c. 12. which agrees with the account of the Scholiast.</p>	<p><i>Hortensius L. Crasso Q. Scævola consulibus primum in foro dixit</i>:—<i>Undeviginti annos natus erat eo tempore</i>: Cic. Brut. c. 64. born therefore B. C. 114.</p> <p><i>Crassi oratio pro Q. Cæpione</i>: Cic. Brut. c. 43 <i>Est etiam L. Crassi in consulatu pro Q. Cæpione</i>, &c.</p> <p>Birth of <i>Lucretius</i>: Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 171. 2 <i>T. Lucretius poeta nascitur, qui—propria se manu interfecit anno ætatis quadragesimo quarto</i>.</p>
<p><i>Philo</i> flourished: Crassus apud Cic. de Or. III. 28 <i>Nunc enim apud Philonem quem in Academia maxime vigere audio</i>. referring to B. C. 91. The successor of <i>Clitomachus</i>: Stob. Eclog. Phys. II. 7 p. 38 Φίλων ἐγένετο Λαρισσαῖος, φιλόσοφος Ἀκαδημαῖκός, ἀκουστὴς Κλειτομάχου. Cic. Acad. IV. 6 <i>Industria plurimum in Clitomacho fuit: declarat multitudo librorum.—Jam Clitomacho Philo vester operam multos annos dedit. Philone autem vivo patrociniū Academicæ non defuit</i>. Euseb. Præp. XIV. 8 p. 739 Α διαδόχος δὲ Καρυεάδου τῆς δια-</p>	<p><i>L. Crassus censor</i>: Fast. Capitolin. (<i>consules</i>) <i>Pulcher M. Perperna</i>. (<i>censores</i>) <i>Ahenobarbus L. Licinius</i> Plin. H. N. XVII. 1 <i>Nobilissimarum gentium ambo Crassus atque Domitius censuram post consulatum simul gessere anno conditæ Urbis DCLXII. frequentem jurgiis propter dissimilitudinem morum</i>. Conf. Macrobian. Sat. II. 11 Val. Max. IX. 1, 4. <i>Crassus</i> according to Cicero Brut. c. 44 was now in his 48th year: <i>Censoris oratio, qua anno duodequingagesimo usus est</i>. But, as <i>Pulcher</i> and <i>Perperna</i>,</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>Asiam defenderat</i> [in B. C. 94], <i>invisus equestri ordini, penes quem judicia erant, repetundarum damnatus in exsilium missus est.</i> Velleius II. 13 <i>Eam potestatem nacti equites Gracchanis legibus</i> [B. C. 123]—<i>P. Rutilium, virum non sæculi sui sed omnis ævi optimum, interrogatum lege repetundarum maximo cum gemitu civitatis damnaverant.</i> Cicero Brut. c. 30 <i>Rutilius—doctus vir et Græcis literis eruditus, Panætii auditor, prope perfectus in Stoicis.—Qui quanquam innocentissimus in iudicium vocatus esset (quo iudicio convulsam penitus scimus esse rem-publicam), cum essent eo tempore eloquentissimi viri L. Crassus et M. Antonius consulares, eorum adhibere neutrum voluit. dixit ipse pro sese.</i> Idem pro Scauro p. 1007 <i>Cum judicia penes equestrem ordinem essent, et P. Rutilio damnato nemo tam innocens videretur ut non timeret illa.</i> Conf. Cic. pro Fonteio c. 13 in Pisonem c. 39. The epitomator relates the condemnation of <i>Rutilius</i> between the mission of <i>Sulla</i> and the tribuneship of <i>Drusus</i>; which would place it in B. C. 92. But as <i>Crassus</i> was now censor, and as Cicero Brut. c. 30 merely calls him <i>consularis</i>, the trial perhaps occurred in the preceding year B. C. 93, before the censorship of <i>Crassus</i>.</p> <p>The censors issue an edict against the rhetoricians: Sueton. de Clar. Rhet. c. 1 <i>Interjecto tempore</i> [cf. a. 161] <i>Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus et L. Licinius Crassus censores</i> [see col. 4] <i>ita edixerunt: "Renuntiatum est nobis esse homines qui novum genus disciplinæ instituerunt; ad quos juvenus in ludos [ludum Gell.] conveniat: eos sibi nomen imponisse Latinos Rhetoras: ibi homines adulescentulos totos dies desiderare"</i> &c. Cf. Gellium XV. 11. Auctor de clar. Or. c. 35 <i>Rhetores—paulo ante Ciceronis tempora extitisse nec placuisse majoribus nostris ex eo manifestum est quod L. Crasso et Domitio censoribus cludere—ludum impudentiæ jussi sunt.</i> Alluded to by <i>Crassus</i> himself apud Cic. de Or. III. 24.</p>
91	<p>663. <i>L. Marcius Philippus Sex. Julius Cæsar</i> Cassiod. Nor. Fast. Capitol. Chron. Alex. Cic. Cornel. I p. 960 Diod. apud Photium cod. 244 p. 1185 Obseq. c. 114 Eutrop. V. 3 Flor. III. 18 Oros. V. 18. <i>L. Marcio Sex. Julio</i> <i>coss. anno ante Sociale bellum</i> Plin. H. N. II. 83. <i>Sex. Julio L. Marcio</i> <i>coss. belli Socialis initio</i> Idem XXXIII. 3.</p> <p>De <i>Philippo</i> Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 116 Val. Max. VI. 2, 2 IX. 5, 2 Cic. de Or. I. 7 III. 1.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 71 <i>M. Livius Drusus tribunus plebis</i> [de quo Diod. tom. X p. 180 Appian. Civ. I. 35 Cic. pro Milon. c. 7 pro Plancio c. 14 Ascon. in Cic. Cornel. I p. 960 Flor. III. 18 Val. Max. IX. 5, 2 Plin. H. N. XXVIII. 9 XXXIII. 1. 3. 11]—<i>socios et Italicos populos spe civitatis Romanæ sollicitavit, iisque adjuvantibus per vim legibus agrariis frumentariisque latis judiciariam quoque pertulit: "Ut æqua parte judicia penes senatum et equestrem ordinem essent."</i> Quum deinde promissa sociis civitas præstari non posset, irati Italici defectionem agitare cœperunt.—<i>Livius Drusus, invisus etiam senatui factus, velut Socialis belli auctor—domi occisus est.</i> Conf. Senecam Consolat. c. 16 de brev. vit. c. 6 Velleium II. 13. 14. Diodorus fragm. Vatican. p. 116 preserves the oath which was prepared for the allies: ὅρκος Φιλίππου [the consul <i>Philippus</i> in concurrence with <i>Drusus</i>]: "ὁμνυμι τὸν Διὰ τὸν Καπετώλιον κ.τ.λ.—τὸν αὐτὸν φίλον καὶ πολέμιον ἡγήσεσθαι Δρούσῳ, καὶ μήτε βίου μήτε τέκνων καὶ γονέων μηδεμίαν φείσασθαι [φείσεσθαι] ψυχῆς ἐὰν μὴ συμφέρῃ Δρούσῳ τε καὶ τοῖς τὸν αὐτὸν ὅρκον ὁμόσασιν" ἐὰν δὲ γένωμαι πολίτης τῷ Δρούσῳ νόμῳ, πατρίδα ἡγήσομαι τὴν Ῥώμην, καὶ μέγιστον εὐεργέτην Δρούσον," κ.τ.λ. Idem apud Photium cod. 244 p. 1185 ἐπεὶ οὐδὲν τῶν ὑποσχημένων τοῖς Ἰταλιώταις ἐγένετο, ὃ ἐξ αὐτῶν πόλεμος πρὸς Ῥωμαίους ἐξεκαύθη, ὑπατευόντων ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ Λευκίου Μαρκίου Φιλίππου καὶ Σέξτου Ἰουλίου. Conf. Diod. fragm. tom. X p. 182 Vatican. p. 112. 114 Eutrop. V. 3. Obsequens c. 114 <i>L. Martio Sex. Julio</i> <i>coss.—cum bellum Italicum consurgeret.</i> <i>Drusus</i> was the</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>τριβῆς καθίσταται Κλειτόμαχος· μεθ' ὃν Φίλων. In Stobæus l. c. a copious abstract is given of the doctrines of <i>Philo</i>, who is also described by Numenius apud Euseb. Præp. XIV. 9. He took refuge at Rome in B. C. 88. From the age of <i>Clitomachus</i> (conf. a. 111), <i>Philo</i> probably succeeded soon after B. C. 111.</p>	<p>in whose year he was censor, are the 49th consuls inclusive from <i>Cæpio</i> and <i>Lælius</i>, in whose year he was born (conf. a. 140), he must have completed his 48th year before the close of B. C. 92. He was probably born in the latter part of B. C. 140, and might have completed his 49th year at his death in September B. C. 91.</p> <p>Suetonius de illustr. Gramm. c. 6 <i>Aurelius Opius Epicurei</i> cujusdam libertus philosophiam primo deinde rhetoricam novissime grammaticam docuit. Dimissa autem schola, <i>Rutilium Rufum</i> damnatum in <i>Asiam</i> secutus ibidem <i>Smyrnæ</i> simulque conuenit; composuitque variae eruditionis aliquot volumina, ex quibus novem unius corporis. <i>Rutilius</i> was condemned in this or the preceding year: see col. 2. His residence at <i>Smyrna</i> is attested by <i>Ovid</i> de Ponto I. 3, 63—66 <i>Cicero</i> pro Balbo c. 11.</p>
<p><i>Metrodorus</i> of <i>Scepsis</i> is about the same age as <i>Crassus</i>: <i>Cic.</i> de Or. II. 88 <i>Vidi ego summos homines et divina prope memoria, Athenis Charmadam, in Asia quem vivere hodie aiunt</i> [that is, <i>consule Philippo ludorum Romanorum diebus</i> <i>Cic.</i> de Or. I. 7] <i>Scepsium Metrodorum</i>. Idem de Or. III. 20 <i>Quæstor in Asia cum essem, æqualem fere meum ex Academia rhetorem nactus Metrodorum</i>. II. 90 <i>Audivi et Athenis cum essem doctissimos viros, et in Asia istum ipsum Metrodorum Scepsium</i>. <i>Crassus</i> was now 49 years of age: conf. a. 92. 4. <i>Metrodorus</i> was probably older, because he had been patronised by <i>Demetrius</i> of <i>Scepsis</i>: <i>Laërt.</i> V. 84 οὗτος [<i>Demetrius</i>] καὶ Μητρόδωρον προεβίβασε τὸν πολίτην. <i>Strabo</i> XIII p. 609 ἐκ τῆς Σκήψεως Δημήτριος—καὶ μετὰ τοῦτον Μητρόδωρος, ἀνὴρ ἐκ τοῦ φιλοσόφου μεταβεβληκὼς ἐπὶ τὸν πολιτικὸν βίον, καὶ ῥητορεύων τὸ πλεον ἐν τοῖς συγγράμμασιν. But, as <i>Demetrius</i> was near 50 in B. C. 156 [conf. a. 190], we may suppose <i>Metrodorus</i> to have been born at least as early as B. C. 145, when <i>Demetrius</i> was about 60. He died or was put to death in B. C. 70: <i>Strabo</i> Ibid. διὰ τὴν δόξαν ἐν Χαλκηδόνι γάμου</p>	<p>Death of <i>Crassus</i>: <i>Cic.</i> de Or. III. 1 <i>Mane Idibus Septembris et ille (Crassus) et senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit. Ibi cum Drusus multa de Philippo questus esset, retulit ad senatum de illo ipso quod consul in eum ordinem tam graviter in concione esset invectus, &c.</i> [conf. <i>Val. Max.</i> VI. 2, 2]—<i>Crassus</i> cum febris domum rediit dieque septimo lateris dolore consumptus est. For his age conf. a. 92.</p> <p><i>Hieron.</i> in <i>Euseb. Chron.</i> Ol. 172. 2 <i>L. Pomponius Bononiensis Atellanarum scriptor clarus habetur</i>.</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>son of that <i>Drusus</i> who had opposed <i>C. Gracchus</i> in B. C. 122: Sueton. Tib. c. 3 <i>Filium reliquit quem in simili dissensione multa varie molientem diversa factio per fraudem interemit</i>. He was slain after the Ides of September: see col. 4.</p>
144	<p>90 664. <i>L. Julius Cæsar P. Rutilius Lupus</i> Casiod. Nor. Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 115 Fast. Capitolin. Cic. Div. I. 2 Appian. Civ. I. 40 Vell. II. 15 Plin. H. N. II. 30. De <i>Rutilio</i> Oros. V. 18. De <i>Julio</i> Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 119.</p>	<p>The Marsian or Social war: Liv. Ep. 72 <i>Italici populi defecerunt—initio belli a Picentibus moto</i>. Conf. Appian. Civ. I. 40. Velleius II. 15 <i>Mors Drusi</i> [conf. a. 91] <i>jampridem tumescens bellum excitavit Italicum</i>. Quippe <i>L. Cæsare et P. Rutilio</i> cons. <i>universa Italia, cum id malum ab Asculanis ortum esset</i> [conf. Liv. Ep. 72 Oros. V. 18],—<i>ac deinde a Marsis exceptum in omnes penetrasset regiones, arma adversus Romanos cepit</i> [conf. Appian. Civ. I. 38. 39].—<i>Id bellum amplius CCC (millia) juventutis Italicæ abstulit</i>. Liv. Ep. 73 <i>L. Julius Cæsar consul male adversus Samnites pugnavit</i>.—<i>Quum P. Rutilius consul male adversus hostes Marsos pugnasset, et in prælio cecidisset</i> [III Id. Jun. Ovid. Fast. VI. 563], <i>C. Marius legatus ejus meliore eventu cum hostibus conflixit</i>. A conference of <i>Marius</i> and <i>Pompædus Silo</i> is noticed by Diodorus fragm. Vatican. p. 118. <i>Marius</i> and <i>Pompædus</i> are opposed to each other in Plutarch Mario c. 33. The various events of the war in this year were related by Livy libb. 73. 74, and are in Appian Civ. I. 41—48 Oros. V. 18 Diod. apud Phot. cod. 244 p. 1185. The freedom of the city is given to such of the states as remained faithful: Appian. Civ. I. 49 ἡ βουλὴ—Ἰταλιωτῶν τοὺς ἐτι ἐν τῇ συμμαχίᾳ παραμένοντας ἐψηφίσατο εἶναι πολίτας.—καὶ τότε ἐς Τυρρηνοὺς περιέπεμπεν οἱ δὲ ἄσμενοι τῆς πολιτείας μετελάμβανον. In the consulship of <i>Julius</i>: Cic. pro Balbo c. 8 <i>Ipsa denique lex Julia, qua lege civitas est sociis et Latinis data</i>. Gell. IV. 4 <i>Civitas universo Latio lege Julia data est</i>.</p>
89	<p>665. <i>Cn. Pompeius Strabo L. Porcius Cato</i> Casiod. Chron. Alex. Plin. H. N. III. 5. See col. 2. Oros. V. 18 Fast. Capitolin. Diod. apud Photium cod. 244 p. 1185. <i>Pompeio et Strabo</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>Cn. Pompeio Strabone L. Porcio Catone</i> cons. secundo anno belli Italici Ascon. in Cic. Cornel. I p. 971.</p>	<p><i>Cn. Pompeius consul Marsos acie vicit</i> Liv. Ep. 74. For the acts of <i>Pompey</i> see Appian Civ. I. 50—52. Liv. Ep. 75 <i>L. Porcius consul rebus prospere gestis fusisque aliquoties Marsis dum castra eorum expugnat cecidit</i>. Conf. Appian. Civ. I. 50 τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Πόρκιος μὲν Κάτων ὁ σύναρχος τοῦ Πομπηίου Μάρσοις πολεμῶν ἀνῆρέθη. on the death of <i>Porcius</i> see Oros. V. 18. The events of this year are described by Orosius l. c. Appian. Civ. I. 50—52. <i>Sulla</i> on the last day of April took <i>Stabiæ</i>: Plin. H. N. III. 5 <i>In Campano agro Stabiæ oppidum fuere usque ad Cn. Pompeium et L. Carbonem</i> [L. Catonem] <i>consules, pridie Kalendas Maii: quo die L. Sulla legatus bello Sociali id delevit</i>. Liv. Ep. 75 <i>L. Sulla Hirpinos domuit Samnites multis præliis fudit aliquot populos recepit; quantisque raro quisquam alius ante consulum rebus gestis, ad petitionem consulatus Romam est profectus</i>. Plutarch. Sull. c. 6 παρελθὼν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ὕψατος ἀποδείκνυται μετὰ Κοῦντου Πομπηίου, πεντήκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς. Undequinquagesimo ætatis suæ anno Vell. II. 17. <i>Cn. Pompeius Strabo</i> cos. de <i>Asculaneis Picentibus</i> un. DCLXIV [665 Varr.] VI K. Jan. Fast. Capitolin.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>λαμπροῦ πένης ὦν ἔτυχε, καὶ ἐχρημάτιζε Χαλκηδόνιος· Μιθριδάτην δὲ θεραπεύσας τὸν Εὐπάτορα συναπῆρεν εἰς τὸν Πόντον ἐκείνῳ μετὰ τῆς γυναικὸς καὶ ἐτιμήθη διαφερόντως.—οὐ μέντοι διηνύχησεν, ἀλλὰ ἐμπεισῶν εἰς ἔχθραν ἀδικωτέρων ἀνθρώπων ἀπέστη τοῦ βασιλέως κατὰ τὴν πρὸς Τιγράνην τὸν Ἀρμένιον πρεσβείαν. ὁ δ' ἄκουτα ἀνέπεμψε αὐτὸν τῷ Εὐπάτορι.—κατὰ δὲ τὴν ὁδὸν κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον εἴθ' ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως εἶθ' ὑπὸ νόσου· λέγεται γὰρ ἀμφότερα. Conf. a. 70.</p>	
<p><i>Scymnus Chius</i> flourished : he wrote after <i>Apolodorus</i> : conf. a. 144. and dedicated to <i>Nicomedes</i> king of Bithynia : Seymn. v. 50—67.</p> <p>ἐγὼ δ', ἀκούων διότι τῶν μὲν βασιλέων μόνος βασιλικὴν χρηστότητα προσφέρει, πείραν ἐπεθύμησ' αὐτὸς ἐπ' ἑμαντοῦ λαβεῖν, καὶ παραγενέσθαι καὶ τί βασιλεὺς ἐστ' ἰδεῖν· ἵν' αὐτὸς ἐτέροις χάριν ἀπαγγέλλειν ἔχω. διὸ τῇ προθέσει σύμβουλον ἐξελεξάμην τὸν συγκατορθώσαντα καὶ τῷ σῷ πατρὶ τὰ τῆς βασιλείας πρότερον, ὥς ἀκούομεν, παρὰ σοί τε, βασιλεῦ, γησιῶς τιμώμενον κατὰ πάντα, τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα τὸν Διδύμοις λέγω τὸν καὶ θεμιστεύοντα καὶ μουσαγέτην· οὐδ' ἡ σχεδὸν μάλιστα καὶ πεπεισμένος κατὰ λόγον ἦκα πρὸς σε· κοινὴν γὰρ σχεδὸν τοῖς φιλομαθοῦσιν ἀναδέδειχας ἐστίαν. θεὸς δὲ συνεφάψαιτο τῇ προαιρέσει. ἐκ τῶν σποράδην γὰρ ἱστορημένων τισὶν ἐν ἐπιτομῇ σοι γέγραφα τὰς ἀποικίας κτίσεις τε πόλεων—</p>	<p><i>M. Æmilius Scaurus</i> (de quo Sallust. Jug. c. 15. 25. 29 Plin. H. N. XXXVI. 15), who was consul in B. C. 115 (conf. a.), is at this time 72 years of age : Ascon. in Cic. pro Scauro p. 1008 <i>Italico bello exorto</i>—<i>Q. Varius trib. pleb. legem tulit ut quæreretur de iis quorum opera consiliove socii contra P. R. arma sumpsissent, tum Q. Cæpio</i> [de quo conf. a. 106]—<i>egit ut Q. Varius trib. pleb. belli concitati crimine adesse apud se Scaurum juberet anno LXXII.</i>—<i>Innitus nobilissimis juvenibus processit in forum, deinde accepto respondendi loco dixit, "Q. Varius Hispanus M. Scaurum principem se natus socios in arma ait concitasse : M. Scaurus "princeps senatus negat :"</i> &c.—<i>Scaurus ita fuit patricius ut tribus supra eum ætatibus jacuerit domus ejus fortuna : nam neque pater neque avus neque etiam proavus—honores adepti sunt.</i> Cicero Brut. c. 29 <i>Hujus et orationes sunt, et tres ad L. Fufidium libri scripti de vita ipsius acta</i> [conf. Tacit. Agric. c. 1 Val. Max. IV. 4, 11 Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 1] <i>sane utiles.</i> His son was defended by Cicero in B. C. 54. conf. a.</p>
	<p><i>Cicero</i> serves under the consul <i>Pompeius</i> : Cic. Phil. XII. 11 <i>Cn. Pompeius Sexti filius consul me præsentē, cum essem tiro in ejus exercitu, cum P. Vettio Scatone duce Marsorum inter bina castra collocutus est.</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
88	<p>Ol. 173 U. C. Varr. 666. <i>L. Cornelius Sulla</i> Q. <i>Pompeius Rufus</i> Casiod. Nor. Chron. Alex. Vell. II. 17 Liv. Ep. 77 Obseq. c. 116 Cic. Brut. c. 89 Or. in Rull. I. 3 II. 15. 21 pro Cluentio c. 5 Plutarch. Sull. c. 6 Ascon. in Cic. Cornel. I p. 957. <i>qui postea [felix appellatus est] Q. Pompeiu.</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>De <i>Sulla</i> Val. Max. IX. 7, 1 mil. De <i>Pompeio</i> Idem IX. 7, 2 mil.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 76 <i>Cn. Pompeius proconsul Vestinos et Pelignos in deditionem accepit.</i> For the acts of <i>Cn. Pompey</i> conf. Vell. II. 21. The Social war concluded: Strabo V p. 241 δύο δ' ἔτη συνέμειναν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ, μέχρι διεπράξαντο τὴν κοινωνίαν περὶ ἧς ἐπολέμουν. Vell. II. 17 <i>Finito ex maxima parte, nisi qua Nolani belli manebant reliquiae, Italico bello (quo quidem Romani victis adflictisque ipsi exarmati quam integris universis civitatem dare maluerunt), consulatum inierunt Q. Pompeius et L. Cornelius Sulla.</i> The civil war of <i>Marius</i> and <i>Sulla</i>: Liv. Ep. 77. Their first quarrel, εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τῷ συμμαχικῷ πολέμῳ, respecting the command in the Mithridatic war, the victory of <i>Sulla</i>, who proscribes twelve of the opposite party, and the adventures of <i>Marius</i>, are related by Appian Civ. I. 55—62 Plutarch Sull. c. 7—10 Mario c. 34—40 Orosius V. 19.</p> <p><i>Mithridates Asiam occupavit</i> Liv. Ep. 78. Conf. Appian. Mithrid. c. 17. Four years before the peace with <i>Sulla</i>: conf. a. 84. Which is consistent with the date of Appian l. c. πρῶτον ἦσαν ἐς ἀλλήλους Ῥωμαῖοί τε καὶ Μιθριδάτης ἀμφὶ τὰς ἑκατὸν καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα τρεῖς Ὀλυμπιάδας.</p> <p>Servil[ius Vatia pro pr. d. ... an. DCLXV [666 Varr.] XII K. Novem. Fast. Capitolin.</p>

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Philo comes to Rome: see col. 4. Conf. Plutarch. Cic. c. 3 Φίλωνος τοῦ ἐξ Ἀκαδημίας, ὃν μάλιστα Ῥωμαῖοι τῶν Κλειτομάχου συνήθων καὶ διὰ τὸν λόγον ἐθαύμασαν καὶ διὰ τὸν τρόπον ἠγάπησαν. See for *Philo* B. C. 129. 92.

From the death of *Plato* B. C. 347 to this year inclusive the Academy had flourished 260 years under ten successive teachers; *Speusippus* [conf. a. 347], *Xenocrates* [339], *Polemo* [315], (with whom *Crates* and *Crantor* were contemporary, conf. a. 315. 278); *Arcesilaus* [299. 278. F. H. II p. 367], *Lacydes* [299. 215], *Evander* [215], *Hegesinus* [Ib.], *Carneades* [215. 155. 129], *Chitomachus* [129. 111], *Philo*.

Apollonius Molo the rhetorician flourished: Strabo XIV p. 655 Ποσειδώνιος—ἐν Ῥόδῳ ἐσοφίστευσεν—καθάπερ καὶ Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ Μαλακὸς, καὶ Μόλων ἦσαν γὰρ Ἀλαβανδεῖς, Μενεκλέους μαθηταὶ τοῦ ῥήτορος. Ibid. p. 661 ἄνδρες ἐγένοντο λόγου ἄξιοι δύο ῥήτορες ἀδελφοὶ Ἀλαβανδεῖς, Μενεκλῆς τε καὶ Ἰεροκλῆς,—ὃ τε Ἀπολλώνιος, καὶ ὁ Μόλων. *Molo* taught *Cicero* at Rome in this year: see col. 4. and at Rhodes in B. C. 78: conf. a. 78. 3. 4. He also taught *Luccius*: Cic. Ep. Att. II. 1. and *Cæsar*: Plutarch. Cæs. c. 3 τῆς Σύλλα δυνάμεως ἥδη μαραινομένης—ἐπλευσεν εἰς Ῥόδον [Cæsar] ἐπὶ σχολὴν πρὸς Ἀπολλώνιον τὸν τοῦ Μόλωνος, οὗ καὶ Κικέρων ἠκροῶτο, σοφιστεύοντος ἐπιφανῶς.—ἐπανεληθὼν δ' εἰς Ῥώμην Δολοβέλλαν ἐκρίνε κακώσεως ἐπαρχίας. Suetonius Cæs. c. 4 reverses the order of these transactions: *Composita seditione civili* [the sedition of *Lepidus* B. C. 78] *Cornelium Dolabellam*—*repetundarum postulat*; *absolutoque* [conf. Ascon. ad Cic. pro Seauro p. 1013], *Rhodium secedere statuit, et ad declinandam invidiam, et ut per otium ac requiem Apollonio Molonis, clarissimo tunc dicendi magistro, operam daret*. The prosecution, therefore, of *Dolabella* was in B. C. 77, when *Cæsar* was 23 years of age. In Auct. Dial. de clar. Or. c. 34 it is placed two years earlier: *uno et vicesimo ætatis anno Cæsar Dolabellam*: which is less probable, because *Sulla* was then living. *Cæsar*, then, according to Suetonius, might hear *Molo* about B. C. 77. *Apollonius* of *Alabanda*—*summum illum doctorem Alabandensem Apollonium* Cic. de Or. I. 28—who taught at Rhodes in the prætorship of *Scaevola* about 12 years before this date,—*cum ego prætor Rhodum venissem, et cum summo illo doctore Apollonio ea quæ a Panætio acceperam contulissem* Scaevol. apud Cic. de Or. I. 17—was perhaps *Apollonius* ὁ μαλακὸς of Strabo. Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ τοῦ Μόλωνος is

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Cicero hears *Philo* and *Molo* at Rome: Cic. Brut. c. 89 *Cum princeps Academicæ Philo cum Atheniensium optimatibus Mithridatico bello domo profugisset Romamque venisset, totum ei me tradidi*.—*eodem anno* [sc. *Sulla* consule et *Pompeio*] *etiam Moloni Rhodio Romæ dedimus operam, et actori summo causarum et magistro*. And the tribune *Sulpicius*: Ibid. *Tum P. Sulpicii in tribunatu quotidie concionantis totum genus dicendi penitus cognovimus*. *Sulpicius*, who was of the party of *Marius* (Plutarch. Mar. c. 35 *Sull.* c. 8), was slain by *Sulla*: Plutarch. *Sull.* c. 10. conf. a. 87.

P. Rutilius is resident at Mytilenæ: Cic. pro Rabir. Post. c. 10 *P. Rutilium Rufum necessitatis excusatio defendet; qui cum a Mithridate Mytilenis oppressus esset, crudelitatem regis in togatos vestitus mutatione vitavit*. He had now been four or five years in exile: conf. a. 92. 2. *Rutilius* was consul in B. C. 105: conf. a. 105. 1. He was never tribune: Cic. pro Plancio c. 21 *Tribuni plebis P. Rutilius Rufus, P. Fimbria, C. Cassius, Cn. Orestes, facti non sunt; quos tamen omnes consules factos scimus esse*. Ernesti therefore in *Indic. Histor. ad Ciceron.* improperly confounds *P. Rutilius* apud Cic. de Or. I. 40 who was tribune about B. C. 136, when *Mancinus* had been rejected by the Numantines, with this *Rutilius*. *Rutilius* the exile wrote the history of his own life: Tacit. Agric. c. 1. and a History which is quoted by Plutarch Mar. c. 28 ὡς δὲ Ῥουτίλιος ἱστορεῖ, τὰ μὲν ἀλλὰ φιλαλήθης ἀνὴρ καὶ χρηστὸς ἰδίᾳ δὲ τῷ Μαρτίῳ προσκεκρουκώς. referring to B. C. 100. and by Gellius VII. 14 on the embassy of *Carneades* in B. C. 155, and by Livy XXXIX. 52 on the death of *Scipio* B. C. 183. conf. a. This Roman History was written in the Greek language: Athen. IV p. 168 e Ἀπίκιος ὁ καὶ τῆς φυγῆς αἰτίος γενόμενος Ῥουτίλῳ τῷ τὴν Ῥωμαϊκὴν ἱστορίαν ἐκδεδωκότι τῇ Ἑλλήνων φωνῇ. Idem VI p. 274 c Ῥουτίλιος Ῥούφος ὁ τὴν πάτριον ἱστορίαν γεγραφώς.

Plotius Gallus teaches at Rome: Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 173. 1 *Plotius Gallus primus Romæ Latinam Rhetoricam docuit; de quo Cicero sic refert: "Memoria teneo pueris nobis primum "Latine docere cœpisse Plotium quendam"*. Conf. Sueton. de clar. Rhet. c. 2. Seneca Controv. præf. lib. II p. 147 *Primus omnium Latinus rhetor Romæ fuit, puero Cicerone, Plotius*.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
87	<p>667. <i>Cn. Octavius L. Cornelius Cinna</i> Cassiodor. Noris. Chron. Alex. Plutarch. Mar. c. 41 Sertor. c. 4 Oros. V. 19 Val. Max. I. 6, 10 Flor. III. 21.</p> <p>De <i>Cinna</i> Plutarch. Sull. c. 10. De <i>Octavio</i> Val. Max. IV. 7, 5.</p>	<p>Velleius II. 20 <i>Cum ita civitas Italica data esset</i> [conf. a. 90] <i>ut in octo tribus contribuerentur novi cives, ne potentia eorum et multitudo veterum civium dignitatem frangeret</i> [conf. Appian. Civ. I. 49], <i>plusque possent recepti in beneficium quam auctores beneficii, Cinna in omnibus tribubus eos se distributurum pollicitus est. Quo nomine ingentem totius Italicae frequentiam in urbem acciverat, e qua pulsus collegae optimatumque viribus cum in Campaniam tenderet, ex auctoritate senatus consulatus ei abrogatus est.</i> The expulsion of <i>Cinna</i> from Rome and his junction with <i>Marius</i> were related by Livy lib. 79. Diodorus fragm. Vatican. p. 124 notices the contest of <i>Cinna</i> and <i>Octavius</i>. Liv. Ep. 80 <i>Italicis populis a senatu civitas data est.</i> In the fifth year from the beginning of the war. Hence perhaps Eutropius V. 3 <i>Quadriennio—hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno finem accepit.</i> And Augustine Civ. D. V. 22 <i>Quintus ei annus finem dedit.</i> The eight new tribes mentioned by Velleius are ten in Appian. Civ. I. 49 <i>Ῥωμαῖοι μὲν δὴ τοῦσδε τοὺς νεοπολίτας οὐκ ἐς τὰς πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα φυλὰς αἱ τότε ἦσαν αὐτοῖς κατέλεξαν,—ἀλλὰ δεκατεύοντες ἀπέφηναν ἑτέρας, ἐν αἷς ἐχειροτόνουν ἔσχατοι.</i> The first grant of the freedom of the city was made in B. C. 90 to those states which had remained in allegiance: cf. a. 90. when eight new tribes appear to have been added. The second grant, described by Livy lib. 80, was made in B. C. 87 to those who were in arms: conf. Appian. Civ. I. 53. And on this occasion the eight new tribes may have been augmented to ten: to which the two new tribes mentioned by Sisenna apud Nonium p. 484 may refer.</p> <p>Liv. Ep. 80 <i>Cinna et Marius in urbem recepti sunt; qui velut captam eam caedibus et rapinis vastarunt, Cn. Octavio consule occiso et omnibus adversae partis nobilibus trucidatis; inter quos M. Antonio eloquentissimo viro.</i> Conf. Vell. II. 22 Oros. V. 19 Plutarch. Mar. c. 42—44.</p> <p><i>Sulla</i>, having left Italy during the consulship of <i>Cinna</i> (Plutarch. Sull. c. 10), opposes <i>Archelaüs</i> in Greece: Appian. Mithrid. c. 30. and besieges <i>Aristion</i> at Athens: Idem Ibid. δ' ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐχώρει, καὶ μέρος τι στρατοῦ ἐς τὸ ἄστυ περιπέμφας Ἀριστίωνα πολιορκεῖν αὐτὸς ἐνθαπερ ἦν Ἀρχέλαος ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ κατῆλθε, κατακεκλεισμένων ἐς τὰ τεῖχη τῶν πολέμων. See for <i>Aristion</i> Plutarch Mor. p. 809 E Athen. V p. 211—214, where he is called Ἀθηνίων. During the winter which followed, <i>Sulla</i> sends <i>Lucullus</i> to collect a fleet: Plutarch. Lucull. c. 2 ἐξέπεμψεν ἐπ' Αἰγύπτου καὶ Λιβύης τὸν Λούκουλλον ἄξοντα ναῦς ἐκεῖθεν. ἦν μὲν οὖν ἀκμὴ χειμῶνος. Conf. Appian. Mithrid. c. 33.</p>
86	<p>668. <i>L. Cornelius Cinna II C. Marius VII</i> Cassiod. Vell. II. 23 Chron. Alex. Appian. Civ. I. 75.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Marius</i>: Liv. Ep. 80 <i>Cinna et Marius—citra ulla comitia consules in sequentem annum se ipsos renunciaverunt: eodemque die quo magistratum inierant Marius Sex. Licinium senatorem de saxo dejecti jussit; editisque multis sceleribus, Idibus Januariis decessit.</i> Or four</p>

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quoted by Porphyry. apud Schol. Hom. Iliad. IX. 4. Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 144 Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ Μόλων ἐν τῷ κατὰ φιλοσόφῳ.

Antiochus the Academic philosopher accompanies *Lucullus* to Alexandria: *Lucullus* apud Cic. Acad. IV. 4 *Cum Alexandriæ pro quæstore essem, fuit Antiochus mecum, et erat jam antea Alexandriæ familiaris Antiochî Heracitus Tyrius, qui et Clitomachus multos annos et Philonem audierat. c. 2 Cum e philosophis ingenio scientiaque putaretur Antiochus Philonis auditor excellere, eum secum et quæstor habuit et post aliquot annos imperator.* The victory of *Lucullus* over *Tigranes* in B. C. 69 was noticed by *Antiochus*: Plutarch. *Lucull.* c. 28 ταύτης τῆς μάχης Ἀντίοχος ὁ φιλόσοφος ἐν τῇ περὶ θεῶν γραφῇ μνησθεὶς οὐ φησιν ἄλλην ἐφεωρακέναι τοιαύτην τὸν ἥλιον. He was probably with *Lucullus* on that occasion. Plutarch *Lucull.* c. 42 mentions the friendship of *Lucullus* for *Antiochus*: (Δούκουλλος) ἴδιον τῆς Ἀκαδημίας ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἔρωτα καὶ ζῆλον ἔσχευ, οὐ τῆς νέας λεγομένης, καίπερ ἀνθρώπου τότε τοῖς Καρνεάδου λόγοις διὰ Φίλωνος, ἀλλὰ τῆς παλαιᾶς, πιθανὸν ἄνδρα καὶ δεινὸν εἰπεῖν τότε προστάτην ἐχούσης τὸν Ἀσκαλωνίτην Ἀντίοχον· ὃν πάσῃ σπουδῇ ποιησάμενος φίλον ὁ Δούκουλλος καὶ συμβιωτὴν ἀνέτεταττε τοῖς Φίλωνος ἀκροαταῖς. *Antiochus*—*didicit apud Philonem tam diu ut constaret diutius didicisse neminem* Cic. Acad. IV. 22. He mingled the Stoical doctrines with those of the Academy: Sextus Empir. *Pyrrhon.* I. 235 ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ Ἀντίοχος τὴν στόαν μετήγαγεν εἰς τὴν Ἀκαδημίαν· ὥς καὶ εἰρήσθαι ἐπ' αὐτῷ ὅτι ἐν Ἀκαδημίᾳ φιλοσοφεῖ τὰ στωικά. Cicero *Ac. Quæst.* IV. 43 (quoted by Fabricius ad loc.) *Erat quidem, si per pauca mutavisset, germanissimus Stoicus.* His brother *Aristus* was also a philosopher of note: Cic. Acad. IV. 4. And was heard by *Brutus*: Plutarch. *Brut.* c. 2 Cic. Acad. I. 3. as *Antiochus* was heard by *Varro*: Cic. *Ibid.* *Antiochus* was afterwards heard by *Cicero*: conf. a. 79.

Posidonius is ambassador at Rome on the part of the Rhodians during the last illness of *Marius*: Plutarch. *Mar.* c. 45 Μάριος εἰς νόσον κατηνέχθη πλεῖρῳ, ὥς ἰστορεῖ Ποσειδώνιος ὁ φιλόσοφος, αὐ-

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Antonius slain: see col. 2. In the year after *Sulpicius*: Cic. *Brut.* c. 89 *Occiderat Sulpicius illo anno [coss. Sulla et Pompeio] tresque proximo trium ætatum oratores erant crudelissime interfecti, Q. Catulus, M. Antonius, C. Julius.* Conf. Plutarch. *Mar.* c. 44 Val. Max. VIII. 9, 2. De *Catulo* Val. Max. IX. 12, 4.

Sisenna the historian described these times: Tacit. *Hist.* III. 51 *Prælio quo apud Janiculum adversus Cinnam pugnatum est [in B. C. 87] Pompeianus miles fratrem suum, dein cognito facinore seipsum interfecit* [conf. Liv. Ep. 79 Augustin. *Civ. D.* II. 25], *ut Sisenna memorat. Sisenna* was now advanced in age: conf. a. 134. The 12th book of his *History* is mentioned by Priscian VI. 15, 79 *Sisenna in XII Historiarum.* The 23rd (if the numbers are genuine) is quoted by Nonius Marcellus c. 7 p. 468 *Sisenna Hist. lib. XXIII.* "Multi populi plurimæ contiones dictaturam omnibus animis et studiis suffragaverunt." Probably the dictatorship of *Sulla*. *Pompeidius Silo*, a leader in the Marsian war, was mentioned in the 4th book: Nonius c. 4 p. 356 *Sisenna Hist. libro quarto: "Popedius opinione frustrata."* Other incidents of the Marsian war may be traced in his fragments: Macrobius *Sat.* VI. 4 *Sed et Sisenna in secundo dixit: "Et Marsi propius succedunt, atque ita scutis projectis tecti"* &c. Nonius c. 8 p. 484 *Sisenna Hist. libro III.* "*Lucius Calpurnius Piso ex senaticonsulto duas novas tribus.*"—This may be referred to B. C. 87: see col. 2. Cic. *de Div.* I. 44 *Sisenna—exponit initio belli Marsici et Deorum simulacra sudavisse* &c. Mentioned with *Hortensius* and *Lucullus* by Plutarch *Lucull.* c. 1 νέον ὄντα [*Lucillum*] πρὸς Ὀρτίσιον τὸν δικολόγον καὶ Σισεννᾶν τὸν ἱστορικὸν ἐκ παιδιᾶς τιμὸς εἰς σπουδὴν προελθούσης ὁμολογῆσαι κ. τ. λ. *Sisenna* and *Hortensius* by Senec. *Controv. præf. lib. I* p. 73. On the historian *Sisenna* see Sallust. *Jug.* c. 95.

Birth of *Catullus*: Hieron. in Euseb. *Chron. Ol.* 173. 2 *C. Valerius Catullus scriptor lyricus Veronæ nascitur.*

Birth of *Sallust*: *Chron. Alex.* p. 258 *Ol.* 172. 2 *Ptol. Alexandri* 10^o ὑπ. Μαρτίου τὸ ζ' καὶ Κίωνα τὸ β'. Σαλούστιος ἐγεννήθη καλάνδαις Ὀκτωβρίαις. These consuls are placed as usual too high in the

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>L. Cornelius Cinna II</i> Fast. Capitolin. <i>Cinna II et Mario</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>Marius VII Cinna III</i> Oros. V. 19.</p>	<p>days later according to Plutarch Mar. c. 46 ἀποθνήσκει δ' οὖν Μάριος ἡμέρας ἑπτακαίδεκα τῆς ἑβδόμης ὑπατείας ἐπιλαβών. <i>Consulatus initio</i> Vell. II. 23. At the age of 70: conf. a. 134.</p> <p>Athens stormed by <i>Sulla</i> on the Calends of March: Plutarch. Sull. c. 14 ἐλεῖν δὲ τὰς Ἀθήνας αὐτὸς φησιν ἐν τοῖς ὑπομνήμασι Μαρτίαις καλάνδαϊς. <i>Archelaüs</i> defeated in Boeotia: Plutarch. Sull. c. 15—19 Appian. Mithrid. c. 41—45. About the time of the surrender of Athens; according to Pausanias I. 20, 4 ἦλθον ἄγγελοι—Σύλλα μὲν ὥς Ἀθηναίους εἰη τεῖχος ἐαλωκὸς, τοῖς δὲ Ἀθήνας πολιορκήσασι, Τάξιλον κεκρατῆσθαι τῇ μάχῃ περὶ Χαιρώνειαν. perhaps referring to the surrender of the citadel. See the order in Eutropius V. 6 <i>Sulla Archelaium apud Piræum non longe ab Athenis obsedit ipsamque urbem cepit: postea commisso praelio contra Archelaium eum vicit.</i> Oros. VI. 2 <i>Archelaium apud Piræum—diu obsedit, ipsam Atheniensium urbem vi cepit, ac postea justo praelio cum Archelao conflixit.</i> Vell. II. 23 <i>Dominante in Italia Cinna major pars nobilitatis ad Sullam in Achaiam—perfugit. Sulla interim cum Mithridatis præfectis circa Athenas Boeotiamque et Macedoniam ita dimicavit ut et Athenas reciperet.</i> <i>Archelaüs</i> defeated again: Appian. Mith. c. 49. 50 Eutrop. V. 6 Plutarch. Sull. c. 20. 21. After which <i>Sulla</i> ἐς Θεσσαλίαν ἐλθὼν ἐχείμαζεν: Appian. Mith. c. 51.</p> <p>Liv. Ep. 82 <i>L. Valerius Flaccus consul</i> [de quo Plutarch. Sull. c. 20 Cic. pro Flacc. c. 25. 32] <i>collega Cinnæ missus ut Sulla succederet—a C. Fimbria legato ipsius, ultimæ audaciæ homine, occisus est, et imperium ad Fimbriam translatus.</i> Cf. Oros. VI. 2 Diod. tom. X p. 206 Appian. Mithrid. c. 51. 52.</p>
85	<p>669. <i>L. Cornelius Cinna III Cn. Papirius Carbo</i> Cassiodor. Liv. Ep. 83. <i>L. Cornelius Cinna III Cn.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Κίννα τὸ β' [I. τὸ γ'] καὶ Κάρβωνος Chron. Alex. <i>Cinna III et Carvo</i> Nor.</p>	<p>Successes of <i>Fimbria</i> in Asia: Liv. Ep. 83. Appian. Mith. c. 53 ληγούσης ἄρτι τῆς τρίτης ἑβδομηκοστῆς καὶ ἑκατοστῆς ὀλυμπιάδος [towards the middle of B. C. 85]. On the destruction of Ilium by <i>Fimbria</i> conf. Augustin. Civ. D. III. 7. Strabo XIII p. 594 mentions his success and his death: συνεπέμφθη ὁ Φιμβρίας ὑπάτω Οὐαλερίῳ Φλάκκῳ ταμίᾳς—καταστασιάσας δὲ καὶ ἀνελὼν τὸν ὑπατον κατὰ Βιθυνίαν αὐτὸς κατεστάθη κύριος τῆς στρατιᾶς.—τοῦτον μὲν οὖν ἐπελθὼν Σύλλας κατέλυσε. Liv. Ep. 83 <i>Quum L. Cinna et Cn. Papirius Carbo ab seipsis consules per biennium creati bellum pararent, effectum est per L. Valerium Flaccum principem senatus—ut legati ad Sullam de pace mitterentur.</i></p> <p>Birth of <i>M. Brutus</i> ten years after the consulship of <i>Crassus</i> B. C. 95: conf. Cic. Brut. c. 94 <i>Annis ante decem causas agere cepit Hortensius</i> [conf. a. 95. 4] <i>quam tu es natus.</i></p>
84	<p>Ol. 174 U. C. Varr. 670. <i>Cn. Papirius Carbo II L. Cornelius Cinna IV</i> Cassiodor. Liv. Ep. 83. <i>Cn. Papirius Carbo II solus consulatum gessit.</i> <i>L. Co.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Κάρβωνος τὸ β' καὶ Σκρίβωνίου Chron. Al. <i>Carvo II et Cinna IIII</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 83 <i>Cinna ab exercitu suo—interfectus est</i> [conf. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 5]; <i>consulatum Carbo solus gessit. Sulla quum in Asiam trajecisset pacem cum Mithridate fecit ita ut is cederet provinciis Asia, Bithynia, Cappadocia.</i> Plutarch. Sull. c. 22 ἐγένοντο συνθήκαι, Μιθριδάτην μὲν Ἀσίαν ἀφεῖναι καὶ Παφλαγονίαν, ἐκστῆναι δὲ Βιθυνίας Νικομήδει καὶ Καππαδοκίας Ἀριοβαρζάνῃ κ. τ. λ. The terms of this peace are also in Memnon apud Photium cod. 224 p. 733 and in Dio fragm. 173. 1 tom. I p. 73, who transcribes Plutarch. For the interview of <i>Mithridates</i> and <i>Sulla</i> see Plutarch Sull. c. 24. He adds, (τὴν Ἀσίαν Μιθριδάτης) ἔτη τέσσαρα λεηλατῶν καὶ φορολογῶν διετέλεσεν. Appian. Civ. I. 76 Σύλλας—τὰ ἐς Μιθριδάτην παντ' ἐπιταχύνas, καὶ ἔτεσιν οὐδ'</p>

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<p>τὸς εἰσελθεῖν καὶ διαλεχθῆναι περὶ ὧν ἐπρέσβενεν ἡδὴ νοσοῦντι φάσκων αὐτῷ. For his settlement at Rhodes conf. ann. 78. 62. <i>Posidonius</i> before this period had visited various countries; as Spain: ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ φησὶν ἰδεῖν Ποσειδώνιος <i>Strabo</i> XIII p. 614. Ποσειδώνιος εἶρηκεν ὅτι πλέων ἐκ Γαδείρων εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν προσενεχθείη τῇ Λιβυκῇ παραλίᾳ <i>Idem</i> XVII p. 827. <i>Liguria</i>: ἐν τῇ Λιγυστικῇ φησὶν ὁ Ποσειδώνιος διηγήσασθαι τὸν ξένον ἑαυτῷ <i>Idem</i> III p. 165. <i>Gaul</i>: φησὶ Ποσειδώνιος αὐτὸς ἰδεῖν ταύτην πολλαχού [in many parts of Gaul] <i>Idem</i> IV p. 197.</p> <p><i>Archias</i> is with <i>Lucullus</i> in Asia: <i>Cic. pro Arch. c. 5 Proximis censoribus</i> [scil. <i>Cn. Cornelio L. Gellio</i> B. C. 70, coss. <i>Pompeio et Crasso</i>] <i>hunc cum clarissimo imperatore L. Lucullo apud exercitum fuisse: superioribus</i> [scil. <i>L. Marcio Philippo M. Perperna</i> B. C. 86, coss. <i>Cinna II Mario VII</i>] <i>cum eodem quaestore fuisse in Asia: primis</i> [the first after <i>Archias</i> became a citizen] <i>Julio et Crasso</i> [B. C. 89 <i>Cn. Pompeio et L. Catone</i> coss.], <i>nullam populi partem esse censam.</i></p>	<p><i>Chronicle</i> (see <i>Introd. p. vi</i>); being in reality coincident with <i>Ol. 173. 3</i> and the fourth year of <i>Ptol. Soter</i>. The birth of <i>Sallust</i> (in October B. C. 86) is rightly placed by <i>Hieron.</i> in <i>Euseb. Chron. Ol. 173. 3 Sallustius Crispus scriptor historicus in Sabinis Amiterni nascitur.</i></p>
<p><i>Sulla</i> acquires the library of <i>Apellicon</i>: <i>Plutarch. Sull. c. 26</i> ἀναχθεὶς δὲ πάσαις ταῖς νανσὶν ἐξ Ἐφέσου [after the peace with <i>Mithridates</i>] τριταῖος ἐν Πειραιεὶ καθωρμίσθη, καὶ μυηθεὶς ἐξεῖλεν ἑαυτῷ τὴν Ἀπελλίκωνος τοῦ Τηίου βιβλιοθήκην, ἐν ᾗ τὰ πλείεστα τῶν Ἀριστοτέλους καὶ Θεοφράστου βιβλίων ἦν, οὐπω τότε σαφῶς γνωρίζόμενα τοῖς πολλοῖς. λέγεται δὲ, κομισθείσης αὐτῆς εἰς Ῥώμην, <i>Τυραννίωνα</i> τὸν γραμματικὸν ἐνσκευάσασθαι τὰ πολλὰ, καὶ παρ' αὐτοῦ τὸν Ῥόδιον Ἀνδρόνικον εὐπορήσαντα τῶν ἀντιγράφων εἰς μέσον θεῖναι, καὶ ἀναγράψαι τοὺς νῦν</p>	

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>De <i>Cinna</i> Oros. V. 19. De <i>Carbone</i> Cic. II in Verrem I. 12. 13.</p>	<p>ὅλοις τρισὶν ἑκατάδεκα μὲν ἀνδρῶν μυριάδας κατακανὼν τὴν δὲ Ἑλλάδα καὶ Μακεδονίαν καὶ Ἰωνίαν καὶ Ἀσίαν, καὶ ἄλλα ἔθνη πολλὰ, ὅσα Μιθριδάτης προειλήφει, ἐς Ῥωμαίους ἀναλαβὼν—ἐπανήει. Conf. Appian. Mithrid. c. 56—63. Cassiodorus: <i>L. Cinna IV et Cn. Papirius II His coss. Asiam in XLIV regiones Sulla distribuit.</i></p>
83	<p>671. <i>L. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus C. Norbanus</i> Cassiodor. Eutrop. V. 7 Tacit. Hist. III. 72 Flor. III. 21 Obseq. c. 118. <i>L. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus C. N.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Σκιπίωνος καὶ Νάρβωνος Chron. Alex. <i>Asiatico II et Pulbo</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Norbano</i> Plutarch. Sull. c. 27. De <i>Scipione</i> Ib. c. 28 Cic. II in Verrem I. 14.</p>	<p>The preparations of <i>Carbo</i> and his party against <i>Sulla</i> occupied the 84th book of Livy. <i>Pompey</i> ἔτη μὲν τρία καὶ εἴκοσι γεγονώς opposes <i>Carbo</i> on the part of <i>Sulla</i>: Plutarch. Pomp. c. 6. 7. Velleius II. 29 <i>Sub adventum in Italiam L. Sullæ—XXIII annos natus.</i> Cf. Zonar. X p. 472 C. He entered his 23rd year <i>prid. Kal. Oct.</i> B. C. 84: conf. a. 106. Diodorus fragm. tom. X p. 212 inaccurately makes <i>Pompey</i> 22—εἴκοσι καὶ δυεὶν ἐτῶν τὴν ἡλικίαν ὑπάρχων—in Sicily in B. C. 82. He had then entered his 25th year. The observation of Wesseling ad Diod. l. c. who supposes Diodorus to be accurate (<i>congruunt anni</i>), is negligent, and is refuted by Wesseling himself. Liv. Ep. 85 <i>Sulla in Italiam cum exercitu trajecit, missisque legatis qui de pace agerent a consule C. Norbano violatis, eundem Norbanum praelio vicit</i> [conf. Oros. V. 20]: <i>et quum L. Scipionis alterius consulis—castra obpugnaturus esset, universus exercitus consulis—signa ad Sullam transtulit.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Sull. c. 27. 28 Diod. tom. X p. 210. <i>Sulla</i> landed at Brundisium in the beginning of the year, and after his success against the consuls περιπέμπει ἐς ὅσα δύναται τῆς Ἰταλίας φίλα τε καὶ φόβῳ καὶ χρήμασι καὶ ἔλπισιν ἀγείρων, μέχρι τὸ λοιπὸν τοῦ θέρους ἐκατέροις ἐς ταῦτα ἀνηλώθη. Appian. Civ. I. 86. Obseq. c. 118 <i>L. Scipione C. Norbano coss.—L. Sulla post quintum annum victor in Italiam reversus magno terrori fuit inimicis.</i> <i>Sulla</i> left Italy in the beginning of B. C. 87 (conf. a.), and returned in the beginning of B. C. 83. He was therefore four years absent, and returned in the beginning of the fifth. <i>Sertorius</i> fled to Spain: Appian. Civ. I. 86 μετὰ τὴν Συνέσεως κατάληψιν ἔφευγεν ἐς τὴν Ἰβηρίαν. Conf. Plutarch. Sertor. c. 6. Cassiodorus: <i>L. Scipio et C. Norbanus. His coss. Capitolium custodum negligentia concrematur.</i> Confirmed by Tacitus Hist. III. 72. Referred also to this year by Obsequens c. 118. This accident occurred <i>prid. Non. Quintil.</i> Plutarch. Sull. c. 27 ἐμπειρήσεσθαι τὸ Καπιτώλιον· ὃ καὶ συμβῆναι τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης—πρὸ μιᾶς νουῶν Κυῖντιλίων ἄς νῦν Ἰουλίαν καλοῦμεν. Conf. Appian. Civ. I. 86.</p>
82	<p>672. <i>C. Marius Cn. Papirius Carbo III</i> Cassiod. Appian. Civ. I. 87 Eutrop. V. 8 Flor. III. 21 Vell. II. 26. 27 Cic. in Rull. III. 2. 3 Val. Max. VII. 6, 4 Plin. H. N. VII. 48. 49. <i>C. Ma-</i></p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 87 <i>Sulla C. Marium—in oppido Præneste obsedit.</i> Ep. 88 <i>Carbonem exercitu ejus fuso—Italia expulit: cum Samnitibus, qui soli ex Italicis populis nondum arma posuerant, juxta urbem Romanam ante portam Collinam debellavit: recuperataque republica pulcherrimam victoriam crudelitate quanta in nullo hominum fuit inquinavit.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. I. 93 Plutarch. Sull. c. 29—32 Vell. II. 27 Oros. V. 20. 21 Val. Max. IX. 2, 1 Incert. Panegy. Constantino c. 20 p. 525. Livius Ep. 88 <i>C. Marius Præneste obsessus—septus ab exercitu mortem sibi</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>φερομένους πίνακας. <i>Tyrannio</i> came to Rome in B. C. 71: conf. a. Compare with the narrative of Plutarch Strabo XIII p. 609. <i>Apellicon</i>, the friend of the tyrant <i>Aristion</i> (Athen. V p. 214. 215), was now dead: Strabo XIII p. 609 εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν Ἀπελλίκουτος τελευτὴν Σύλλας εἶλε τὴν Ἀπελλίκουτος βιβλιοθήκην ὃ τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐλὼν. δεῦρο δὲ κομισθεῖσαν Τυραννίων ὃ γραμματικὸς διεχειρίσατο φιλαριστοτέλης ὦν, θεραπεύσας τὸν ἐπὶ τῆς βιβλιοθήκης.</p>	
<p><i>Alexander Polyhistor</i> came to Rome in the time of <i>Sulla</i>: Servius in Virgil. <i>Æn.</i> X. 388 <i>Alexander Polyhistor, quem Lucilius Sylla</i> [lege cum Vossio <i>Lucius Sylla</i>] <i>civitate donavit.</i> Suidas: Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Μιλήσιος, ὃς Πολυίστῳ ἐπεκλήθη, καὶ Κορνήλιος διότι Κορνηλίῳ Λεντούλῳ αἰχμαλωτισθεὶς ἐπράθη, καὶ αὐτῷ παιδαγωγὸς ἐγένετο, εἶτα ἡλευθέρωθη. ἦν δὲ ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐπὶ τῶν Σύλλας χρόνων καὶ ἐπὶ τὰδε. ἀνηρέθη δὲ ἐν Λαυρενταῖς ὑπὸ πυρὸς τῆς οἰκίας φθαρῆσης. καὶ ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ Ἑλένη μαθοῦσα τὸ συμβὰν ἀπήγγεατο. ἦν δὲ γραμματικὸς τῶν Κράτητος μαθητῶν. <i>Alexander</i> was now advanced in years if he heard <i>Crates</i>, who was in reputation 76 years before: conf. a. 159. <i>Crates</i> might live till about B. C. 123; and the disciple might be 20 years of age at the death of his master: which would suppose him about 60 at this time. <i>Polyhistor</i> was admired by the Roman grammarian <i>Higinus</i> (for whom see B. C. 47. 4): Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 20 <i>Studiosè et avidè imitatus est Cornelium Alexandrum grammaticum Græcum; quem propter antiquitatis notitiam Polyhistorem multi, quidam Historiam vocabant.</i> For the works of <i>Alexander</i> see Append. c. 12.</p>	
	<p>Birth of <i>C. Licinius Calvus</i>: Plin. H. N. VII. 49 <i>C. Mario Cn. Carbone III coss. ad V Kal. Junias</i> [de hac formula conf. Norisium Cen. Pisan. p. 342. 343] <i>M. Cæcilius Rufus et C. Licinius Calvus eadem die geniti sunt, oratores quidem ambo.</i></p> <p>Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 174. 3 <i>P. Terentius Varro vico Atace in provincia Narbonensi</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>rius in mag. occis. est. Cn.....</i> Fast. Capitolin. Then follows Ib. <i>L. Cornelius Sulla Felix</i> [Dict.] <i>L. Valerius Flaccus</i> [mag. eq.]</p> <p>Κάρβωνος τὸ γ' καὶ Μάρκου τὸ β' Chron. Alex. <i>Gratilliano et Carbo III</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Mario</i> Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 126.</p>	<p><i>conscivit.</i> Conf. Diod. apud Phot. p. 1189 Val. Max. VI. 8, 2. On <i>Marius</i> at Præneste conf. Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 1. The victory over the Samnites was gained <i>Carbone ac Mario coss. Kalendis Novembris</i>: Vell. II. 27. <i>Carbo</i> is put to death by <i>Pompey</i> in Sicily: Val. Max. IX. 13, 2 <i>Tertio in consulatu suo jussu Pompeii in Sicilia ad supplicium ductus.</i> Conf. Val. Max. VI. 2, 8 Cic. Ep. Fam. IX. 21. For the circumstances see Plutarch <i>Pomp.</i> c. 10. Liv. Ep. 89 <i>Sulla dictator factus.</i> Appian. Civ. I. 100 ὁ Σύλλας ἐς μὲν πρόσχημα τῆς πατρίου πολιτείας ὑπάτους αὐτοῖς ἐπέτρεψεν ἀποφῆναι· καὶ ἐγένοντο Μάρκος Τύλλιος καὶ Κορνήλιος Δολαβέλλας. αὐτὸς δὲ οἷα δὴ βασιλεύων δικτάτωρ ἐπὶ τοῖς ὑπάτοις ἦν. For the return of <i>Sulla</i> and the war of <i>Sulla</i> (seconded by <i>Metellus</i> and <i>Pompey</i>) against <i>Carbo</i>, <i>Norbanus</i>, and young <i>Marius</i>, see Appian. Civ. I. 76—96. ἤρξατο μὲν οὖν ὅδε ὁ πόλεμος, ἐξ οὗ Σύλλας ἐς Βρεντέσιον παρήλθεν, ὀλυμπιάδων οὐσῶν ἑκατὸν ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ τεσσάρων· μήκος δ' αὐτοῦ—οὐ πολὺ ὥς ἐπὶ τοσοῖσδε ἔργοις ἐγένετο—ἐς δὲ τριετὲς ὁμῶς προήλθε κατὰ γε τὴν Ἰταλίαν, μέχρι τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀνεδήσατο Σύλλας. Ibid. c. 84. The three years were only current years. <i>Sulla</i> passed into Italy in the beginning of B. C. 83 Ol. 174. 1 <i>exeunte</i>, and became dictator at the end of B. C. 82 the middle of Ol. 174. 3. The actual space was less than two years.</p>
81	<p>673. <i>M. Tullius Decula Cn. Cornelius Dolabella</i> Cassiod. Noris. Appian. Civ. I. 100 Gell. XV. 28 Cic. in Rull. II. 14.</p> <p><i>M. Tullius Decula Cn.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Φουσκούλου καὶ Δολαβέλλα Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>[<i>L. Cornelius Sulla</i>] <i>Felix Dict.</i> [de rege Mithridate] a. DCLXXII [673 Varr.]... <i>Kal. Febr.</i> [per biduum: conf. Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 1] Fast. Capitolin. Placed by Dodwell ad Dionys. Hal. tom. IV p. 2587 in B. C. 80. But, if <i>Sulla</i> had triumphed ... <i>Kal. Februar.</i> B. C. 80, he would have been described in the Marble as <i>coss. II.</i> since that day fell within his second consulship: whereas the triumph is placed in Ed. Sigon. within the year of <i>Tullius</i> and <i>Dolabella</i>. His triumph therefore must be referred to ... <i>Kal. Feb.</i> B. C. 81. and it appears that the year of the city is anticipated in the Marble, and is reckoned, not from the <i>Palilia XI Kal. Mai.</i> but from <i>Kal. Jan.</i> when the consuls entered upon office, and which was now therefore <i>ἔτους ἀρχῇ</i> Plutarch. Mar. c. 45. See Introd. p. xviii.</p> <p>Triumph of <i>Pompey</i>: Eutrop. V. 9 <i>Cn. Pompeius (quod nulli Romanorum tributum erat) quartum et vicesimum annum agens de Africa triumphavit.</i> Liv. Ep. 89 <i>XXIV annos natus, adhuc eques Romanus, quod nulli contigerat, ex Africa triumphavit.</i> The African war for which he triumphed was carried on, according to Plutarch, in his 24th year: <i>ἔτος ἄγων ἐκείνο τέταρτον καὶ εἰκοστὸν</i> Plutarch. <i>Pomp.</i> c. 12. and yet after the dictatorship of <i>Sulla</i> commenced, and after the death of <i>Carbo</i>: Ibid. c. 9. 10. 11. These notes of time must not be rigidly taken. <i>Pompey</i> completed his 24th year <i>prid. Kal. Octob.</i> B. C. 82: conf. ann. 106. 83. <i>Sulla</i> was not dictator till after <i>Kal. Novemb.</i> conf. a. 82. We may place the African expedition in the very beginning of B. C. 81, and the triumph before the end of September: that is, before his 25th year was completed. For his triumph see Plutarch <i>Pomp.</i> c. 14.</p> <p><i>Cato</i> aet. 14. Plutarch. <i>Cat. Min.</i> c. 3.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>nascitur: qui postea XXXV annum agens Græcas literas cum summo studio didicit.</i> Mentioned by Horace Sat. I. 10, 46—<i>experto frustra Varrone Atacino.</i> This poet composed a poem <i>de Bello Seguanico</i>: Priscian. Gramm. X. 1, 3 <i>P. Varro Belli Seguanici libro secundo.</i> and on the Argonautic Expedition: Probus ad Virgil. Georg. II. 126 <i>Varro: qui quatuor libros de Argonautis edidit.</i> These appear to have been translated from Apollonius: Quintil. Inst. X. 1, 87 <i>Atacinus Varro in iis per quæ nomen est assecutus interpres operis alieni.</i> This poem is referred to by Ovid Trist. II. 439 <i>Is quoque Phasiacas Argo qui duxit in undas.</i> and again De Ponto IV. 16, 21 <i>Velivolique maris vates</i>—where he is mentioned among the poets whom Ovid remembered.</p>
	<p><i>Ciceronis pro Quintio</i>: Gell. XV. 28 <i>M. Tullium et Cn. Dolabellam, quibus consulibus causam privatam pro Quintio apud Aquilium Gallum iudicem dixit.</i> At the age of 26: Gell. Ibid. Rightly placed by Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 174. 4 <i>Vicesimo sexto anno ætatis Cicero Quintium defendit.</i></p> <p>Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 11 <i>Valerius Cato ut nonnulli tradiderunt Burseni cuiusdam libertus ex Gallia; ipse libello cui est titulus Indignatio ingenuum se natum ait, et pupillum relictum, eoque facilius licentia Sullani temporis exutum patrimonio. Docuit multos et nobiles, visusque est peridoneus præceptor maxime ad Poeticam tendentibus, ut quidem apparere vel his versiculis potest:</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Cato grammaticus, Latina Siren, Qui solus legit ac facit pœtas.</i></p> <p><i>Scrpsit præter grammaticos libellos etiam pœmata; ex quibus præcipue probantur Lydia et Diana. Lydiæ Ticide meminit: "Lydia doctorum maxima cura liber." Dianæ Cinna: "Sæcula permaneat nostri Diana Catonis." Vixit ad extremam senectutem sed in summa pauperie et pæne inopia.</i></p> <p>Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 174. 4 <i>Vultacilius</i> [lege <i>L. Otacilius</i> cum Scalig. ad Euseb. p. 151 Voss. de Hist. Latin. p. 40] <i>Plotus Latinus rhetor Cn. Pompeii libertus et doctor scholam Romæ aperuit.</i> Sueton. de clar. Rhet. c. 3 <i>L. Otacilius Pilitus</i> [forte <i>Plotus</i>] <i>servisse dicitur—deinde rheto-</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
80	<p>Ol. 175 U. C. Varr. 674. <i>L. Cornelius Sulla Felix</i> <i>II Q. Cæcilius Metellus</i> <i>Pius</i> Cass. Appian. Civ. I. 103 Cic. II in Verr. I. 50 Gell. XV. 28. Σύλ- λου καὶ Μετέλλου Chron. Al. <i>Sulla et Pio</i> Nor. <i>L. Cornelius Sulla Felix</i> <i>II Q. Ca.</i>..... Fast. Capit. De <i>Metello</i> Val. Max. V. 2,7 Cic. pro Planc. c. 29.</p>	<p>(Liv. Ep. 89 <i>Mytilenæ in Asia, quæ sola urbs post victum Mithri- datem arma retinebat, expugnata dirutæque sunt.</i> From the order of events in the Epitomator, the capture of Mytilenæ may be referred to B. C. 80 or B. C. 79. At this siege <i>Cæsar</i> was present: Sueton. Cæs. c. 2 (<i>Cæsar</i>) <i>Stipendia prima in Asia fecit M. Thermi prætoris con- tubernio:—et a Thermo in expugnatione Mytilenarum corona civica</i> <i>donatus est.</i>)</p>
79	<p>675. <i>P. Servilius Vatia</i> <i>Ap. Claudius Pulcher</i> Cassiodor. Oros. V. 22 Appian. Civ. I. 103. <i>P. Servilius Vatia qui</i> <i>postea Isauricus appel-</i> <i>latus est.</i> Ap. Cl. Fast. Capit. Biriá καὶ Πούλχρου Chron. Alex. <i>Vacia et Pulcro</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Appio</i> Cic. pro Plancio c. 21.</p>	<p>Abdication of <i>Sulla</i>. Appian. Civ. I. 103 τῷ δ' ἐξῆς ἔτει ὁ μὲν δῆμος καὶ τότε τὸν Σύλλαν θεραπεύων ἤρεῖτο ὑπατεύειν· ὁ δὲ οὐκ ἀνασχόμενος ὑπάτους αὐτοῖς ἀπέφηνε Σεροντίλιον Ἰσαυρικὸν καὶ Κλαύδιον Πούλχρον· αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν μεγάλην ἀρχὴν—ἐκὼν ἀπέθετο. He had been ten years in command from his first consulship B. C. 88: Plutarch. comp. Lys. et Sull. p. 162 ἔτη συνεχῶς δέκα νῦν μὲν ὕπατον νῦν δ' ἀνθύπατον νῦν δὲ δικτάτωρα ποιῶν ἑαυτόν.</p>
78	<p>676. <i>M. Æmilius Lepi-</i> <i>dus Q. Lutatius Catulus</i></p>	<p>Appian. Civ. I. 105 ὕπατοι καθίστανται Κόιντός τε Κάτλος ἀπὸ τῶν Συλλείων καὶ Λέπιδος Αἰμίλιος ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων· ἐχθίστω τε ἀλλήλου</p>

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	<p><i>ricam professus Cn. Pompeium Magnum docuit, patris ejus res gestas nec minus ipsius compluribus libris exposuit; primus libertinorum, ut Cornelius Nepos opinatur, scribere historiam orsus.</i></p> <p><i>Ciceronis pro Sex. Roscio: Gell. XV. 28 Neque dubium est quin post annum quam pro Quinctio dixerat Sex. Roscium reum parricidii defenderit, annos jam septem atque viginti natus, L. Sulla Felice II Q. Metello Pio cons. Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 175. 1 Roscio contra Chrysogonum defenso Cicero Athenas secedit, et inde post triennium Romam regreditur.</i></p>
<p><i>Antiochus</i> flourished: see col. 4. Numenius apud Euseb. Præp. XIV. 9 p. 739 C Φίλωνος δὲ γίνεται ἀκουστής Ἀντίοχος ἐτέρας ἄρξας Ἀκαδημίας. Μνησάρχῳ γοῦν τῷ Στωϊκῷ σχολάσας ἐνάντια Φίλωνι τῷ καθηγητῇ ἐφρόνησε μυρία τε ξένα προσήψε τῇ Ἀκαδημίᾳ. Plutarch. Cic. c. 4 ἀφικόμενος (ὁ Κικέρων) εἰς Ἀθήνας Ἀντίοχον τοῦ Ἀσκαλωνίτου διήκουσε, τῇ μὲν εὐροίᾳ τῶν λόγων αὐτοῦ καὶ χάριτι κηλούμενος ἃ δ' ἐν τοῖς δόγμασιν ἐνεωτέριζεν οὐκ ἐπαινῶν. ἤδη γὰρ ἐξίστατο τῆς νέας λεγομένης Ἀκαδημίας ὁ Ἀντίοχος καὶ τὴν Καρνεάδου στάσιν ἐγκατέλειπεν. According to Plutarch (quoted ad an. 87. 3) <i>Antiochus</i> only restored the old doctrines from which <i>Philo</i> had departed. Idem Brut. c. 2 Βροῦτος τὴν νέαν καὶ μέσσην λεγομένην Ἀκαδημίαν οὐ πᾶν προσιέμενος ἐξήρτητο τῆς παλαιᾶς, καὶ διετέλει θαυμάζων Ἀντίοχον τὸν Ἀσκαλωνίτην.</p> <p><i>Zeno</i> the Epicurean taught at Athens: see col. 4. He was the disciple of <i>Apollodorus</i>: Laërt. X. 25 καὶ Ἀπολλόδωρος δὲ ὁ κηποτύραννος γέγονεν ἐλλόγιμος [Ἀπολλόδωρος ὁ Ἐπικούρειος Idem X. 13]. δς ὑπὲρ τετρακόσια συνέγραψε βιβλία.—Ζήνων τε ὁ Σιδώνιος, ἀκροατὴς Ἀπολλοδώρου πολυγράφος ἀνὴρ. Idem VII. 35 Ζήνων—Σιδώνιος τὸ γένος, φιλόσοφος Ἐπικούρειος, καὶ νοῆσαι καὶ ἐρμηνεύσαι σαφής. If <i>Apollodorus</i> succeeded <i>Basilides</i> [conf. a. 270] without any interval, the succession in this school from the death of <i>Epicurus</i> B. C. 270 to the old age of <i>Zeno</i> B. C. 79 would stand thus: <i>Hermachus</i>, <i>Polystратus</i>, <i>Dionysius</i>, <i>Basilides</i>, <i>Apollodorus</i>, <i>Zeno</i>; six teachers in 192 years.</p>	<p><i>Cicero</i> goes to Athens: Cic. Brut. c. 91 Cum essem biennium versatus in causis—Roma sum profectus. Cum venissem Athenas, sex menses cum <i>Antiocho</i> veteris Academicæ nobilissimo et prudentissimo philosopho fui. He attests again that he heard <i>Antiochus</i> at Athens: Fin. V. 1—3. and mentions him among his masters: Nat. Deor. I. 3. He also heard <i>Zeno</i> the Epicurean: Fin. I. 5 <i>Phædrum</i> aut <i>Zenonem</i>, quorum utrumque audiivi:—eos quos nominavi cum <i>Attico</i> nostro frequenter audiivi. <i>Zeno</i> is described again by Cicero Nat. Deor. I. 21 speaking in the person of <i>Cotta</i>: <i>Zenonem</i>, quem <i>Philo</i> noster coryphæum appellare Epicureorum solebat, cum Athenis essem audiebam frequenter, et quidem ipso auctore <i>Philone</i>. He was now an old man: Cic. Tusc. III. 17 Me audiente Athenis senex <i>Zeno</i>—dicere solebat. and had heard <i>Carneades</i>: Idem Acad. I. 12 <i>Carneades</i>—ut cognovi ex iis qui illum audierant, maximeque ex Epicureo <i>Zenone</i>, qui, cum ab eo plurimum dissentiret, unum tamen præter cæteros mirabatur, incredibili quadam fuit facultate. <i>Carneades</i> had now been dead 50 years: conf. a. 129. 3.</p>
<p><i>Posidonius</i> and <i>Apollonius Molo</i> flourished: Plutarch. Cic. c. 4 ὅθεν [from Athens: conf. a. 79. 3. 4]</p>	<p>The History of <i>Sallust</i> began from this year: Fragg. apud Donatum: <i>Res populi Romani M.</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Cassiod. Noris. Appian. Civ. I. 105 Eutrop. VI. 1. 5 Fast. Capitol. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 15. 16 Val. Max. II. 8, 7 Salust. fragm. lib. I Plin. H. N. X. 21 XXXV. 3 XXXVI. 6. 15 Flor. III. 23 Cic. pro Balbo c. 15. Λεπίδου καὶ Κατούλλου Chron. Alex. after Κλαυδίου καὶ Σεργιλίου interpolated: see Introd. p. vi.</p>	<p>καὶ εὐθὺς ἀρξαμένῳ διαφέρεσθαι. Confer Plutarchum Sull. c. 34.</p> <p>Death of <i>Sulla</i>: Appian. Civ. I. 105 ἐτελεύτησεν [conf. Plutarch. Sull. c. 36. 37] ἐξήκοντα ἔτη βιώσας [<i>sexagesimum ingrediens annum</i> Val. Max. IX. 3, 8]—γίγνεται δ' εὐθὺς ἐν ἄστει στάσις ἐπ' αὐτῷ—Λεπίδου καὶ τῶν ἀμφὶ Λέπιδον ἐνισταμένων. ἐξενίκα δ' ὁ Κάτλος καὶ οἱ Σύλλειοι. Livii Epit. 90 <i>Sulla decessit</i>.—<i>M. Æmilius Lepidus, quum acta Sullæ tentaret rescindere, bellum excitavit et a Q. Catulo collega Italia pulsus est, et in Sardinia frustra bellum molitus periiit.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 16 Oros. V. 22. Eutropius VI. 5 <i>Consul M. Æmilius Lepidus Catuli collega bellum civile voluit commovere; intra tamen unam ætatem motus ejus oppressus est.</i> <i>Lepidus</i>, however, was still in arms in the beginning of B. C. 77: conf. a. 75.</p> <p>War of <i>Sertorius</i> in Spain: Eutrop. VI. 1 <i>M. Emilio Lepido Q. Catulo coss. cum Sulla remp. composuisset, bella nova exarserunt: unum in Hispania</i>.—<i>Nam Sertorius, qui partium Marianarum fuerat</i> [conf. a. 83],—<i>ad bellum commovit Hispanias. Missi sunt contra eum duces Q. Cæcilius Metellus, filius ejus qui Jugurtham vicit, et L. Domitius prætor.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Sertor. c. 10—13.</p>
77	<p>677. <i>D. Junius Brutus M. Æmilius Mamercus Lepidus Livianus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitol. Obseq. c. 119 Ascon. in Cic. Cornel. II p. 974. Βρούτου καὶ Μαμέρκου Chron. Alex. <i>Mamercus et Juliano Noris. Bruto et Emilio Mamercus</i> Salust. fragm. Hist. lib. III p. 182.</p>	<p><i>P. Servilius</i> is sent against the pirates: Liv. Ep. 90 <i>Res a P. Servilio proconsule</i> [he was consul B. C. 79] <i>adversus Cilicas gestas continet.</i> Eutrop. VI. 3 <i>Ad Ciliciam et Pamphyliam missus est P. Servilius ex consule, vir strenuus. Is Ciliciam subegit, Lyciæ urbes clarissimas oppugnavit et cepit</i>.—<i>Isauros quoque aggressus ad deditionem redegit, atque intra triennium bello finem dedit</i>.—<i>Revertens triumphum accepit et nomen Isaurici meruit.</i> Oros. V. 23 <i>P. Servilius ex consule Ciliciam et Pamphyliam crudelissime adortus dum subdere studet pæne delevit</i>.—<i>Triennio emenso quo bellum gestum est Isaurici nomen adsumpsit.</i> Conf. a. 75. Although the war lasted only three years, yet <i>Servilius</i> was in military command five years: Cic. II in Ver. III. 90 <i>P. Servilius quinquennium exercitui cum præesset.</i> Perhaps five years current. He was already in Asia in B. C. 78: Sueton. Cæs. c. 3 (quoted by Sigo-nius ad annum Capitolinum 679) <i>Cæsar meruit et sub Servilio Isaurico in Cilicia sed brevi tempore. Nam Sullæ morte comperta, simul spe novæ</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>(ὁ Κικέρων) εἰς Ἀσίαν καὶ Ῥόδον ἔπλευσε, καὶ τῶν μὲν Ἀσιανῶν ῥητόρων Ξενοκλεί τῷ Ἀδραμντινῷ καὶ Διονυσίῳ τῷ Μάγνητι καὶ Μενίππῳ τῷ Καρὶ συνεσχόλασεν, ἐν δὲ Ῥόδῳ ῥήτορι μὲν Ἀπολλωνίῳ τῷ Μόλωνι φιλοσόφῳ δὲ Ποσειδωνίῳ. Cic. Brut. c. 91 <i>Post a me Asia tota peragrata est cum summis quidem oratoribus—quorum erat princeps Menippus Stratonicensis.—Assiduissime autem mecum fuit Dionysius Magnes: erat etiam Æschylus Cnidius, Adramyttenus Xenophanes. Hi tum in Asia rhetorum principes numerabantur: quibus non contentus Rhodum veni, neque ad eundem quem Romæ audiveram Molonem applicavi. Posidonius is elsewhere mentioned by Cicero as his teacher: Posidonius magister de Fato c. 3. Idem N. Deor. I. 3 Diodotus, Philo, Antiochus, Posidonius, a quibus instituti sumus. Fin. I. 2 Quid est a Chrysippo prætermissum in Stoicis? legimus tamen Diogenem, Antipatrum, Mnesarchum, Panætium,—in primisque familiarem nostrum Posidonium. He was the disciple of Panætius: conf. a. 143. and a native of Apamea: Strabo XIV p. 655 Ποσειδώνιος ἐπολιτεύσατο μὲν ἐν Ῥόδῳ καὶ ἔσοφίστευσεν, ἦν δ' Ἀπαμεὺς ἐκ τῆς Συρίας. Suidas: Ποσειδώνιος Ἀπαμεὺς ἐκ Συρίας, ἡ Ῥόδιος, φιλόσοφος Στωϊκός.—σχολῆν δ' ἔσχεν ἐν Ῥόδῳ, διάδοχος γεροντὸς καὶ μαθητὴς Παναιτίου. Lucian. Macrob. c. 20 Ποσειδώνιος ὁ Ἀπαμεὺς τῆς Συρίας, νόμῳ δὲ Ῥόδιος, φιλόσοφος τε ἅμα καὶ ἱστορίας συγγραφεύς. Athenæus VI p. 252 e Ποσειδώνιος ὁ Ἀπαμεὺς ὕστερον δὲ Ῥόδιος χρηματίσας. He lived to the age of 84: τέσσαρα καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα Lucian. l. c. For his embassy to Rome conf. a. 86. For his conversations with Pompey conf. a. 62.</i></p>	<p><i>Lepido Q. Catulo coss. ac deinde militiæ et domi gestas composui.</i> <i>Sulla τὸ εἰκοστὸν καὶ δεύτερον τῶν ὑπομνημάτων πρὸ δυεῖν ἡμερῶν ἢ ἐτελεύτα γράφων ἐπαύσατο Plutarch. Sull. c. 37. The second book is quoted by Gellius I. 12, 16 L. Sulla rerum gestarum libro II ita scripsit: "P. Cornelius, cui primum cognomen Sullæ impositum est, flamen Dialis captus." Idem XX. 6, 3 L. Sulla rerum gestarum libro II "Quo si fieri potest, ut etiam nunc nostri vobis in mentem veniat," &c. The memoirs of Sulla are quoted by Plutarch: Σύλλας ἐν τοῖς ὑπομνήμασιν Mar. c. 35 Sull. c. 14. 23. ἐν τοῖς ὑπομνήμασιν ὧν Λευκούλλῳ τὴν γράφην ἀνατίθεικε Sull. c. 6. conf. Plutarch. Lucull. c. 1. 4. 23. ἐν τῷ δεκάτῳ τῶν ὑπομνημάτων Sull. c. 17. Σύλλας φησὶ Sull. c. 4. 5. 27. 28. Σύλλας γέγραφε Mar. c. 25. οἱ περὶ Σύλλαν ἱστοροῦσι Mar. c. 26. Idem Mor. p. 786 D ὁ Σύλλας—ταῦτα περὶ αὐτοῦ γέγραφε ἐν τοῖς ὑπομνήμασιν. See also Plin. H. N. XXII. 6. The last book was completed by his freedman: Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 12 Cornelius Epicadus L. Corn. Sullæ dictatoris libertus calatorque sacerdotio augurali filioque ejus Fausto gratissimus fuit; quare nunquam non utriusque se libertum edidit. Librum autem quem Sulla novissimum de rebus suis imperfectum reliquerat ipse supplevit.</i> <i>Cicero hears Molo at Rhodes: see col. 3. Add Quintilian Inst. XII. 6, 7 M. Tullius—in Asiam navigavit seque et aliis sine dubio eloquentiæ ac sapientiæ magistris sed præcipue tamen Apollonio Moloni, quem Romæ quoque audierat [conf. a. 88], Rhodi rursus formandum dedit.</i> <i>Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 175. 3 T. Quintius Atta scriptor togatarum Romæ moritur, sepultusque via Prænestina ad miliarium secundum.</i></p>
	<p><i>Cicero returns to Rome: Cic. Brut. c. 91 Recepi me biennio post [conf. a. 79].—Duo tum excellabant oratores qui me imitandi cupiditate incitarent, Cotta et Hortensius.</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>dissentionis quæ per M. Lepidum [B. C. 78] movebatur, Romam propere rediit. Servilius</i> therefore went to his province as proconsul in B. C. 78; and we may place his return to Rome and triumph in B. C. 74, with Sigonius l. c., a period of five years current. Within this space he was engaged in actual war three years, B. C. 77—75.</p>
160	<p>76 Ol. 176 U. C. Varr. 678. <i>Cn. Octavius C. Scribonius Curio</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Plin. H. N. II. 35 Obseq. c. 120. <i>Octavio et Curio</i> Noris.</p>	<p><i>Sertorius</i> is opposed by <i>Metellus</i> and <i>Pompey</i> in Spain: Appian. Civ. I. 108 Σύλλα δ' ἀποθανόντος καὶ Λεπίδου μετὰ Σύλλαν, στρατὸν ἔχων (Σερτώριος) ἄλλον Ἰταλῶν ὅσον αὐτῷ Περπέννας ὁ τοῦ Λεπίδου στρατηγὸς ἤγαγεν ἐπὶ δόξης ἣν στρατεύσειεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν· εἰ μὴ δείσασα ἡ βουλὴ στρατὸν τε ἄλλον καὶ στρατηγὸν ἕτερον ἐπὶ τῷ προτέρῳ Πομπήϊον ἐπεμψεν ἐς Ἰβηρίαν. Val. Max. VIII. 15, 8 <i>Pompeius—eques Romanus pro consule in Hispaniam adversus Sertorium pari imperio cum Pio Metello principe civitatis missus est.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 17 Sertor. c. 18 Cic. pro Manil. c. 21. Liv. Ep. 91 <i>Cn. Pompeius quum adhuc eques esset cum imperio consulari adversus Sertorium missus est.</i> Obsequens c. 120 <i>Cn. Octavio C. Scribonio coss.—A Sertorio in Hispania exercitus Romani cæsi.</i> Appian. Civ. I. 109 relates the first encounter of <i>Pompey</i> and <i>Sertorius</i>.—καὶ τότε μὲν χειμῶνος ἐπιόντος διέστησαν Ibid. The luxury of <i>Metellus</i> in Spain is described by Val. Max. IX. 1, 5.</p>
	<p>75 679. <i>L. Octavius C. Aurelius Cotta</i> Cassiodor. Cic. II in Verrem I. 50 III. 7 Obseq. c. 121. <i>ius C. Aur....us....</i> Fast. Capitol. omitted in Chron. Alex. See Introd. p. vi. <i>Octavio et Cotta</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Appian. Civ. I. 110 ἀρχομένου δ' ἧρος ἐπήεσαν ἀλλήλοις Μέτελλος μὲν καὶ Πομπήϊος ἀπὸ τῶν Πυρρηναίων ὄρων, ἐνθα διεχείμαζον, Σερτώριος δὲ καὶ Περπέννας ἐκ Λυσιτανίας.</p> <p><i>Scribonius</i> succeeds <i>Claudius</i> in Macedonia: Eutrop. VI. 2 <i>Ad Macedoniam missus est Appius Claudius post consulatum. Levia proelia habuit contra varias gentes quæ Rhodopam provinciam incolebant, atque ibi morbo mortuus est. Missus ei successor C. Scribonius Curio post consulatum. Is Dardanos vicit et usque ad Danubium penetravit, triumphumque meruit, et intra triennium finem bello dedit.</i> Oros. V. 23 <i>Interea [during the war of Sertorius in Spain] Macedonicum bellum Claudius sortitus varias gentes quæ Rhodopæis montibus circumfusæ sunt ac tunc Macedoniam crudelissime populabantur—pellere Macedonia finibus bello adtentavit:—unde cum animo æger—morbo insuper correptus esset, interiit. Hujus successor Scribonius adtentatarum gentium vim declinans in Dardaniam arma convertit eamque superavit.</i> Liv. Ep. 91 <i>Ap. Claudius proconsul Thracas pluribus præliis vicit.</i> Conf. Fest. Ruf. p. 405 Ammian. XXVII. 4, 10. <i>Claudius</i> was consul in B. C. 79; and Sigonius ad annum Capitolinum 676 has shewn from Sallust that he was still at Rome in the beginning of B. C. 77: Oratio Philippi apud Sallust. fragm. lib. I <i>Quare ita censeo: Quoniam Lepidus exercitum privato consilio paratum—ad urbem ducit, ut Appius Claudius interrex cum Q. Catulo proconsule et cæteris quibus imperium est urbi præsidio sint.</i> His acts therefore in Macedonia were after that date. And with this the order in Livy Ep. 91 agrees; where the acts of <i>Claudius</i> are related after the mission of <i>Pompey</i> to Spain in B. C. 76; and the narrative of Orosius implies the same order. The acts of <i>Curio</i> against the <i>Dardani</i> were related by Livy lib. 92.</p> <p><i>P. Servilius</i> subdues the Isaurians: Liv. Ep. 93 <i>P. Servilius proconsul in Cilicia Isauros domuit et aliquot urbes piratarum expugnavit.</i> Alluded to by Strabo XII p. 568 Ammianus XIV. 8, 4. Placed by</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Cicero is engaged in pleading causes: Cic. Brut. c. 92 Unum annum, cum rediissemus ex Asia, causas nobiles egimus; cum quæsturam nos, consulatum Cotta, ædilitatem peteret Hortensius.</i></p> <p>Birth of <i>Asinius Pollio</i> according to the dates of Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. See A. D. 4. 11.</p>
	<p><i>Cicero quæstor (conf. a. 76) in Sicily: Cic. Brut. c. 92 Me quæstorem Siciliensis excepit annus. Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam: princeps et erat et habebatur Hortensius. Cicero was now in his 32nd year: Conf. a. 106.</i></p> <p><i>Sextus Peduceus</i> was prætor: Ascon. Argum. in Cic. Divinat. Idem ad Cic. Divinat. c. 1 p. 286 <i>Cum a duobus quæstoribus Sicilia regi soleat, uno Lilybætano altero Syracusano, ipse Lilybætanus quæstor fuit, Sex. Peduceo prætore. Peduceus was succeeded by Sacerdos (in B. C. 74), and he by Verres (in B. C. 73): Ascon. Argum. in Cic. Divinat. Cum successisset in Sicilia C. Sacerdoti prætori. Conf. Cic. II in Verr. I. 10. Verres remained three years (B. C. 73—71): per triennium Cic. Divinat. c. 1. 4 Act. I in Verr. c. 4. 5. 14. The triennium is mentioned again by Cicero II in Verr. II. 75 III. 8. 44 IV. 10 V. 20. 22. Anno tertio Ibid. III. 43. 44. 51. Verres was prætor urbanus B. C. 74 Lucullo et Cotta coss. II in Verr. V. 13. conf. III. 7 Ascon. Arg. in Divinat. p. 278 in II in Verr. p. 408 Cic. Act. in Verr. I. 40. He went to Sicily at the expiration of his prætorship in B. C. 73. Hence II in Verr. III. 41 C. Cassius primo istius anno [sc. B. C. 73] consul. Metellus succeeded Verres: Cic. II in Verr. III. 16. And Metellus was not yet gone to his province when Pompey was consul designatus: Ibid. III. 17. 18. Consequently towards the close of B. C. 71; which agrees with the account that Verres returned in B. C. 71. He was recens e provincia Cic. Act. I</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		the Epitomator between the acts of <i>Curio</i> and the death of <i>Nicomedes</i> . This war had been begun three years before: conf. a. 77.
74	<p>680. <i>L. Licinius Lucullus M. Aurelius Cotta</i> Cassiod. Noris. Eutrop. VI. 6 Cic. II in Verr. V. 13. περί τὴν ἔκτην καὶ ἑβδομηκοστὴν πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν ὀλυμπιάδα Plutarch. Lucull. c. 5.</p> <p>..... <i>Lucullus, M. Au...</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>Λουκούλλον καὶ Μικούτ- τον Chron. Alex.</p> <p><i>Post Lepidum</i> [B. C. 78] <i>ferme quadriennio L. Lucullus consul fuit</i> Plin. H. N. XXXVI. 6.</p>	<p><i>Pompey</i> still carries on the war against <i>Sertorius</i>: Plutarch. Pomp. c. 20 ὑπατεύων δὲ Λεύκουλλος τότε καὶ Πομπητῆ μὲν ὦν διάφορος μνῶ- μενος δ' ἑαυτῷ τὸν Μιθριδατικὸν πόλεμον ἔσπευσεν ἀποσταλῆναι τὰ χρή- ματα, φοβούμενος αἰτίαν Πομπητῆ παρασχεῖν δεομένῳ Σεργόριον ἀφείναι καὶ πρὸς Μιθριδάτην τραπέσθαι.</p> <p>Eutrop. VI. 6 <i>L. Licinio Lucullo et M. Aurelio Cotta coss. mortuus est Nicomedes rex Bithyniae et testamento populum Romanum fecit hære- dem. Cf. Liv. Ep. 93. Eutrop. Ib. Mithridates pace rupta Bithyniam et Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcedonem victus ab eo acie.— Sed cum se inde Mithridates Cyzicum transtulisset, ut Cyzico capta totam Asiam invaderet, Lucullus ei alter consul occurrit—and multis praeliis vicit. Conf. Cic. pro Muren. c. 15. Liv. Ep. 93 M. Aurelius Cotta consul ad Chalcedonem praelio a rege victus est. Conf. Plutarch. Lucull. c. 8. Liv. Ep. 94 L. Licinius Lucullus consul adversus Mithridatem equestribus praeliis feliciter pugnavit. Mithridates through the winter is besieged by Lucullus near Cyzicus: Appian. Mithrid. c. 76 Μιθρι- δάτου δὲ χειμῶν ἐπιγενόμενος ἀφῆρητο καὶ τὴν ἐκ τῆς θαλάττης ἀγοράν. The winter is noticed in <i>Epistola Mithridatis</i> apud Sallust. Hist. lib. IV <i>Simul hiems mari prohibebat.</i></i></p> <p>Appian. Civ. I. 111 τοῦ δ' ἐπιόντος ἔτους, ἔκτης ἑβδομηκοστῆς καὶ ἑκα- τοστῆς ὀλυμπιάδος οὔσης [Ol. 176. $\frac{3}{4}$], δύο μὲν ἐκ διαθηκῶν ἔθνη Ῥωμαίοις προσεγγίνετο, Βιθυνία τε Νικομήδους ἀπολιπόντος καὶ Κυρήνη Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Λαγίδου βασιλέως ὃς ἐπὶ κλησιν ἦν Ἀπίων. <i>Apion</i> in reality died 22 years before: conf. a. 96. For the bequest of <i>Apion</i> see Appendix.</p> <p>Appian. Ibid. πόλεμοι δ' ἤκμαζον, οὗτος τε ὁ Σεργόριον περὶ Ἰβηρίαν, καὶ ὁ Μιθριδάτου περὶ τὴν ἀνατολήν, καὶ ὁ τῶν ληστών ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ θαλάσῃ, καὶ περὶ Κρήτην—ἕτερος, καὶ ὁ τῶν μονομάχων ἀνὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν. This last war might begin in Ol. 176. 3, but yet not before B. C. 73. Conf. a. 71. For the Cretan war conf. a. 68.</p>
73	<p>681. <i>M. Terentius Varro Lucullus C. Cassius Cas-</i> siod. Oros. V. 24 Cic. pro Cluent. c. 49 II in Verrem I. 23. <i>ius</i> ... <i>r. Lucullus C. C....</i> Fast. Capitol. Μαρκέλ- λον καὶ Κασίου Chron. Alex. <i>Varo et Licino</i> Noris.</p> <p>De Cassio Cic. II in Verrem III. 41.</p>	<p>The war with <i>Sertorius</i> still continues: Appian. Civ. I. 113 τοῦ δ' ἐπιόντος ἔτους οἱ στρατηγοὶ Ῥωμαίων μᾶλλον τι θαρρήσαντες ἐπήεσαν ταῖς πόλεσι ταῖς ὑπὸ Σεργόριῳ—καὶ πολλὰ αὐτοῦ περιέσπων.</p> <p>The war with <i>Spartacus</i> began: conf. a. 71 Liv. Ep. 95 Plutarch. Crass. c. 8. 9 Oros. V. 24.</p> <p><i>Lucullus</i> defeats <i>Mithridates</i> at Cyzicus: Liv. Ep. 95 <i>L. Lucullus proconsul ad Cyzicum urbem exercitum Mithridatis fame ferroque delevit. Conf. Plutarch. Lucull. c. 9—11. Eutrop. VI. 6 Lucullus—dum Mi- thridates in obsidione Cyzici commoratur ipse eum a tergo obsedit, fame- que consumpsit.—Ita una hieme et æstate a Lucullo centum fere millia regis extincta sunt. The summer of B. C. 73, and the preceding winter.</i></p>
72	<p>Ol. 177 U. C. Varr. 682. <i>L. Gellius Poplicola Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clo-</i> dianus Cassiod. Liv. Ep. 96 Plutarch. Crass. c. 9</p>	<p>The consuls oppose <i>Spartacus</i> without success: Livii Epit. 96 <i>Cn. Lentulus consul male adversus Spartacum pugnavit: ab eodem L. Gel- lius consul et Q. Arrius prætor acie victi sunt. Conf. Oros. V. 24. Ap- pian. Civ. I. 117 οἱ δ' ἐν ἄστει τοὺς ὑπάτους ἐξέπεμπον. Plutarch. Crass. c. 9 ἀμφοτέρους ἐξέπεμπον τοὺς ὑπάτους. ὦν Γέλλιος μὲν ἰδὲ Γερ-</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	in Verr. c. 2 ; when accused by <i>Cicero</i> in B. C. 70.
	<p><i>Cicero</i> returns to Rome: Cic. Brut. c. 92 <i>Cum anno post e Sicilia me recepissem.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Cic. c. 6. He returned almost five years—<i>quinquennium fere</i>—before the impeachment of <i>Verres</i> [conf. a. 70]: his return therefore was not later than the beginning of B. C. 74.</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Oros. V. .24 Cic. II in Verrem II. 39 pro Balbo c. 8. 14. Γεντίλλου [1. Λεντούλου] καὶ Γελίου Chron. Alex. <i>Publicola et Lentulo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p><i>Cn. Lentulus cui cognomentum Clodiano fuit</i> Sallust. in quarto <i>Historiarum libro</i> apud Gellium XVIII. 4, 4.</p>	<p>μανικὸν—διέφθειρε, Λέντλου δὲ τὸν Σπάρτακον μεγάλους στρατοπέδοις περιλαβόντος, ὁρμήσας ὁμόσε καὶ μάχην συνάψας ἐκράτησε μὲν τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἔλαβε δὲ τὴν ἀποσκευὴν ἅπασαν. De Gellio Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 8.</p> <p>End of the war with <i>Sertorius</i>: Appian. Civ. I. 113 μέχρι τοῦ ἐξῆς ἔτους αὐτοὶ μὲν αὖθις ἐπῆσαν σὺν πλείονι μᾶλλον καταφρονήσει. Death of <i>Sertorius</i>: Ibid. Plutarch. Sert. c. 25. 26. The war was ended in the 8th year: Appian. Civ. I. 108 γενόμενον μὲν ὀκτάετες. Eutrop. VI. 1 <i>Octavo demum anno a suis occisus est et finis ei bello datus per Cn. Pompeium adolescentem et Q. Metellum Pium</i>. Liv. Epit. 96 <i>Sertorius a M. Antonio et M. Perperna et aliis conjuratis in convivio interfectus est, octavo ducatus sui anno.—Imperium partium ad Marcum translatum est; quem Cn. Pompeius victum captumque interfecit, ac recepit Hispanias decimo fere anno quam ceptum erat bellum</i>. Oros. V. 23 <i>Decimo demum anno belli inchoati</i>. The 8 years would commence in B. C. 80 with the command of <i>Sertorius</i>. The 10 years might be computed from B. C. 82, when <i>Sertorius</i>, after his flight to Spain at the end of B. C. 83, began to excite a war.</p> <p><i>Lucullus</i>, having besieged Amisus through the preceding winter, proceeds against <i>Mithridates</i>: Plutarch. Lucull. c. 15 ὁ Λούκουλλος περί τε τὴν Ἀμισὸν διέτριψε, μαλακῶς τῇ πολιορκίᾳ χρώμενος καὶ μετὰ χειμῶνα [B. C. 7$\frac{3}{4}$] Μουρήναν ἀπολιπὼν ἐπὶ τῆς πολιορκίας ἐβάδιζεν ἐπὶ Μιθριδάτην καθήμενον ἐν Καβείροις. Appian. Mithrid. c. 78. 79 Λούκουλλος Ἀμισὸν τε καὶ Εὐπατωρίαν—περικαθήμενος ἐπολιόρκει.—Μιθριδάτης δ' αὐτοῖς πολλὴν ἀγορὰν καὶ ὅπλα καὶ στρατιὰν ἐπεμπεν ἐκ Καβείρων, ἔνθα χειμάζων στρατὸν ἄλλον συνέλεγεν.—ἰσταμένου δ' ἔαρος ὁ μὲν Λούκουλλος διὰ τῶν ὁρῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Μιθριδάτην ἐχώρει—καὶ—ἐς Κάβειρα κατέβη. He was employed two successive winters at Cyzicus and Amisus: Sallust. apud Plutarch. Lucull. c. 33 εὐθὺς ἐν ἀρχῇ τοῦ πολέμου πρὸς Κυζίκῳ καὶ πάλιν πρὸς Ἀμισῷ δύο χειμῶνας ἐξῆς ἐν χάρακι διαγαγεῖν ἀναγκασθέντας. As therefore the winter operations at Cyzicus were in B. C. 7$\frac{3}{4}$, we must place the siege of Amisus in the winter of B. C. 7$\frac{3}{4}$. The campaign which followed, and which ended in the defeat of <i>Mithridates</i>, and his flight into Armenia, is related by Plutarch Lucull. c. 15—19 Appian. Mithrid. c. 79—82. Conf. Memnon. apud Phot. p. 741 ἵππομαχίαι συνέστησαν β', ὧν τὴν μὲν ἐνίκων οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τὴν δευτέραν δὲ οἱ Ποντικοί. τριβομένου δὲ τοῦ πολέμου Λεύκολλος ἀγορὰν ἄξοντας εἰς Καππαδοκίαν ἐκπέμπει κ. τ. λ.—οὕτω Μιθριδάτῃ τῶν πραγμάτων περιφανῶς ἀποκεκλιμένων—αὐτὸς εἰς Ἀρμενίαν διασώζεται. These events were related in Livy lib. 97 <i>L. Lucullus in Ponto adversus Mithridatem feliciter pugnavit, caesis hostium amplius quam sexaginta millibus</i>. Ibid. <i>Mithridates—ad Tigranem Armeniae regem confugit</i>. Referred to by Sallust in <i>Mithridatis epistola</i>: <i>Restituto deinde apud Cabira exercitu, et variis inter me atque Lucullum praeliis, inopia rursus ambos incessit.—Ego, vastis circum omnibus locis, in Armeniam concessi</i>. The winter quarters at Cabira are placed in this year by Phlegon apud Photium cod. 97 τῆς ροζ' ὀλυμπιάδος, ἐν ᾗ ἐνίκα Ἐκατόμῳ Μιλήσιος στάδιον, καὶ διαυλον καὶ ὀπλιτὴν τρίς κ. τ. λ. Λεύκολλος δὲ Ἀμισὸν ἐπολιόρκει, καὶ Μουρήναν ἐπὶ τῆς πολιορκίας καταλιπὼν μετὰ δυοῖν ταγματοῖν αὐτὸς μετὰ τριῶν ἄλλων προῆγεν ἐπὶ Καβείρων, ὅπου διεχειμάζε [B. C. 7$\frac{3}{4}$].</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
71	683. <i>P. Cornelius Lentulus Cn. Aufidius Orestes</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. VI. 8. Πλενδούλου καὶ Κράσσου Chron. Alex. <i>Lentulo et Oreste</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<p>The war with <i>Spartacus</i> ended by <i>Crassus</i>: Appian. Civ. I. 119. 120. Idem Ibid. 121 καὶ τὰδε Κράσος ἐξ μηνὶν ἐργασάμενος—τὸν στρατὸν οὐ μεθίει διότι μηδὲ Πομπήϊος· ἐς δὲ ὑπατείαν ἀμφω παρήγγελλον, ὁ μὲν ἐστρατηγηκὼς—ὁ δὲ Πομπήϊος οὔτε στρατηγήσας οὔτε ταμιεύσας ἔτος τε ἔχων τέταρτον ἐπὶ τοῖς τριάκοντα. Liv. Ep. 97 <i>M. Crassus prætor—cum Spartaco debellavit, cæsis cum ipso millibus sexaginta</i>. Conf. Plutarch. Crass. c. 10. 11. At the time of <i>Pompey's</i> return from Spain: Plutarch. Pomp. c. 21 Crass. c. 11. The war of <i>Spartacus</i> τρίτης ἦν ἤδη καὶ φοβερός Appian. Civ. I. 118. Eutrop. VI. 7 <i>Tertio anno bello huic finis impositus</i>. Conf. Augustin. Civ. D. V. 22. Begun therefore in B. C. 73.</p> <p><i>Lucullus</i> continues the war against <i>Mithridates</i>: Eutrop. VI. 8 <i>P. Cornelio Lentulo et Cn. Aufidio Oreste coss. duo tantum gravia bella in imperio Romano erant, Mithridaticum et Macedonicum. Hæc duo Luculli agebant</i>. After the flight of <i>Mithridates</i>, <i>Lucullus</i> having sent an embassy to <i>Tigranes</i> returns to the siege of <i>Amisus</i>: Plutarch. Lucull. c. 19 καταστρεψάμενος δὲ Χαλδαίους καὶ Τιβαρηνούς καὶ τὴν μικρὰν Ἀρμενίαν παραλαβὼν, καὶ φρούρια καὶ πόλεις παραστησάμενος, Ἀππίον μὲν ἐπεμψε πρὸς Τιγράνην ἐξαιτῶν Μιθριδάτην αὐτὸς δ' ἦκε πρὸς Ἀμισὸν ἔτι πολιορκουμένην. <i>Amisus</i> is taken: Plutarch. Ibid. Memnon apud Phot. p. 744 Λεύκολλος—πρὸς τὴν Ἀμισὸν παραγεγονῶς—ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἔπειθε, ταύτην λιπὼν ἐπὶ τὴν Εὐπατορίαν μεθίστη τὴν πολιορκίαν—καὶ ἦλω Εὐπατορία.—μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ καὶ Ἀμισὸς ἐάλω. Plutarch. Lucull. c. 19 ἦν δ' ἡ πόλις Ἀθηναίων ἀποικος, ἐν ἐκείνοις ἅρα τοῖς καιροῖς ἐν οἷς ἤκμαζεν ἡ δύναμις αὐτῶν καὶ κατεῖχε τὴν θάλασσαν οἰκισθεῖσα. Conf. Appian. Mithrid. c. 83. The mission of <i>Appius</i> is noticed also by Memnon Ibid. ἐπεμψε καὶ Λεύκολλος πρὸς Τιγράνην πρεσβευτὴν Ἀπίον Κλώδιον Μιθριδάτην ἐξαιτῶν. <i>Tigranes</i> had now reigned 25 years: διὰ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν ἔτων Plutarch. Lucull. c. 21. Which places the beginning of his reign in B. C. 96.</p> <p>Triumphs of <i>Metellus</i> and <i>Pompey</i>: Vell. II. 30 <i>Metellus et Pompeius ex Hispaniis triumphaverunt; sed Pompeius, hoc quoque triumpho adhuc eques Romanus, ante diem quam consulatum iniret curru urbem invectus est</i>. Conf. Eutrop. VI. 5. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 22 ψηφισθέντος αὐτῷ δευτέρου θριάμβου καὶ ὑπατείας. <i>Pompey</i> therefore triumphed <i>prid. Kal. Jan.</i> [December B. C. 71.]</p>
70	684. <i>Cn. Pompeius Magnus M. Licinius Crassus</i> Cassiod. Noris. Appian. Civ. I. 121 Chron. Alex. Liv. Epit. 97 Donatus in Vita Virgilii. Gell. XIV. 7 Asconii Arg. Cic. in Cæcilium Plutarch. Crass. c. 12 Pomp. c. 22. 23 Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. ad Ol. 177. 3.	<p>Liv. Ep. 97 <i>M. Crassus et Cn. Pompeius consules facti (sed Pompeius ante quam quæsturam gereret, ex equite Romano) tribuniciam potestatem restituerunt: judicia quoque per L. Aurelium Cottam prætorem ad equites Romanos translata sunt</i>. Asconius in Cic. Cornel. I p. 959 <i>L. Cotta qui lege sua judicia inter tres ordines communicavit, senatum, equites, tribunos ærarios</i>. The judicial power had been with the knights, according to Cicero, for almost 50 years; and then with the senators for 10: Cic. Act. I in Verr. c. 13 <i>Inter decem annos posteaquam judicia ad senatum translata sunt,—cum equester ordo iudicaret annos prope quinquaginta continuos</i>. Ascon. ad loc. <i>X annos]</i> <i>Hoc tempus quo senatus iudicat, victore Sulla ab ordine equitum transferente judicia. Annos L]</i> <i>Tanto fere tempore equester ordo iudicavit lege Semproniana</i>. In reality 43 or 44 years; from the law of <i>C. Gracchus</i> B. C. 123 (conf. a. 92) to the time of <i>Sulla</i> B. C. 80. The 10 years were B. C. 80—70. The judicial power was still with the senate in <i>Non. Sextil.</i> B. C. 70 (the</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Tyrannio</i> the grammarian is taken at Amisus: Plutarch. Lucull. c. 19 τότε καὶ Τυραννίων ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐάλω. Μουρήνας δ' αὐτὸν ἐξητήσατο, καὶ λαβὼν ἀπηλευθέρωσεν, ἀνελευθέρως τῇ δωρεᾷ χρησάμενος. Strabo XII p. 548 ἄνδρες γεγόνασιν ἄξιοι μνήμης κατὰ παιδείαν ἐνταῦθα [at Amisus].—γραμματικὸς Τυραννίων, οὗ ἡμεῖς ἤκροασάμεθα. Suidas: Τυραννίων Ἐπικρατίδου καὶ Λινδίας Ἀλεξανδρίνης Ἀμισηνός.—γεγονῶς ἐπὶ Πομπηίου τοῦ μεγάλου καὶ πρότερον, μαθητὴς ἄλλων τε καὶ Ἑστιαίου τοῦ Ἀμισηνοῦ—εἶτα διήκουσε καὶ Διονυσίου τοῦ Θρακὸς ἐν Ῥόδῳ [conf. a. 107]. ἀντεσοφίστευσε Δημητρίῳ τῷ Ἐρυθραίῳ [Laërt. V. 84 Δημήτριος—γραμματικὸς Ἐρυθραῖος, πολιτογραφηθεὶς ἐν Τήμῳ]. ὃς ἤχθη εἰς Ῥώμην ληφθεὶς αἰχμάλωτος ὑπὸ Λουκούλλου ὅτε κατεπολέμησε Μιθριδάτην.</p>	
<p>Death of <i>Metrodorus</i>: Plutarch. Lucull. c. 22 λόγων εἰς τὰ βασίλεια γενομένων ἀπορρήτων [between <i>Tigranes</i> and <i>Mithridates</i>], τὰς πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐθεράπευον ὑποψίας ἐπὶ κακῷ τῶν φίλων,—ὧν ἦν καὶ Μητρόδωρος ὁ Σκήψιος, ἀνὴρ εἰπεῖν οὐκ ἀήδης, καὶ πολυμαθής, ἀκμῇ δὲ φιλίας τοσαύτῃ χρησάμενος ὥστε πατὴρ προσαγορεύεσθαι τοῦ βασιλέως. τοῦτον, ὡς ἔοικεν, ὁ Τιγράνης πεμφθέντα πρεσβευτὴν ὑπὸ τοῦ Μιθριδάτου πρὸς αὐτὸν δεομένου βοηθεῖν ἐπὶ Ῥωμαίους ἤρετο κ.τ.λ.—ταῦτ' ἐξήνεγκεν ὁ Τιγράνης τῷ Μιθριδάτῃ καὶ κατεῖπεν, ὡς οὐδὲν ἐργασομένῳ τὸν Μητρόδωρον ἀνήκεστον. ὁ δ' εὐθὺς ἀνήρητο. Compare the account of Strabo at B. C. 91. <i>Metrodorus</i> at the time of his death was perhaps at least 75 years of age, and about 60 years younger</p>	<p><i>Ciceronis in Q. Cæcilium divinatio et Actio I in Verrem</i>: Asconius: Cn. Pompeio primum et M. Crasso coss. C. Verres—repetundarum reus ab Siculis postulatus est.—Ab Hortensio defenditur, facile et principe in senatu propter nobilitatem et in foro ob eloquentiam rege causarum, et eodem consule designato cum Q. Metello.—Exitit Q. Cæcilius Nigger quæstor Verris, qui se potius accusatorem contenderet constitui oportere—Cicero designatus ædilis respondet. But the <i>Actio in Verrem</i> was pronounced <i>Nonis Sextilibus</i>: Cic. c. 10 <i>Nonæ sunt hodie Sextiles</i>. a few days after the comitia: Idem c. 6 <i>His diebus paucis, comitiis consularibus factis</i>. and the <i>Divinatio in Cæcilium</i> was at the least more than 50 days before the <i>Actio</i>: Asco-</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>date of that oration of Cicero: see col. 4): Cic. <i>Ibid.</i> c. 16 <i>judicia quibus nunc utimur</i>. Ascon. ad loc. <i>Senatoria judicia dicit</i>. The Aurelian law therefore was passed after that date. Cicero does not notice in these passages the Servilian law of B. C. 106: conf. a. That law probably did not long remain in force; for in B. C. 92 the judicial power was with the <i>equites</i>, and senators are not mentioned: conf. a. 92. On the Aurelian law of B. C. 70 see Duker apud Drakenb. ad Liv. Ep. 97.</p> <p>After the embassy of <i>Appius</i> (which is described by Plutarch Lucull. c. 21), <i>Mithridates</i>, 20 months after his flight, has an interview with <i>Tigranes</i>: Memnon apud Phot. p. 752 Μιθριδάτης ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ μῆνας ἢ ἐν τοῖς μέρεσι τῆς Ἀρμενίας διατρίβων οὕτω εἰς ὄψιν κατέστη Τιγράνου. Plutarch. Lucull. c. 22 Τιγράνης δὲ Μιθριδάτην πρότερον μὲν οὐδ' ἰδεῖν ἠξίωσεν οὐδὲ προσειπεῖν οἰκεῖον ἄνδρα,—τότε δὲ [after the embassy of <i>Appius</i>] σὺν τιμῇ καὶ φιλοφροσύνῃ μετεπέμψατο αὐτόν. Appian. Mithrid. c. 82 Μιθριδάτης—ἐς Τιγράνην ἔφυγεν—ὁ δὲ αὐτὸν ἐς ὄψιν οὐ προσέμενος ἐν χωρίοις ἐκέλευσε διαίτης βασιλικῆς ἀξιοῦσθαι. We may place the defeat and escape of <i>Mithridates</i> in the end of B. C. 72 (conf. a.), and his admission to <i>Tigranes</i> in the middle of B. C. 70.</p>
69	<p>685. <i>Q. Hortensius Q. Caecilius Metellus</i> Cassiod. Cic. pro Cluentio c. 64 Joseph. Ant. XIV. 1, 2 Chron. Alex. <i>Nepote et Metello</i> Fast. apud Nor. Conf. a. 107.</p> <p><i>Q. Hortensio Q. Metello Cretico</i> Ascon. in Cic. in Pison. p. 709.</p>	<p><i>Lucullus</i> ἐπὶ τὸν δεύτερον ἐχώρει πόλεμον Plutarch. Lucull. c. 24. He passes the Euphrates: Plutarch. <i>Ibid.</i> Appian. Mithrid. c. 84 Memnon apud Phot. p. 752. Siege of Tigranocerta: Plutarch. Lucull. c. 26. Defeat of <i>Tigranes</i>: Plutarch. <i>Ib.</i> c. 28 Appian. Mithrid. c. 85 Memnon p. 753. <i>Prid. Non. Octob.</i> πρὸ μιᾶς νουῶν Ὀκτωβρίων Plutarch. Lucull. c. 27. <i>Lucullus</i> takes Tigranocerta: Dio XXXV. 2 Λούκουλλος Τιγράνην μὲν οὐκ ἐπέδιωξεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ πάνν κατὰ σχολὴν σωθῆναι εἴασε.—τὰ δὲ δὴ Τιγρανόκερτα στασιασάντων πρὸς τοὺς Ἀρμενίους τῶν ξένων τῶν συνοικούντων αὐτοῖς εἶλε.—τούτῳ μὲν δὴ τῷ ἔτει [the year before the consulship of <i>Q. Marcinius</i>] ταῦθ' ὁ Λούκουλλος ἔπραξε c. 3. Plutarch. Lucull. c. 29 ἐν τοῖς Τιγρανόκερτοις τῶν Ἑλλήνων πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους στασιασάντων καὶ τῷ Λουκούλλῳ τὴν πόλιν ἐνδιδύοντων προσβαλὼν εἶλε. Conf. Appian. Mithrid. c. 86. Liv. Ep. 98 <i>L. Lucullus</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>than <i>Demetrius of Scepsis</i>, who was a boy—<i>μειράκιον</i>—in B. C. 190, 120 years before the death of <i>Metrodorus</i>. Conf. ann. 190. 91. ὁ Σκήψιος Μητρόδωρος ἐν τῷ περὶ συνηθείας βιβλίῳ is quoted by Strabo XVI p. 775. Μητρόδωρος ὁ Σκήψιος ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ ἀλειπτικῆς by Athenæus XII p. 552 c. Possibly the same <i>Metrodorus</i>. <i>Metrodorus</i> excelled in the <i>memoria technica</i>: Cic. de Or. II. 88. Plin. H. N. VII. 24 <i>Ars inventa est a Simonide consummata a Metrodoro Scepsio</i>. Cic. Tusc. Quæst. I. 24 [written in B. C. 45] <i>Non quæro quanta memoria Simonides fuisse dicatur, quanta Theodectes, quanta is qui a Pyrrho legatus ad senatum est missus, Cineas, quanta nuper Charmadas, quanta qui modo fuit, Scepsius Metrodorus</i>.</p>	<p>nus Arg. in Act. in Verr. <i>Victo Cæcilio et accusatione ad se delata, Cicero cum inquisitionis tempus postulasset dies CX et totam provinciam pergrasset diebus L</i> [conf. Cic. Act. in Verr. c. 2 <i>ego Siciliam quinquaginta diebus obi</i>], while Cicero was yet only a candidate: Divinat. c. 22 <i>Honorem quem petimus</i>. Act. in Verr. c. 9 <i>Comitiorum metu deterrebar, &c.</i> The first oration therefore was delivered some time before the <i>comitia</i>, the second a few days after. And of the last only Cicero himself is to be understood Brut. c. 92 <i>Cum essem in pluribus causis et in principibus patronis quinquennium fere versatus, tum in patrocinio Siciliensi maxime in certamen veni designatus ædilis cum designato consule Hortensio</i>. Asconius then has inaccurately applied to both orations what was only true of the second. Middleton Life of Cicero vol. I p. 84 has followed the error of Asconius. In the orations which were written but not spoken Cicero is called <i>designatus ædilis</i>: II in Verr. V. 14, and <i>Hortensius designatus consul</i> III. 95. As Cicero <i>Non. Sextil.</i> B. C. 70 reckons almost five years since his return from Sicily, we must place his return in the very beginning of B. C. 74.</p> <p>Birth of <i>Virgil</i>: Donatus in Vita: <i>Natus est Cn. Pompeio Magno, et M. Licinio Crasso primum consulibus Id. Octob. in pago qui Andes dicitur, qui est a Mantua non procul</i>. Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 177. 3 <i>Virgilius Maro in pago qui Andes dicitur haud procul a Mantua nascitur, Pompeio et Crasso coss.</i> Martial. Ep. XII. 67 <i>Octobres Maro consecravit Idus</i>. Conf. Phlegon. apud Phot. Cod. 97. Placed in the next year coss. <i>Hortensio et Metello</i> in Chron. Alex. Ol. 176. 3 <i>Ptol. Auletis</i> 9° [Ol. 177. 4 <i>Ptol. Aul.</i> 12°. See Introd. p. vi] ἔπ. Ὀρτησίου καὶ Μετέλλου. Βιργίλιος ἐγεννήθη.</p>
	<p><i>Cicero ædilis</i>: conf. a. 70.</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>in Armenia Mithridatem et Tigranem et ingentes utriusque regis copias pluribus praeliis fudit.</i> Referred by Phlegon apud Photium cod. 97 to Ol. 177. 4 τῷ τετάρτῳ ἔτει Τιγράνης καὶ Μιθριδάτης ἀθροίσαντες πεζοὺς μὲν τέσσαρας μυριάδας ἱππέας δὲ τρεῖς, καὶ τὸν Ἰταλικὸν αὐτοὺς τάξαντες τρόπον, ἐπολέμησαν Λευκόλλῳ, καὶ νικᾷ Λεύκολλος. Which agrees with October B. C. 69.</p> <p>The Cretan war is assigned to this year by Eusebius Chron. II p. 362 <i>Olymp. 177. 3 Creticum bellum conflatum est.</i> This date agrees with the true time. The province of Crete was given to the consul <i>Metellus</i> (conf. a. 68) before the close of that Olympic year.</p> <p>Cassiodorus: <i>Q. Metellus et Q. Hortensius. His coss. a Q. Catulo reparatum dedicatumque Capitolium est.</i> Liv. Ep. 98 <i>Templum Jovis in Capitolio—a Q. Catulo dedicatum est.</i> Conf. Plin. H. N. XIX. 1. Phlegon apud Photium Cod. 97 τῷ τετάρτῳ ἔτει [Ol. 177. 4] τὸ Καπιτώλιον ἐν Ῥώμῃ Κάτλος καθιέρωσε, καὶ Μέτελλος ἐπὶ τὸν Κρητικὸν πόλεμον ὁρμήσας τρία τάγματα ἔχων ἦλθεν εἰς τὴν νῆσον [sc. spring B. C. 68].</p>
68	<p>Ol. 178 U. C. Varr. 686. <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus Q. Marcius Rex</i> Cassiodor. Dio XXXV. 4 Cic. in <i>Pison. c. 4.</i> Μαρκίου Ῥήγου καὶ Μετέλλου τὸ β' Chron. Alex. <i>Mettello et Vacia</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Marcio</i> Dio XXXV. 15.</p>	<p>Dio XXXV. 4 ἐπὶ Κύντου Μαρκίου (οὗτος γὰρ, καίπερ οὐ μόνος ἀποδειχθεὶς, μόνος ὑπάτευσεν, ὁ γὰρ σὺν αὐτῷ χειροτονηθεὶς Λούκιος Μέτελλος ἐν ἀρχῇ τοῦ ἔτους ἀπέθανεν)—ἐν οὖν τῷ ἔτει τούτῳ ὁ Λούκουλλος μεσοῦντος ἤδη τοῦ θέρους—στρατεύσας—ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ὥρμησεν.—c. 6 ἐπὶ Νίσιβιν ὥρμησεν.—πρὸς οὖν ταύτην ὁ Λούκουλλος ἔλθων ἐν μὲν τῷ θέρει—οὐδὲν ἐπέρανεν.—ὥς δ' ὅ τε χειμῶν ἐνέστη καὶ οἱ βάρβαροι ῥαθυμότερον διήγον—εἶλε—καὶ ἐκεῖ διεχείμασε. This campaign of <i>Lucullus</i> is described by Plutarch <i>Lucull. c. 31. 32</i> ὁ Λούκουλλος—αὐθις ἐπὶ τὸν Τιγράνην ἐβάδιζε θέρους ἀκμάζοντος.—ἐκ τούτου ἐπηρμένους καὶ τεθαρρηκῶς ἄνω προάγειν διανοεῖτο καὶ καταστρέφειν τὸν βάρβαρον ὥρᾳ δ' ἰσημερίας φθινοπωρινῆς—χειμῶνες ἐπέπεσον. He then besieges Nisibis—βαλόμενος δὲ στρατόπεδον καὶ πᾶσαν ἰδέαν πολιορκίας ἐπαγαγὼν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ κατὰ κράτος λαμβάνει τὴν πόλιν.</p> <p><i>Q. Metellus</i> conducts the war in Crete: Liv. Ep. 98 <i>Q. Metellus proconsul, bello sibi adversus Cretenses mandato, Cydoniam urbem obsedit.</i> Xiphilin. Epit. Dion. tom. I p. 75 κληρουμένων τῶν ὑπάτων [the consuls of B. C. 69] Ὀρτήσιος τὸν πρὸς Κρήτας ἔλαχε πόλεμον· ἀλλ' ἐκείνος μὲν—τῷ συνάρχοντι τῆς στρατιᾶς ἐθελουτῆς ἐξέστη,—ὁ δὲ δὴ Μέτελλος ἐστείλατό τε εἰς Κρήτην καὶ τὴν νῆσον ἅπασαν ἐχειρώσατο μετὰ τοῦτο· καίτοι πρὸς τοῦ Πομπηίου τοῦ Μάγνου ἤδη τῆς θαλάσσης ξυμπάσης ἄρχοντος—ἐμποδιζόμενός τε καὶ κωλυόμενος, ὡς αὐτῷ προσηκουσῶν καὶ τῶν νήσων. Conf. a. 67. <i>Metellus</i> had been preceded by <i>M. Antonius</i> the father of the triumvir: Appian. tom. I p. 98. Florus III. 7 <i>Primus invasit insulam M. Antonius.</i> Conf. Diod. tom. X p. 212. Asconius in Cic. <i>Divinat. c. 17 Antonius curator tuendæ totius oræ maritimæ</i> [hence <i>M. Antonii infinitum illud imperium</i> Cic. II in Verr. II. 3]—<i>indicto Cretensibus bello male re gesta ibidem periit, antequam Pompeius contra piratas missus est.</i> Conf. Cic. II in Verr. III. 91 <i>Antonium—in mediis ejus injuriis et cupiditatibus mors oppressit.</i> <i>Antonius</i> had been appointed to that command in the consulship of <i>Cotta</i>: Ascon. ad Cic. II in Verr. II. 3 <i>gratia Cottæ consulis</i> [sc. <i>C. Cotta</i> B. C. 75]. He was in that command during the prætorship of <i>Verres</i> in Sicily: Cic. <i>Divinat. c. 17.</i> To the war of <i>Antonius</i> in Crete Appian refers when he mentions a Cretan war in B. C. 7$\frac{4}{3}$. conf. a. 74.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
67	<p>687. <i>C. Calpurnius Piso M' Acilius Glabrio</i> Casiod. Dio XXXV. 12 XXXVI. 26 Chron. Alex. <i>Pisone et Glabrio Noris.</i></p> <p>De <i>Pisone</i> Plutarch. Pomp. c. 27 Val. Max. III. 8, 3 Asconius Arg. in Cic. Cornel. I.</p>	<p>Sedition in the army of <i>Lucullus</i>: Dio XXXV. 12. 14 ἐπὶ Μανίου Ἀκιλίου καὶ ἐπὶ Γαίου Πεΐσωνος ὑπάτων—τὸ στράτευμα ἐστασίασεν· οἱ γὰρ Οὐαλέρειοι, οἱ τῆς τε στρατείας ἀφεθέντες καὶ μετὰ τοῦτ' αὐθις στρατευσάμενοι, ἐκινήθησαν μὲν καὶ ἐν τῇ Νισίβει κ. τ. λ. Liv. Ep. 98 <i>Sequi nolebant; id est, quia legiones Valerianæ impleta a se stipendia dicentes Lucullum reliquerunt.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Lucull. c. 33. 34. Idem Ibid. c. 35 πορευομένῳ δ' αὐτῷ καθ' ὁδὸν οἱ Φιμβριανοὶ στασιάσαντες ἀπέλιπον τὰς τάξεις, ὡς—μηκέτι τῷ Λουκούλλῳ προσήκον ἄρχειν, ἐτέροις ἀποδεδειγμένων τῶν ἐπαρχιῶν.—οὐ μὴν ἄλλα—συνέθεντο παραμεῖναι τὸ θέρος [B. C. 67], ἔαν δὲ μηδεὶς ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ κατῇ πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἀγωνιούμενος, ἀπηλλάχθαι.—τοῦ θέρους λήγοντος ἐνδύντες τὰ ὄπλα—ἀπεχώρησαν ἐκ τοῦ χάρακος ἐπιμαρτυράμενοι πεπληρωσθαι τὸν χρόνον.—τοὺς δ' ἄλλους ἐκάλει διὰ γραμμάτων Πομπήϊος· ἥδη γὰρ ἀποδέδεικτο τοῦ πρὸς Μιθριδάτην πολέμου στρατηγός. The soldiers were unsettled by the appointment of the consul <i>Glabrio</i> to succeed <i>Lucullus</i>: Dio XXXV. 2 τὸν ὑπάτον αὐτῷ τὸν κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον ὄντα διάδοχον ἐπεμφαν. Priscian. XVIII. 4, 41 <i>Salustius in V Historiarum</i>: "<i>Legiones Valerianæ, comperito lege Gabinia Bithyniam et Pontum consuli datum esse, missos.</i>" Plutarch, who refers elsewhere to the appointment of <i>Glabrio</i> (Βιθυνίαν ἣν ἔχει Γλαβρίων Pomp. c. 30), has not here sufficiently distinguished it from that of <i>Pompey</i>, which he has anticipated. For <i>Pompey</i> was not appointed till the following year, in the consulship of <i>Lepidus</i> and <i>Volcatius</i>: conf. a. 66.</p> <p>The war against the pirates is committed to <i>Pompey</i>, <i>Pisone et Glabrione</i> coss. Conf. Dion. XXXVI. 7. 21 Plutarch. Pomp. c. 26. 27. Liv. Ep. 99 <i>Cn. Pompeius lege ad populum lata</i> [conf. Ascon. ad Cic. Cornel. I p. 964] <i>persequi piratas jussus, qui commercium annonæ intercluserant, intra quadragesimum diem toto mari eos expulit; belloque cum vis in Cilicia confecto acceptis in deditiōnem piratis agros et urbes dedit.</i> For the distribution of his force see col. 4. The war was completed according to Plutarch Pomp. c. 28 οὐκ ἐν πλείονι χρόνῳ τριῶν μηνῶν. Cicero pro Manil. c. 12 <i>Undequingagesimo die</i> [quadragesimo die Florus III. 6] <i>totam ad imperium P. R. Ciliciam adjunxit.</i>—<i>Tantum bellum</i>—<i>Cn. Pompeius extrema hieme apparavit, ineunte vere suscepit, media æstate confecit.</i> Described by Dio XXXVI. 6—21 Plutarch. Pomp. c. 25—28.</p> <p><i>Metellus</i> concludes the war in Crete during the piratical war: conf. Dion. XXXVI. 1. 2. Appian. tom. I p. 99 οἱ Κρήτες ἐς Πομπήϊον Μάγνον στρατηγούντα τοῦ ληστικοῦ καὶ Μιθριδατείου πολέμου πέμψαντες ἔφασαν ἑαυτοὺς ἐλθόντι ἐπιτρέψειν· ὁ δὲ ἀσχόλως τότε ἔχων ἐκέλευε τὸν Μέτελλον—ἐξανίστασθαι τῆς νήσου.—ὁ δὲ οὐ φροντίσας ἐπέμεινε τῷ πολέμῳ μέχρι ὑπηγάγετο αὐτήν κ. τ. λ. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 29 ὁ Μέτελλος—στρατηγός εἰς Κρήτην ἐπέμφθη πρότερον ἢ τὸν Πομπήϊον αἰρεθῆναι. οἱ δὲ πολιορκούμενοι—ἐπεκαλοῦντο τὸν Πομπήϊον εἰς τὴν νήσον ὡς τῆς ἐκείνου μέρος οὔσαν ἀρχῆς.—ὁ δὲ ἔγραφε τῷ Μετέλλῳ κωλύων τὸν πόλεμον.—οὐ μὴν ἐνέδωκεν ὁ Μέτελλος. Justin. XXXIX. 5 <i>Creta Ciliciaque piratico bello perdomitæ in provinciæ formam rediguntur.</i> <i>Metellus</i> had been engaged in this war three years current: Eutrop. VI. 11 <i>Intra triennium omnem provinciam cepit.</i> Vell. II. 34 (<i>Creta</i>) <i>ducibus Panare et Lasthene—per triennium Romanos exercitus fatigaverat.</i> Or two years complete: Oros. VI. 4 <i>Cretam insulam per biennium Metellus evertit.</i> He went to Crete in his consulship B. C. 69, and completed the war</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

M. Terentius Varro served under *Pompey* in the war against the pirates: *Auctor Vitæ: Meruit bello piratico sub Pompeio, victor navali corona donatus exstitit.* Appian. Mithr. c. 95 ὁ Πομπήσιος—ἐπέστησεν Ἰβηρίᾳ μὲν καὶ ταῖς Ἡρακλείοις στήλαις Τιβέριον Νέρωνα καὶ Μάλλιον Τορκουάτον· ἀμφὶ δὲ τὴν Λιγυστικὴν τε καὶ Κελτικὴν θάλασσαν Μάρκον Πομπώνιον· Λιβύῃ δὲ καὶ Σαρδόνι καὶ Κύρῳ καὶ ὅσαι πλησίον νῆσοι Λέντουλόν τε Μαρκελλίνον καὶ Πούπλιον Ἀτίλιον· περὶ δὲ αὐτὴν Ἰταλίαν Λούκιον Γέλλιον καὶ Γνάϊον Λέντουλον· Σικελίαν δὲ καὶ τὸν Ἰόνιον ἐφύλασσον αὐτῷ Πλώτιός τε Οὐάρος καὶ Τερέντιος Οὐάρρων μέχρις Ἀκαρναντίας· Πελοπόννησον δὲ καὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἔτι δ' Εὐβοίαν καὶ Θεσσαλίαν καὶ Μακεδονίαν καὶ Βοιωτίαν Λούκιος Σισιννᾶς· τὰς δὲ νήσους καὶ τὸ Αἰγαῖον ἅπαν καὶ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἐπ' ἐκείνῳ Λούκιος Λόλλιος· Βιθυνίαν δὲ καὶ Θράκην καὶ τὴν Προποντίδα καὶ τὸ τοῦ Πόντου στόμα Πούπλιος Πείσων· Λυκίαν δὲ καὶ Παμφυλίαν καὶ Κύπρον καὶ Φοινίκην Μέτελλος Νέπωσ. Florus III. 6 with some variation: *Gellius Tusco mari impositus, Plotius Siculo: Gratitius Ligusticum sinum, Pompeius Gallicum obsedit: Torquatus Balearicum, Tiberius Nero Gaditanum fretum,—Lentulus Libycum, Marcellinus Ægyptium, Pompeii juvenes Adriaticum, Varro Terentius Ægeum et Ponticum: et Pamphylum Metellus, Asiaticum Cæpio, ipsas Propon-tidis fauces Porcius Cato.—Ipse Pompeius in originem fontemque belli Ciliciam.* Pliny III. 11 (*M. Varro cum classibus Pompeii piratico bello præset*) agrees with Appian in the station of *Varro*. We may read therefore in Florus partly with Freinsh. and partly with Madame Dacier—*Libycum Lentulus Marcellinus; Ægyptium Pompeii juvenes; Adriaticum Varro Terentius; Ægeum et Ponticum et Pamphylum Metellus.* The naval crown of *Varro* is attested by Pliny H. N. XVI. 4 *Coronæ rostratæ—in duobus maxime ad hoc ævi celebres: M. Varrone e piraticis bellis, dante Magno Pompeio: itemque M. Agrippa tribuente Cæsare e Siculis* [sc. B. C. 36]. Conf. VII. 30.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>about the close of B. C. 67: a space perhaps of two years and a half. The final reduction of Crete is noticed by Livy Ep. 100 at the time of the Manilian law: <i>Q. Metellus, perdomitis Cretensibus, liberæ in id tempus insulæ leges dedit.</i></p> <p>(<i>Cæsar quæstor</i>: Sueton. Cæs. c. 7 <i>Quæstori ulterior Hispania obvenit.</i> Plutarch. Cæs. c. 5 ταμίης εἰς Ἰβηρίαν ἐνὶ τῶν στρατηγῶν Βέτερι συνεξήλθεν. <i>ætate qua jam Alexander orbem terrarum subegisset</i> [sc. 33] Sueton. Ibid.)</p>
66	<p>688. <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus L. Volcatius Tullus</i> Sallust. Cat. c. 18 Cic. Catil. I. 6 pro Sulla c. 4 Dio XXXVI. 25 Asconius Arg. ad Cic. Cornel. I Noris. Βουλκακίου καὶ Τούλλου Chron. Alex.</p> <p><i>An. Lepidus L. Torquatus</i> Cassiod.</p>	<p>The Mithridatic war is committed to <i>Pompey</i> by the Manilian law: Dio XXXVI. 25. 26 Plutarch. Pomp. c. 30. Liv. Ep. 100 <i>C. Manilius tribunus plebis magna indignatione nobilitatis legem tulit ut Pompeio Mithridaticum bellum mandaretur. Concio ejus bona. Lucullus</i> was still in Asia at the beginning of this year: Cic. pro Manil. c. 2 <i>Lucullum magnis rebus gestis ab eo bello discedere.</i> The two generals meet in Galatia: Plutarch. Lucull. c. 36 Pomp. c. 31 Dio XXXVI. 29. <i>Pompey</i> defeats <i>Mithridates</i>: Liv. Ep. 100 <i>Cn. Pompeius ad gerendum bellum adversus Mithridatem profectus cum rege Parthorum Phraate</i> [<i>Phraate III Arsace X.</i> conf. Fast. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 245] <i>amicitiam renovavit, equestri prælio Mithridatem vicit.</i> Ep. 101 <i>Cn. Pompeius Mithridatem nocturno prælio victum coëgit Bosporum profugere.</i> Conf. Dion. XXXVI. 33 Plutarch. Pomp. c. 32. <i>Tigranes</i> surrenders to <i>Pompey</i>: Plutarch. Pomp. c. 33 Dio XXXVI. 35. who winters on the banks of the Cyrenus: Dio c. 36 πρὸς τῷ ποταμῷ τῷ Κύρνῳ τριχῇ νείμας τὸν στρατὸν παρεχέμασε.—παρ' αὐτὰ τὰ Κρόνια: about the middle of December: Dio c. 37. τῆς Κρονικῆς ἑορτῆς τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις καθηκούσης Plutarch. Pomp. c. 34.</p>
174	<p>65 689. <i>L. Aurelius Cotta L. Manlius Torquatus</i> Dio XXXVII. 1 Nepos Vit. Attic. c. 4 Cic. in Rull. II. 17 Ascon. Arg. in Cic. Cornel. I Idem ad Cic. in toga cand. p. 978. 980. 986 Sueton. in Vita Horat. Sallust. Cat. c. 18 Chron. Alex. Omissi a Cassiod. qui duorum annorum coss. confundit: conf. a. 66. <i>Sulla et Pæto</i> Fast. apud Noris. scil. <i>P. Sulla et P. Autronio Pæto</i> coss.</p>	<p>Dio XXXVII. 1 τῷ δ' ἐπιγιννομένῳ ἔτει, τοῦ τε Κόττου τοῦ Λουκίου καὶ τοῦ Τορκουάτου Λουκίου ὑπατευόντων, ἐπολέμησε μὲν (Πομπήιος) καὶ τοῖς Ἀλβανοῖς ἐπολέμησε δὲ καὶ τοῖς Ἰβηρσι. Conf. Liv. Ep. 101 Appian. Mithrid. c. 103 Plutarch. Pomp. c. 34. 35-</p> <p>A conspiracy in the beginning of this year against the consuls and senate is noticed by Sallust Catil. c. 18 <i>L. Tullo M. Lepido coss. P. Autronius et P. Sulla designati consules legibus ambitus interrogati pœnas dederunt. Post paullo Catilina pecuniarum repetundarum reus prohibitus erat consulatum petere.—Erat eodem tempore Cn. Piso adolescens nobilis, summæ audaciæ, egens, factiosus.—Cum hoc Catilina et Autronius consilio communicato parabant in Capitolio Kalendis Januariis L. Cottam et L. Torquatam consules interficere: ipsi fascibus correptis Pisonem cum exercitu ad obtinendas duas Hispanias mittere. Ea re cognita rursus in Nonas Februarias consilium cædis transtulerant.</i> Liv. Ep. 101 <i>Conjuratio eorum qui in petitione consulatus ambitus dam-nati erant facta de interficiendis consulibus obpressa est.</i> The condem-</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Cicero prætor</i>: Dio XXXVI. 27 Plutarch. Cic. c. 9. Asconius Arg. ad Cic. Cornel. I <i>Sequenti</i> <i>deinde</i> anno [sc. post C. Pisonem consulem] M. Lepido L. Volcatio coss. quo anno prætor Cicero fuit.</p> <p><i>Ciceronis pro lege Manilia</i>. Cicero was now prætor: conf. c. 1. 24.—<i>Cic. pro Cluentio</i>. In his prætorship: conf. c. 53.</p> <p>Suetonius de illustr. Gramm. c. 7 M. Antonius Gniphio ingenuus in Gallia natus sed expositus, a nutritore suo manumissus,—fuisse dicitur ingenii magni, memoriæ singularis, nec minus Græce quam Latine doctus: præterea comi faciliq[ue] natura, nec unquam de mercedibus pactus, eoq[ue] plura ex liberalitate discentium consecutus. Docuit primum in Divi Julii domo pueri adhuc, deinde in sua privata. Docuit autem et rhetoricam ita ut quotidie præcepta eloquentiæ traderet declamaret vero non nisi nundinis. Scholam ejus claros quoque viros frequentasse aiunt; in his M. Ciceronem etiam cum prætura fungeretur. Scripsit multa, quamvis ætatis quinquagesimum non excesserit: etsi Ateius Philologus duo tantum volumina de Latino sermone reliquisse eum tradit: nam cætera scripta discipulorum ejus esse. Macrob. Sat. III. 12 Antonius Gniphio vir doctus, cujus scholam Cicero post laborem fori frequentabat.</p>
	<p>Atticus returns to Rome: Nepos Vit. Attic. c. 2—4 Adolescentulus propter adfinitatem P. Sulpicii qui tribunus plebis interfectus est [conf. a. 98] non expers fuit illius periculi.—Itaque interfecto Sulpicio posteaquam vidit Cinnano tumultu civitatem esse perturbatam,—quum alii Sullanis alii Cinnanis faverent partibus [B. C. 87], idoneum tempus ratus studiis obsequendi suis Athenas se contulit.—Huc ex Asia Sulla decedens [B. C. 84] quum venisset, quamdiu ibi fuit secum habuit Pomponium, captus adolescentis et humanitate et doctrina.—Hic (Atticus) complures annos moratus—tranquillatis rebus Romanis remigravit Romam, ut opinor, L. Cotta et L. Torquato coss.</p> <p><i>Ciceronis pro Cornelio I</i>. Asconius in Argu-</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	designatis de quibus Sallust. Cat. c. 18 Sueton. Cæs. c. 9. See col. 2.	<p>nation of the consuls elect in B. C. 66 is noticed by Cicero in toga cand. apud Aseonium p. 982 <i>Ea lege contentus sum qua duos consules designatos uno tempore damnari vidimus</i>. And the attempt of <i>Catiline</i> and <i>Piso</i>: Idem Ib. p. 986. De <i>Pisone</i> conf. Ascon. ad locum. These transactions are related by Dio XXXVI. 27.</p> <p><i>Cæsar ædilis</i>: Dio XXXVII. 8 Plutarch. Cæs. c. 5. 6 Sueton. Cæs. c. 10. <i>His coss.</i> Conf. Dionem Ibid. c. 1. 10. Suetonius Cæs. c. 9 <i>Ante paucos dies quam ædilitatem iniret venit in suspicionem conspirasse cum M. Crasso consulari, item P. Sulla et L. Autronio post designationem consulatus ambitus condemnatis, ut principio anni senatum adorirentur &c.</i> which also fixes his ædileship to this year. De <i>Cæsar's ædilitate</i> Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 3.</p>
64	<p>Ol. 179 U. C. Varr. 690. <i>L. Julius Cæsar C. Marcus Figulus</i> Cassiodor. Dio XXXVII. 6. 10 Cic. pro Sulla c. 20 Ascon. Arg. Cic. in toga cand. Sallust. Cat. c. 17. Λουκίου Καίσαρος καὶ Μαρκίου Φίγουλου Chron. Alex. <i>Cæsare et Furnio</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>In the summer of this year <i>Pompey</i> is in Syria: Dio XXXVII. 6 (Φραάτης) εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὸν Τιγράνην μετὰ τοῦ νείος αὐτοῦ—ἐστράτευσεν ἐν τῷ ἥρι ἐν ᾧ Λεύκιός τε Καῖσαρ καὶ Γάιος Φίγουλός ὑπάτευσον. καὶ νικηθεὶς μάχῃ ἔπειθ' ὕστερον ἀντεπεκράτησε. τοῦ τε Τιγράνου τὸν Πομπήϊον ἐν Συρίᾳ ὄντα ἐπικαλεσαμένον κ. τ. λ.—where he winters: Ibid. c. 7 Πομπήϊος δὲ ἐν τῇ Ἀσπίδι καὶ τότε ἐχείμασε. conf. a. 63.</p>
63	<p>691. <i>M. Tullius Cicero C. Antonius</i> Cassiodor. Dio XXXVII. 10 Sallust. Cat. c. 24 Joseph. Ant. XIV. 4, 3 Sueton. Aug. c. 5 Plin. H. N. VIII. 53 Plutarch. Cic. c. 11 Anton. c. 9 Strabo X p. 455 Florus IV. 1 Obseq. c. 122 Oros. VI. 6. De <i>Cicerone</i> Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 130 Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 2. U. C. anno septingentesimo <i>Cicerone</i> consule Idem IX. 39 corrupte. Κικέρωνος καὶ Ἀντωνίου Chron. Alex. <i>Cicerone et Antonino</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Mithridates</i>: Dio XXXVII. 10 τοῦ Κικέρωνος τοῦ Μάρκου μετὰ Γαίου Ἀντωνίου ὑπατεύσαντος ὅτε Μιθριδάτης—αὐτὸς ἑαυτὸν διέφθειρεν. Ibid. c. 11 ὁ Μιθριδάτης αὐτὸς μὲν οὐχ ὑπέεικε ταῖς συμφοραῖς ἀλλὰ—ἐνενοίει, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐπειδὴ ὁ Πομπήϊος ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ διέτριβε, πρὸς τε τὸν Ἰστρον διὰ τῶν Σκυθῶν ἐλθεῖν κἀντεῦθεν ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐσβαλεῖν. His death is related by Dio c. 11. 12 Plutarch. Pomp. c. 41. conf. Liv. Ep. 102 Oros. VI. 5. and is noticed by Cicero at the end of this year: pro Muren. c. 16.</p> <p>Jerusalem taken by <i>Pompey</i>: Dio XXXVII. 15. 16. After a siege of three months: Joseph. Ant. XIV. 4. 3 ἀλούσης τῆς πόλεως περὶ τρίτον μῆνα [tertio mense Eutrop. VI. 14 Oros. VI. 6 τρισὶ γοῦν μηνὶ πολιορκηθέντης Joseph. Bell. V. 9, 4] τῇ τῆς νηστείας ἡμέρᾳ [ἐν τῇ τοῦ Κρόνου ἡμέρᾳ Dio XXXVII. 16] κατὰ τὴν ἐνάτην καὶ ἑβδομηκοστὴν καὶ ἑκατοστὴν ὀλυμπιάδα ὑπατεούντων Γαίου Ἀντωνίου καὶ Μάρκου Τουλλίου Κικέρωνος. Liv. Ep. 102 <i>Cn. Pompeius Judæos subegit: fanum eorum in Hierosolyma inviolatum ad id tempus cepit</i>. Conf. Strab. XVI p. 762. 763 Oros. VI. 6. The day of the Fast—ἡ τῆς νηστείας ἡμέρα—, which Dio according to Reimar ad Dion. p. 1082 mistook for a Sabbath, is not to be understood of the Fast in the seventh Hebrew month <i>Tisri</i> [=Sept. Oct.]: Zechar. VII. 5 VIII. 19. nor of the</p>

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	<p>mento: <i>Hanc orationem dixit L. Cotta L. Torquato coss.</i></p> <p>Birth of <i>Horace</i>: Sueton. in <i>Vita</i>: <i>Natus est VI Idus Decembres</i> [conf. Hor. Ep. I. 20, 27] <i>L. Cotta L. Torquato consulibus. Consule Manlio</i> Hor. Carm. III. 21, 1. <i>Torquato—consule meo</i> Idem Epod. 13, 6. Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 178. 4 <i>Horatius Flaccus satyricus et lyricus poeta libertino patre Venusi nascitur.</i></p>
<p>Birth of <i>Nicolaus Damascenus</i>; for he was περιέξήκοντα ἔτη in B. C. 4. Conf. a.</p>	<p><i>Ciceronis in toga candida.</i> Asconius: <i>Hæc oratio dicta est L. Cæsare C. Figulo coss. post annum quam pro Cornelio dixerat. Sex competitores in consulatus petitione Cicero habuit, duos patricios, P. Sulpicium Galbam L. Sergium Catilinam; quatuor plebeios, ex quibus duo nobiles, C. Antonium, M. Antonii oratoris filium, L. Cassium Longinum; duos qui tantum non primi ex familiis suis magistratum adepti erant, Q. Cornificium et C. Licinium Sacerdotem. Solus Cicero ex competitoribus equestri erat loco natus, atque in petitione patrem amisit.—Catilina et Antonius—multum poterant;—coierant enim ambo ut Ciceronem consulatu dejicerent adiutoribus usi firmissimis, M. Crasso et C. Cæsare. Itaque hæc oratio contra solum Catilinam et Antonium est. Idem ad orationem p. 988 Cæterum Cicero consul omnium consensu factus est. Antonius pauculis centuriis Catilinam superavit.</i></p>
<p><i>Parthenius of Nicæa</i> is captured at the close of the Mithridatic war: Suidas: Παρθένιος Ἡρακλείδου καὶ Εὐδώρας· Ἑρμῖππος δὲ Τήθας φησὶ Νικαεὺς ἢ Μυρλεανὸς, ἐλεγεῖοποιὸς καὶ μέτρων διαφόρων ποιητής. οὗτος ἐλήφθη ὑπὸ Κίωνα λάφυρον ὅτε Μιθριδάτην Ῥωμαῖοι κατεπολέμησαν. εἴτα ἠφέλθη διὰ τὴν παιδευσιν καὶ ἐβίω μέχρι Τιβερίου τοῦ Καίσαρος. From this date to the accession of <i>Tiberius</i> U. C. 767 A. D. 14 are 77 years. <i>Parthenius</i> therefore was taken in his infancy, and might be about 80 at his death in the beginning of the reign of <i>Tiberius</i>. There is no reason, then, for the assertion of Brunck ad <i>Analect.</i> tom. III p. 198 that <i>Parthenius</i> could not survive to the time of <i>Tiberius</i>: <i>Non ille usque ad Tiberii imperium vitam producere potuit.</i> The extant work of <i>Parthenius</i> is dedicated to <i>Cornelius Gallus</i>: Παρθενίου Νικαέως περὶ ἐρωτικῶν παθημάτων: Παρθένιος Κορνηλίῳ Γάλλῳ χαίρειν· Μάλιστα σοὶ δοκῶν ἀρμόττειν, Κορνήλιε Γάλλε, τὴν ἄθροισιν τῶν ἐρωτικῶν παθη-</p>	<p><i>Ciceronis orationes consulares</i>: Cic. Ep. Att. II. 1 <i>Una est in senatu Kal. Januar.</i> [conf. in <i>Pisonem</i> c. 2 in Rull. I. 1. 4. 7. 9. <i>Kalendis Januarii</i> c. 8]; <i>altera ad populum de lege Agraria</i> [conf. in Rull. II. 6. 16. 23. 34. 36. 37]; <i>tertia de Othone</i>; <i>quarta pro Rabirio</i> [conf. pro C. Rabir. c. 1 in <i>Pisonem</i> c. 2]; <i>quinta de proscriptorum filiis</i>; <i>sexta cum provinciam in concione deposui</i>; <i>septima qua Catilinam emisi</i> [VI Id. Novemb. see col. 2]; <i>octava quam habui ad populum postridie quam Catilina profugit</i> [scil. in Catilin. II, V Id. Novemb.]; <i>nona in concione quo die Allobroges involgarunt</i> [scil. in Catil. III]; <i>decima in senatu Nonis Decembris</i> [scil. in Catil. IV. see col. 2]. <i>Sunt præterea duæ breves quasi ἀποσπασμάτια legis agrariæ.</i></p> <p><i>Ciceronis pro Murena.</i> Cic. pro Flacc. c. 39 <i>Defendi consul L. Murenam consulem designatum.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 21. Towards the close of the year: Cic. pro Muren. c. 2 <i>Prope jam terram videntem.</i> c. 37 <i>In exitu est jam meus con-</i></p>

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		<p>Fast in the tenth month <i>Tebeth</i>: Zechar. VIII. 19. and still less of the Fast in the fourth month <i>Tamuz</i>: Zechar. VIII. 19. as Prideaux Connex. vol. IV p. 97 has understood it, placing the capture at midsummer; but rather of a Fast in the ninth month <i>Casteu</i>, as Fabric. ad Dion. XXXVII. 16 and Usher Annal. p. 599 interpret; which fixes the capture to December B. C. 63.</p> <p>Conspiracy of <i>Catiline</i>. Compare with Sallust Dio XXXVII. 29—38 Liv. Ep. 102 Plutarch. Cic. c. 10. 14. 15. 21. 22. <i>Manlius arma cepit ante diem VI Kal. Novembris</i> Sallust. Cat. c. 30. Conf. Cic. Catil. I. 3. <i>Catilina in Manliana castra profectus est</i> Sallust. c. 32. On the night which followed <i>VI Id. Novembres</i>: Cic. Cat. I. 1 <i>Quid proxima quid superiore nocte egeris</i>. Idem c. 4 <i>Recognosce noctem illam superiorem. Dico te priori nocte venisse—in M. Leccæ domum</i>. But this was the night which followed <i>VIII Kal. Nov.</i> Cic. pro Sulla c. 18 <i>Ad M. Leccam nocte ea quæ consecuta est posterum diem Nonarum Novemb.</i> which fixes the first oration (since that meeting was on the second night preceding) to <i>VI Kal. Nov.</i> 18 days after the S. C. referred to by Cicero Catil. I. 2 <i>Vicesimum jam diem patimur</i>—Ascon. in Pison. p. 601 <i>Summatim tempus comprehensum est—cum octavus decimus dies esset posteaquam factum S. C.</i> That decree was passed <i>XI Kal. Nov.</i> the day after—<i>postridie</i> pro Muren. c. 25—<i>Cicero</i> had first denounced <i>Catiline</i>. But he laid open the designs of <i>Catiline ante diem XII Kalendas Novemb.</i> Catil. I. 3. From <i>XI Kal. Nov.</i> to <i>VI Id.</i> are 18 days, corresponding to the number assigned by Asconius. <i>Catiline</i> fled in the night following the first oration: Cic. Catil. II. 12 Sallust. Cat. c. 32. The punishment of the conspirators (Sallust. c. 50—53 Sueton. Cæs. c. 14 Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 23 Cic. c. 20) was decreed in the senate <i>Nonis Decembribus</i>: Cic. Ep. Att. II. 1. <i>Nonarum illarum Decembrium</i> Idem Ep. Att. I. 19. <i>Nonis iis quibus nos magna gessimus</i> Ep. Att. XVI. 14. Conf. Ep. Fam. I. 9 pro Flacco c. 40 pro Plancio c. 37 in Pisonem c. 2. An erroneous account of the debate was given by <i>Brutus</i>: See Cic. Ep. Att. XII. 21.</p> <p>Birth of <i>Augustus</i>: Sueton. Aug. c. 5 <i>Natus est Augustus M. Tullio Cicerone et Antonio coss. IX Kal. Octob.</i> Idem c. 31 <i>Mensem Septembrem quo erat natus</i>. See A. D. 1 U. C. 754. <i>Natales Cæsarum</i> apud Bucherium p. 276. 285 <i>Divi Augusti IX Kalendas Octobris</i>. Plutarch. Cic. c. 44 ἀντὶ γεγονέναι συμβεβήκει Κικέρωνος ὑπατεύοντος. According to Suetonius c. 94 on the day on which <i>Catiline's</i> conspiracy was debated in the senate: <i>Quo natus est die cum de Catilinæ conjuratione ageretur in curia et Octavius ob uxoris puerperium serius adfuisset, nota ac vulgata res est P. Nigidium comperta moræ causa &c.</i> Dodwell Diss. X p. 451—453 having assumed that this debate was after <i>XII Kal. Nov.</i> solves the difficulty by ascribing the variation to the defect in the Roman Calendar. He argues that in B. C. 63 Nov. 10, or <i>IV Id. Nov.</i> in reality fell upon Sept. 24, that the birthday of <i>Augustus</i> (Sept. 23) fell upon <i>V Id. Nov.</i> in the old Calendar, and was reckoned <i>IX Kal. Octob.</i> in the reformed Julian year. But it may be answered, 1 after the year was fixed, anniversaries were placed at the same days which they had occupied in the moveable year. Thus <i>XI Kal. Mai.</i> continued to be the day of the <i>Palilia</i> in the reformed Calendar. Cicero Ep. Att. XIII. 42 in B. C. 45 after the reformation names his own birthday: <i>Diem meum III Non. Jan.</i> If therefore the day on</p>

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μάτων ἀναλεξάμενος ὥς ὅτι μάλιστα ἐν βραχυτάτοις ἀπέσταλκα. κ. τ. λ. And was therefore written before B. C. 26, when *Gallus* died. Conf. a. 26. 2. *Parthenius* was the preceptor of *Virgil*: *Macrob.* Sat. V. 17 *Versus est Parthenii, quo grammatico in Græcis Virgilius usus est, Γλαύκῳ καὶ Νηρεί [f. Νηρηΐ] καὶ Ἰνώφῳ Μελικέρτῃ. Hic ait [Georg. I. 437], Glauco et Panopeæ et Inoo Melicertæ.* *Gellius* XIII. 26 *Parthenii poëta versus est Γλαύκῳ καὶ Νηρεί [Νηρηΐ] καὶ εἰναλίῳ Μελικέρτῃ. eum versum Virgilius æmulatus est, &c.* His works were admired by *Tiberius*: *Sueton.* Tiber. c. 70 *Fecit (Tiberius) et Græca poemata, imitatus Euphorionem et Rhianum et Parthenium, quibus poëtis admodum delectatus scripta eorum et imagines publicis bibliothecis inter veteres et præcipuos auctores dedicavit.* For the works of *Parthenius* see Appendix c. 12.

Apollodorus of *Pergamus* flourished: *Hieron.* in *Euseb. Chron.* Ol. 179. 2 *Apollodorus Pergamenus Græcus orator præceptor Callidii et Augusti clarus habetur.* *Strabo* XIII p. 625 ἄνδρες ἐγένοντο ἐλλόγιμοι καθ' ἡμᾶς Περγαμηνοὶ Μιθριδάτης τε ὁ Μηνοδότου υἱὸς—καὶ Ἀπολλόδωρος ὁ ῥήτωρ, ὁ τὰς τέχνας συγγράψας καὶ τὴν Ἀπολλοδώρειον αἵρεσιν παραγαγὼν, εἴ τίς ποτ' ἐστὶ πολλὰ γὰρ ἐπεκράτει—ὧν ἔστι καὶ ἡ Ἀπολλοδώρειος αἵρεσις καὶ ἡ Θεοδώρειος. μάλιστα δὲ ἐξῆρε τὸν Ἀπολλόδωρον ἡ τοῦ Καίσαρος φιλία τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ διδάσκαλον τῶν λόγων γενόμενον μαθητὴν δ' ἔσχεν ἀξιόλογον Διονύσιον τὸν ἐπικληθέντα Ἀττικὸν, πολίτην αὐτοῦ· καὶ γὰρ σοφιστὴς ἦν ἱκανὸς καὶ συγγραφεὺς καὶ λογογράφος. *Apollodorus* taught *Octavius* in B. C. 44: conf. a. 44.

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sulatus. After *Catiline* had withdrawn: cf. c. 37. 39. and therefore after *V Id. Novemb.* See col. 2. And yet before *IV Id. Decemb.* [conf. a. 123] when *Cato* the tribune elect was to enter on his office: *Idem* Ib. c. 28 *Expectatio tribunatus.* c. 38 *Nonne prospicis tempestatem anni tui? Jam enim hesternæ concione intonuit vox perniciose designati collegæ tui.* Not long after the comitia: Ib. c. 41 *Paucis ante diebus in gratulatione &c. Quibus in locis paucis ante diebus factum esse consulem Murenæ nuntii celebrassent &c.* And the consular comitia at which *Murena* was elected were between *XII Kal. Nov.* and *VI Id. Nov.* Compare *Cic. pro Muren.* c. 25 *Catil.* I. 3. 5. And it may be inferred from the silence of *Cicero* that at the time of this cause the *Nones* of *December* [see col. 2] were not yet passed. *Ernesti* ad *Cic. pro Muren.* c. 38 without sufficient reason would expunge the word *designati* and place this cause after the tribunes had entered upon office.

Suetonius de illustr. Gramm. c. 9 *Orbilius Pupillus Beneventanus, morte parentum una atque eadem die inimicorum dolo interemptorum destitutus, primo apparituram magistratibus fecit, deinde in Macedonia corniculo mox equo meruit; functusque militia studia repetit quæ jam inde a puero non leviter attigerat, ac professus diu in patria quinquagesimo demum anno Romam consule Cicerone transiit, docuitque majore fama quam emolumento. — Vixit ad centesimum prope annum, amissa jam pridem memoria, ut versus Bibaculi docet:*

Orbilius ubinam est, litterarum oblivio?

Reliquit filium Orbilium, et ipsum grammaticum professorem. Bibaculus, who was now in his 40th year [conf. a. 102], and therefore only 10 years younger than *Orbilius*, would himself be advanced in age when that verse was written.

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		<p>which <i>Augustus</i> was born had been called <i>V Id. Nov.</i> in the old Calendar, it would have been called so still. 2 Cicero Catil. II. 10 speaks of winter: <i>His jam noctibus</i>—that is, winter nights: <i>Quo pacto illi Apenninum atque illas pruinas ac nives perferent?</i> &c. This language describes November rather than September, and is an argument that the Roman Calendar in that year was not far from the true time. Dodwell p. 453 has seen this objection, but has not answered it. We may suppose, then, that the debate in Suetonius was not a debate on or after <i>XII Kal. Nov.</i> but some previous meeting in which <i>Catiline</i> was mentioned. Such as that in Cic. pro Muren. c. 25 <i>Idem ille (Catilina) in eodem ordine paucis diebus ante</i> [before <i>XII Kal. Nov.</i>] <i>Catoni judicia minitanti respondisset</i> &c. Dio indeed XLV. 1 does not name <i>Catiline</i> at all: τὸν Ὀκταοῦιον βραδύτερον ἐς τὸ συνέδριον—(ἐτυχε γὰρ βουλή οὕσα) ἀπαντήσαντα κ. τ. λ.</p>
62	<p>692. <i>D. Junius Silanus</i> & <i>L. Licinius Murena</i> Cassiod. Noris. Chron. Alex. Dio XXXVII. 39 Eutrop. VI. 16 Plutarch. Cic. c. 14 Cat. Min. c. 21 Cic. pro Flacco c. 13.</p>	<p><i>Catiline</i> slain: Dio XXXVII. 39 Καταλίνης ἐν ἀρχῇ εἰδὸς τοῦ ἔτους ἐν ᾧ Ἰούλιος τε Σιλάρῳ καὶ Λούκιος Λικίνιος ἡξάρ ἀπεσφάγη. Liv. Ep. 103 <i>Catilina a C. Antonio proconsule cum exercitu caesus est.</i> Compare Sallust c. 56—61 Dio c. 39, 40. He was slain in the winter: <i>hieme</i> Cic. pro Sext. c. 5. In our present copies of Cassiodorus the death of <i>Catiline</i> is placed a year too low: <i>M. Pupio et M. Valerio coss.</i></p> <p><i>Cæsar prætor. His consulibus:</i> conf. Dion. XXXVII. 39, 44. He was <i>prætor designatus</i> at the debate on the conspiracy of <i>Catiline</i> in December B. C. 63: Plutarch. Cic. c. 23 τῶν εἰς τὸ μέλλον ἀρχόντων Καίσαρα στρατηγούντα. Sueton. Cæs. c. 14 <i>Prætor creatus detecta conjuratione Catilinæ—censuit</i> &c. Hence on that occasion <i>prætorio loco dixerit:</i> Cic. Ep. Att. XII. 21. His prætorship is mentioned by Plutarch Cat. Min. c. 27 and described by Suetonius Cæs. c. 15—17.</p> <p><i>Cato tribunus plebis:</i> δημαρχῶν τότε Κάτων Plutarch. Cic. c. 23. Conf. a. 63. 4 Dion. XXXVII. 39, 43 Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 21 Cic. pro Sextio c. 5, 28, 29.</p> <p>Triumph of <i>Metellus:</i> Eutrop. VI. 16 <i>D. Junio Silano et L. Murena coss. Metellus de Creta triumphavit.</i> He had concluded the war in Crete at the close of B. C. 67: conf. a.</p> <p>Return of <i>Pompey</i> to Italy. after the election of the consuls: Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 30 Πομπήϊος μέγας ἀπὸ τῆς στρατείας ἐπανιών—προὔπεμπερ ἀξίων τὰς ὑπατικὰς ἀρχαιρεσίας ἀναθαλέσθαι τὴν σὺγκλητον ὥς ἂν αὐτὸς παρὼν Πείσωρι συναρχαιρεσιάσῃ—ὁ δὲ Κάτων μετέστησε τὴν βουλήν ὥστ' ἀποψηφίσασθαι. And before <i>Kal. Jan.</i> B. C. 61: conf. a. 61. 4. Dio XXXVII. 49 notices his return: Πομπήϊος ἦλθε μὲν ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν—καὶ τὸν τε Ἀφράμιον τὸν Λούκιον καὶ τὸν Μέτελλον τὸν Κέλερα ὑπάτους ἀποδείχθαι ἐποίησεν. Their election fell upon <i>VI Kal. Septil.</i> B. C. 61. Conf. Cic. Ep. Att. I. 16.</p> <p><i>Theophimus</i> archon at Athens: Euseb. Chron. I. 29 p. 134 I. 48 p. 217. Conf. a. 61. 3.</p>

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4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

Posidonius flourished at Rhodes: Plutarch. Pomp. c. 42 Πομπήσιος—ἐν Ῥόδῳ γενόμενος πάντων μὲν ἡκροάσατο τῶν σοφιστῶν, καὶ δωρεὰν ἐκάστῳ τάλαντον ἔδωκε· Ποσειδώνιος δὲ καὶ τὴν ἀκρόασιν ἀνέγραψεν ἣν ἔσχεν ἐπ' αὐτοῦ πρὸς Ἑρμαγόραν τὸν ῥήτορα περὶ τῆς καθόλου ζητήσεως ἀντιταξάμενος. Plin. H. N. VII. 30 *Cn. Pompeius confecto Mithridatico bello intraturus Posidonii sapientiae professione clari domum*, &c. This visit of *Pompey* on his return from the Mithridatic war was in B. C. 62: see col. 2. *Pompey* had already visited *Posidonius* at Rhodes in B. C. 67: Strab. XI p. 492 φασὶ γοῦν ἐν Ῥόδῳ γενόμενον τὸν Πομπήσιον ἡνίκα ἐπὶ τὸν ληστρικὸν πόλεμον ἐξῆλθεν [conf. a. 67. 2], εὐθὺς δ' ἔμελλε καὶ ἐπὶ Μιθριδάτην ὀρμήσειν,—παρατυχεῖν διαλεγόμενῳ τῷ Ποσειδωνίῳ κ. τ. λ.—προστίθει δὲ τούτοις ὅτι καὶ τὴν ἱστορίαν συνέγραψε τὴν περὶ αὐτόν. This account was perhaps contained in the historical work of *Posidonius*: ἐν ταῖς ἱστορίαις αὐς συνέθηκεν οὐκ ἄλλοτρίως ἥς προήρητο φιλοσοφίας, πολλὰ παρὰ πολλοῖς ἔθιμα καὶ νόμιμα ἀναγράφων Athen. IV p. 151 e. of which the 49th book is quoted Athen. IV p. 168 d Ποσειδώνιος ἐν τῇ ἐνάτῃ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν.

Hermagoras is mentioned by Cicero Brut. c. 76 *C. Sicinius—ex hac inopi ad ornandum sed ad inveniendum expedita Hermagoræ disciplina*. Ibid. c. 78 *Accium cujus accusationi respondi pro A. Cluentio* [B. C. 66. conf. a.]; *qui erat doctus Hermagoræ præceptis*. He was contemporary with *Athenæus*: Quintil. Inst. III. 1, 16 *Fecit velut propriam Hermagoras viam, quam plurimi sunt secuti: cui maxime par atque æmulus videtur Athenæus fuisse. Multa post Apollonius Molo*. They both therefore preceded *Molo*. *Athenæus* is named by Varro L. L. VIII. 41 *Athenæus dicitur rhetor nomine etsi non sit Atheniensis*.

Ciceronis pro P. Sulla [de quo conf. a. 65. 2]. soon after the conspiracy of *Catiline*: *nuper ferarum consul retulerim* pro Sulla c. 30. A few months after the punishment of the conspirators in December B. C. 63: *severitatem judiciorum quæ per hos menses in homines audacissimos facta est* c. 33. Whence Manutius in *Argumento* rightly places the oration in B. C. 62: *anno proximo post Ciceronem consulem*.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
61	<p>693. <i>M. Pupius Piso Calpurnianus M. Valerius Messalla</i> Cassiod. Dio XXXVII. 46 Cæs. B. G. I. 2 Plin. H. N. VII. 26 VIII. 36 XXXVII. 2 Cic. Ep. Att. I. 12. 13. 14 Euseb. Chron. I. 48 Chr. Alex.</p> <p><i>Calpurniano et Messala</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Pisone</i> Ascon. in Cic. in <i>Pison</i>. p. 709.</p>	<p>Triumph of <i>Pompey</i>: Plin. H. N. XXXVII. 2 <i>Tertio triumpho quem de piratis, Asia, Ponto,—M. Pisone M. Messalla coss. pridie Kal. Octob. die natalis sui egit.</i> Idem VII. 26 <i>Triumphum quem duxit ante diem III Kalendas Octobres M. Messalla M. Pisone coss.</i> In the Capitoline fragments: <i>III pro cos. gonia Cappadoc</i> ... <i>nia pirateis</i> K. Octo. an. DCXCII [693 Varr.]. Described by Plutarch <i>Pomp.</i> c. 45. It lasted two days: εἰς ἡμέρας δύο μερυσθέντος Plutarch. Ibid. which explains the variation in Pliny. Orosius VI. 6 <i>Bellum Orientis cum viginti et duobus regibus sese gessisse ipse Pompeius pro concione narravit.</i> Conf. Plin. H. N. VII. 26, from whom the lacunæ in the Marble may be supplied. To the account of Pliny Ibid. <i>Hos honores urbi tribuit in delubro Minervæ quod ex manubiis dicabat</i>—may now be added the inscription in Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 129 ὁ Πομπήιος τὰς ἰδίας πράξεις ὡς συνετέλεσεν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀσίας ἀναγράφας ἀνέθηκεν, ὧν ἐστὶν ἀντιγράφον τόδε: “Πομπήιος Γναίου υἱός, μέγας, αὐτοκράτωρ, τὴν παραλλαν τῆς οἰκουμένης καὶ πάσας τὰς ἔντος ὠκεανοῦ νήσους ἐλευθερώσας—κ. τ. λ. ἀνέθηκε τῇ θεῷ κ. τ. λ.” This account of Pliny VII. 26 is not to be confounded with that of Pliny in another passage VIII. 7 <i>Pompeii altero consulatu</i> [B. C. 55] <i>dedicatione templi Veneris Victricis</i>; or with that in Gellius X. 1 <i>Cum Pompeius ædem Victoriæ dedicaturus foret—consul tertium</i> [B. C. 52]. These were distinct transactions from the present.</p> <p>The three triumphs of <i>Pompey</i> are commemorated by Cicero pro Balbo c. 6 <i>Cujus tres triumphi testes essent totum orbem terrarum nostro imperio teneri.</i> The first triumph was in B. C. 81, the second in B. C. 71. conf. annos.</p>
60	<p>Ol. 180 U. C. Varr. 694. <i>L. Afranius Q. Cæcilius Metellus Celer</i> Cassiod. Noris. Obseq. c. 123 Chron. Alex. Florus IV. 2 Dio XXXVII. 49 Plin. H. N. II. 67 Cic. Ep. Att. I. 18. <i>Metellus cos. designatus</i> Cic. Ep. Att. I. 17. written <i>Non. Decembr.</i> B. C. 61. De his coss. Cic. Ep. Att. I. 19. 20. De hoc anno Hor. Carn. II. 1, 1.</p>	<p><i>Cæsar</i> in Spain: Dio XXXVII. 52 τῆς Λυσιτανίας μετὰ τὴν στρατηγίαν ἤρξε. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 11 εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τῆς στρατηγίας τῶν ἐπαρχιῶν τὴν Ἰβηρίαν λαβὼν—ἐξῆλθεν. The transactions of <i>Cæsar</i> in Spain (his <i>consulibus</i>) to his coalition with <i>Pompey</i> and <i>Crassus</i> are related by Dio XXXVII. 52—58. Suetonius Cæs. c. 18 <i>Ex prætura ulterio-rem sortitus Hispaniam—pari festinatione, non expectato successore, ad triumphum simul consulatumque decessit: sed—coactus est triumphum, ne consulatu excluderetur, dimittere.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. II. 8. Liv. Ep. 103 <i>C. Cæsar Lusitanos subegit</i> [conf. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 12]: <i>eoque consulatus candidato et captante rempublicam invadere conspiratio inter tres principes civitatis facta est, Cn. Pompeium M. Crassum C. Cæsarem.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. II. 9 Plutarch. C. Crasso c. 14 Pomp. c. 47 Cæs. c. 13 Cic. Ep. Att. II. 9 pro Balbo c. 19.</p> <p><i>Herodes</i> archon at Athens in Ol. 180. 1. Diod. I. 4. Conf. a. 59. 3. From July B. C. 60.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Castor the chronographer brought his Roman Chronology down to this year: *Castor apud Euseb. Chron. I. 48 Addemus Romulum et ceteros qui post hunc Romæ cum imperio præfuerunt usque ad Tarquinium Superbum: qua temporis summa anni fiunt CCXLIV. Postea consules ordinatim explicabimus capto quidem exordio a L. Junio Bruto et L. Tarquinio Collatino, concluso autem opere in M. Valerio Messalla et M. Pisone qui consulatum gesserunt Theophimo archonte Athenis.* As the year of these consuls commenced *Kal. Jan. B. C. 61*, the year of *Theophimus* probably commenced at the summer solstice preceding, or *July B. C. 62*. The work of *Castor* concluded at the 181st Olympiad: conf. a. 56.

Archias is still living: *Cic. Ep. Att. I. 16* [written *B. C. 61* consule *Pisone*] *Cum Archias nihil de me scripserit; ac vereor ne Lucullis quoniam Græcum poemata condidit nunc ad Cæcilianam fabulam spectet* [i. e. *ne nunc de Metellis scribat carmen: Ernest.*].

Posidonius is still at Rhodes: *Cic. Ep. Att. II. 1* [written *B. C. 60*, after *Kal. Jun.*] *Ad me rescripsit jam Rhodo Posidonius se nostrum illud υπόμνημα cum legeret* [the history of his consulship: see col. 4], *quod ego ad eum ut ornatus de iisdem rebus scriberet miseram, non modo excitatum esse ad scribendum sed etiam plane perterritum.*

Diodorus the historian is in Egypt: *Diod. I. 44* μέχρι τῆς ἑκατοστῆς καὶ ὀγδοηκοστῆς ὀλυμπιάδος, καθ' ἣν ἡμεῖς μὲν παρεβάλομεν εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἐβασίλευε δὲ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ νέος Διόνυσος χρηματίζων. Before *Ptolemy* had been acknowledged by the Romans: *Diod. I. 83* καθ' ὃν χρόνον Πτολεμαῖος μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων οὕτω προσηγορεύετο φίλος.—οὐκ ἐξ ἀκοῆς ἡμεῖς ἱστοροῦμεν ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ κατὰ τὴν γεγενημένην ἡμῖν ἐπιδημίαν—ἐωρακότες. But *Ptolemy* was acknowledged in the consulship of *Cæsar B. C. 59*: *Sueton. Cæs. c. 54* (quoted by *Wess. ad Diod. I. 83*) *In primo consulatu—societates ac regna pretio dedit; ut qui uni Ptolemæo prope sex millia talentorum suo Pompeiique nomine abstulerit.* We may therefore place the visit of *Diodorus* in *B. C. 60*.

4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

Some of the transactions of this period; the divorce of *Mucia* by *Pompey* [a little before his arrival in Italy: conf. *Plutarch. Pomp. c. 42*]; the attempt of *Clodius* upon the wife of *Cæsar* [*Kal. Mai. B. C. 62* during the prætorship of *Cæsar*: conf. *Plutarch. Cæs. c. 9. 10 Cic. c. 28. 29 Sueton. Cæs. c. 74*]; the characters of the consuls *Piso* and *Messalla*; are touched upon by *Cicero Ep. Att. I. 12* [written *Kal. Jan. M. Messalla M. Pisone coss.*] 13 [written *VI Kal. Feb.*] 14 [written *Id. Feb.*] 16 [written *post Idus Maias*] 17 [*Non. Decemb.*]. *Quintus* the brother of *Cicero* is appointed to the government of Asia: *Cic. Ep. Att. I. 15* [written *Id. Mart.*] *Asiam Quinto—obtigisse audisti.* conf. I. 17. *Quintus* succeeded *Flaccus*: *Cic. pro Flacco c. 14 Fratrem meum qui L. Flacco successerit.* c. 21 *Frater meus Flacco successit.* And *Flaccus* was prætor in *B. C. 63*: *Sallust. Catil. c. 45 Cic. pro Flacco c. 3. 40.* and went to Asia in *B. C. 62 Silano et Murena coss.* *Ibid. c. 13.* He commanded therefore that province not *triennium*, as *Manut.* and *Ernest.* in *Arg. Cic. pro Flacco* suppose, but only one year. Hence *annui temporis criminationem* apud *Cic. pro Flacco c. 40*.

It appears from *Ep. Att. I. 12 Pompeium nobis amicissimum constat esse. I. 14 Prima concio Pompeii*, &c. that *Pompey* was already returned to Rome before the beginning of this year.

Cicero Ep. Att. I. 19 [written *Id. Mart.*] mentions a history of his consulship in Greek, and a history written in Greek by *Lucullus: Commentarium consulatus mei Græce compositum nisi ad te; in quo si quid erit quod homini Attico minus Græcum eruditumque videatur, non dicam quod tibi—Lucullus de suis historiis dixerat, se quo facilius illas probaret Romani hominis esse idcirco barbara quædam et sóλοικα dispersisse: apud me si quid erit ejusmodi, me imprudente erit et invito.* *Idem Ep. Att. I. 20* [written *post IIII Idus Maii*] *Misi ad te Græce perfectum consulatum meum.* The history of the Marsic war by *Lucullus*, written in his youth, is mentioned by *Plutarch Lucull. c. 1 διασώζεται Ἑλληνικὴ τις ἱστορία τοῦ Μαρσικοῦ πολέμου.*

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
59	<p>695. <i>C. Julius Cæsar</i> <i>M. Calpurnius Bibulus</i> Cassiod. Index Dionis lib. XXXVIII. Oros. VI. 7 Eutrop. VI. 17 Sueton. Cæs. c. 19 Liv. Ep. 103 Gell. IV. 10 Cic. Ep. Fam. I. 9 in Pison. c. 1. <i>Δεκίου Καί- σαρος καὶ Βιβουλανοῦ</i> Chron. Alex. <i>Cæsare et</i> <i>Vibulo</i> Fast. apud Nor. For the testimonies of Plutarch see col. 2.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 103 <i>Leges agrariæ a Cæsare consule cum magna contentione invito senatu et altero consule M. Bibulo latæ sunt.</i> For the consulship of <i>Cæsar</i> conf. Dion. XXXVIII. 1—9 Sueton. Cæs. c. 20—22 Appian. Civ. II. 10—14 Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 31—33 Pomp. c. 47. 48 Cæs. c. 14 Val. Max. II. 10, 7 Cic. Ep. Att. VII. 9. De <i>Bibulo</i> Cic. Ep. Att. II. 20 in Vatinius c. 9.</p>
184	<p>58 696. <i>L. Calpurnius Piso</i> <i>Cæsoninus A. Gabinus</i> Cassiod. Dio XXXVIII. 9. 13 Cæs. B. G. I. 6 Appian. Civ. II. 14 Plu- tarch. Cat. Min. c. 33 Cic. c. 30. 31 Pomp. c. 48 Chron. Alex. Ascon. in Cic. in Pison. p. 612 Tertullian. Apologet. c. 6. <i>L. Calpurnius</i> Fast. Capitol. <i>Cæ- soniano et Camonio</i> Fast. apud Noris. De his coss. Cic. pro Sext. c. 7—15.</p>	<p><i>Cæsar</i> in Gaul. The <i>Helvetii</i> prepare to move <i>V Kal. April. L. Pi- sone A. Gabinio</i> coss. <i>Cæsari</i> quum id nuntiatum esset—quam maximis itineribus potest in Galliam ulteriorem contendit Cæs. B. G. I. 6. 7. Conf. Dion. XXXVIII. 31—33 Liv. Ep. 103 Plutarch. Cæs. c. 18. War with <i>Ariovistus</i>: Cæs. B. G. I. 31—53 Dion. XXXVIII. 34— 50 Plutarch. Cæs. c. 19. Liv. Ep. 104 <i>C. Cæsar, quum adversus Ger- manos qui Ariovisto duce in Galliam transcenderant exercitum duceret</i> <i>rogatus ab Æduis et Sequanis,—trepidationem militum propter metum</i> <i>novorum hostium ortam adlocutione exercitus inhibuit, et victos prælio</i> <i>Germanos Gallia expulit.</i> Cæs. B. G. I. 54 <i>Cæsar una æstate duobus</i> <i>maximis bellis confectis—in hiberna in Sequanos exercitum deduxit;</i> <i>hibernis Labienum præposuit; ipse in citeriorem Galliam ad conventus</i> <i>agendos profectus est.</i> See Oros. VI. 7 for the first campaign in Gaul. Cato is sent by <i>Clodius</i> to Cyprus: Dio XXXVIII. 30. conf. Liv. Ep. 104 Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 34 Pomp. c. 48 Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 8. Ammianus XIV. 8, 15 censures this acquisition as unjust: <i>Nec piget</i> <i>dicere avide magis hanc insulam populum Romanum invasisse quam</i> <i>juste. Ptolemæo enim rege fœderato nobis et socio ob ærarii nostri an-</i> <i>gustias jusso sine ulla culpa proscribi, ideoque hausto veneno voluntaria</i> <i>morte deleta, tributaria facta est, et velut hostiles ejus exuvix classi im-</i> <i>positæ in urbem advectæ sunt per Catonem.</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

The history of *Diodorus* ended at the Gallic war of *Cæsar*: *Diod.* I. 4 μέχρι τῆς ἀρχῆς τοῦ συστάontos πολέμου 'Ρωμαίοις πρὸς Κελτούς' καθ' ὃν ἡγούμενος Γάιος 'Ιούλιος Καῖσαρ ὁ διὰ τὰς πράξεις προσαγορευθεὶς θεὸς [written therefore after the death of *Cæsar*] κατεπολέμησε μὲν τὰ πλεῖστα καὶ μαχμώτατα τῶν Κελτῶν ἔθνη προεβίβασε δὲ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν τῆς 'Ρώμης μέχρι τῶν Βρεττανικῶν νήσων. τοῦτου δ' αἱ πρῶται πράξεις ἀπετελέσθησαν ὀλυμπιάδος τῆς ἑκατοστῆς καὶ ὀγδοηκοστῆς κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος ἐπ' ἀρχοντος 'Αθήνησιν 'Ηρώδου. A *prochronism* of two years. *Corsini Fast. Att.* tom. IV p. 123 supposes that *Diodorus* may refer to the command in Spain: *Certe quidem ineunte hac Olympiade Cæsar in Lusitaniam profectus bellum gessit*: which does not clear him from the charge of negligence. Whether *Diodorus* confounded the command in Spain B. C. 60 with the command in Gaul B. C. 58, or whether he antedated the Gallic war, the account is still inaccurate. But, as the first campaign in Gaul—αἱ πρῶται πράξεις—occurred in Ol. 180. $\frac{3}{4}$, possibly the date is corrupt; and *Diodorus* might have written ὀλ. ρπ' κατὰ τὸ τρίτον ἔτος, which would place the archonship of *Herodes* in B. C. 57. *Diodorus* however I. 5 commits the still greater error of confounding the *Gallic war* B. C. 58 with the *civil war* B. C. 50.

[The death of *Tyrannio* the grammarian was placed in this year by *Suidas*, according to *Kuster*: *Τυραννίων Ἀμισηνός—διαπρεπὴς γενόμενος ἐν 'Ρώμῃ καὶ πλούσιος ἐκτήσατο καὶ βιβλία ὑπὲρ τὰς τρεῖς μυριάδας—ἐτελεύτησε δὲ γηραὶός—ὀλυμπιάδι ρκ' [scribendum est ρπ' *Kuster*.] ἐν τῷ γ' ἔτει τῆς ὀλυμπιάδος. According to this correction, which places his death in Ol. 180. 3, he resided at Rome about 13 years after his capture by *Lucullus*: cf. a. 71. But, as *Strabo* heard *Tyrannio* of *Amisus* [conf. a. 71], this date may be doubted. For *Strabo* was living in A. D. 18 [see A. D. 14], 75 years after this date. And, if *Tyrannio* the friend of *Cicero* was *Tyrannio* of *Amisus* (which is very probable), we have proof that he was still living in B. C. 46. For *Tyrannio* is named by *Cicero* in B. C. 59: *Ep. Att.* II. 6. and in B. C. 56 was employed by *Cicero* in arranging his library: *Ep. Att.* IV. 4. 8. and in instructing his nephew *Quintus*: *Ep. ad Q. fr.* II. 4. and is again mentioned in B. C. 54: *Ep. Q. fr.* III. 4 III. 5. and in B. C. 46: *Ep. Att.* XII. 2. 6. The numbers therefore in *Suidas* must be otherwise restored.]*

4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

Birth of *Livy*: *Hieron.* in *Euseb. Chron.* Ol. 180. 2 *Messalla Corvinus orator nascitur, et Titus Livius Patavinus scriptor historicus.*

Ælius Tubero the historian is with *Q. Cicero* in Asia: *Cic.* ad *Q. frat.* I. 1, 3 (*de legatis tuis*) *honore et dignitate et ætate præstat Tubero, quem ego arbitror, præsertim cum scribat historiam, multos ex suis annalibus posse deligere quos velit et possit imitari.* *Quintus* had now completed two years in his government, and commenced the third: I. 1, 2 *Summo cum imperio fuisse in Asia bien-nium.* § 4 *Nunc vero tertius hic annus.* § 14 *Tertius annus.* § 16 *Hic tertius annus imperii tui.* And B. C. 61 was the first year: conf. a. which determines this letter to B. C. 59.

Ciceronis pro A. Thermo. pro L. Flacco. *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* c. 39 *Bis hoc anno me defendente absolutus est A. Thermus.* *Flaccus* was charged with peculation committed in Asia, which he governed in B. C. 62: conf. a. 61. The cause *pro Flacco* was after *C. Antonius* had been condemned: *pro Flacc.* c. 38 *Oppressus est C. Antonius*; and *Antonius* was banished in B. C. 59 *Cæsare et Bibulo coss.* *Dio* XXXVIII. 10. whence the oration *pro Flacco* is also fixed to this year; after the exile of *Antonius* B. C. 59, and before the exile of *Cicero* himself in B. C. 58. On the cause *pro Flacco* conf. *Ep. Att.* II. 25.

Cicero goes into exile. *Cassiodorus*: *L. Piso et A. Gabinius. His coss. Clodii rogatione Cicero in exsilium est profectus.* *Liv. Epit.* 103 *M. Cicero lege a P. Clodio tribuno plebis lata quod indemnatos cives necavisset in exsilium missus est.* Conf. *Dion.* XXXVIII. 13—18 *Appian. Civ.* II. 15 *Plutarch. Cic.* c. 31. 32. *Cicero* quitted Rome before *Cæsar* had marched to Gaul: *Dio* XXXVIII. 17. *Cic.* pro *Sext.* c. 18 *Ipse Cæsar—erat ad portas; erat cum imperio; erat in Italia ejus exercitus.* and was at *Thurium* *IIX Id. April.*: *Ep. Att.* III. 5. He reached *Brundisium* *XIV Kal. Mai.* *Ep. Att.* III. 7. and *Thessalonica* *X Kal. Jun.* *Ep. Att.* III. 8. where he remained till the end of November: conf. *Ep. Att.* III. 22. He is at *Dyrrachium* *VI Kal. Decemb.* *Ibid.* Conf. *Cic.* pro *Plancio* c. 40.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
57	<p>697. <i>P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther</i> Q. <i>Cæcilius Metellus Nepos</i> Cassiodor. Dio XXXIX. 1 Val. Max. IX. 14, 4 Cic. in Pison. c. 15 Ascon. in Cic. Milon. p. 852. Λευτούλλου καὶ Μαρκέλλου Chron. Alex. <i>Lentulo et Nepote</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p><i>P. Cornelius</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>De <i>Lentulo</i> Plutarch. Cic. c. 33 Pomp. c. 49 Cic. pro Milon. c. 15 in Pisonem c. 32 Dio XXXIX. 17.</p> <p>De <i>Metello</i> Cic. pro Sextio c. 62 de provinc. consular. c. 9.</p>	<p>War with the Belgæ. Cæs. B. G. II. Dio XXXIX. 1 τοῦ χειμῶνος ἐν ᾧ Κορνήλιός τε Σπινθήρ καὶ ὁ Μέτελλος ὁ Νέπως ὑπατεύειν ἤρξαντο διελθόντος, τρίτος τις πόλεμος αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο. Conf. Liv. Ep. 104 Plutarch. Cæs. c. 20 Oros. VI. 7. At the end of this campaign, <i>Cæsar in Carnutes Andes Turonesque—legionibus in hiberna deductis ipse in Italiam profectus est</i> Cæs. B. G. II. 35. Cæsar Ibid. <i>Ob eas res—dies XV supplicatio decreta est: quod ante id tempus acciderat nulli.</i> On the motion of <i>Cicero</i>: Cic. de prov. consular. c. 11 <i>Supplicationem XV dierum decrevi sententia mea.</i> Soon, therefore, after the return of <i>Cicero</i> in September B. C. 57. See col. 4. Cicero pro Balbo c. 27 <i>C. Cæsarem senatus et genere supplicationum amplissimo ornavit et numero dierum novo:—imperator decem legatos decrevit, lege Sempromia</i> [conf. a. 56. 4] <i>succedendum non censuit. Harum ego sententiarum et princeps et auctor fui.</i></p>
56	<p>Ol. 181 U. C. Varr. 698. <i>Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus</i> L. <i>Marcius Philippus</i> Cassiod. Nor. Dio XXXIX. 16. 18. 40 Cic. Ep. Att. V. 21 Fam. I. 9 Ascon. Arg. in Cic. in Pison.</p> <p>Μαρκέλλου τὸ β' καὶ Φιλίππου Chron. Alex.</p> <p><i>Cn. Corneliu</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>De <i>Lentulo</i> Val. Max. VI. 2, 6 Cic. Ep. Q. fr. II. 6.</p>	<p><i>Clodius ædilis</i>: conf. Dion. XXXIX. 18—24. <i>Cato</i> returns from Cyprus: Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 39. ὑπάτεψε δὲ Φίλιππος Idem Ib.</p> <p>War in Armorica: Cæs. B. G. III. 7 <i>Cum Cæsar—inita hieme in Illyricum profectus esset, quod eas quoque nationes adire et regiones cognoscere volebat, subitum bellum in Gallia coortum est.</i> Dio XXXIX. 40 ὁ δὲ δὴ Καῖσαρ ἐν τῇ τοῦ Μαρκελλίνου τῇ τε Φιλίππου ὑπατεία ἐπὶ Οὐενετοὺς ἐστράτευσεν. Conf. Oros. VI. 8. At the end of this campaign, <i>Cæsar exercitum—in Aulercis Lexoviisque reliquis item civitatibus quæ proxime bellum fecerant in hibernis collocavit</i> B. G. III. 29.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Cicero</i> recalled : <i>Cassiod. P. Lentulus et Q. Metellus. His coss. propter civiles dissensiones per senatusconsultum de exsilio Cicero revocatur.</i> τῶν περὶ Λέντλον ὑπατευνόντων <i>Plutarch. Cic. c. 33. Conf. Cic. pro Sextio c. 33. 50. 69. Cicero Ep. Att. IV. 1 Pridie Non. Sextiles Dyrrachio sum profectus ipso illo die quo lex est lata de nobis. Brundisium veni Nonis Sextilibus. Ibi mihi Tulliola mea fuit præsto, natali suo ipso die [ipsis Nonis Sextilibus : idem dies reditus—natalis idem carissimæ filicæ pro Sextio c. 63].—Ante diem VI Idus Sextiles cognovi cum Brundisii essem—legem comitiis centuriatis esse perlatam.—In senatu Non. Septemb. senatui gratias egimus. Liv. Epit. 104 M. Cicero Pompeio inter alios orante et T. Annio Milone tribuno plebis agente ingenti gaudio senatus ac totius Italiæ ab exsilio reductus est. Conf. Dion. XXXIX. 8—11 Plutarch. Pomp. c. 49. Idem Cic. c. 33 κατ'ἑξ ἑκαὶ δεκάτῳ μηνὶ μετὰ τὴν φυγὴν. Cicero had left Rome before VIII Id. April. B. C. 58 : conf. a. and reached Brundisium on his return Non. Sextil. B. C. 57. He returned therefore in the 17th month of his exile. See for his return Ep. Fam. I. 9.</i></p> <p>[<i>Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 180. 4 Catullus tricesimo ætatis anno Romæ moritur. Catullus was now 30 years of age; conf. a. 87. but his death is erroneously placed at this date by Hieronymus, since he survived the second consulship of Pompey B. C. 55, and the consulship of Vatinius B. C. 47. Conf. ann. 55. 47.</i>]</p> <p><i>Idem Ol. 180. 4 M. Callidius orator clarus habetur, qui bello postea civili Cæsarianas partes secutus [conf. Cæs. B. Civ. I. 2], quum togatam Galliam regeret, Placentiæ obiit.</i></p>
<p>The work of <i>Castor</i> the chronographer closed at this period : <i>Euseb. Chron. I. 41 Castoris libris sex quibus pertingit a Nino usque ad CLXXXI Olympiadem. Suidas : Κάστωρ Ῥόδιος ἢ, ὡς τινες, Γαλάτης, ὡς δὲ ἄλλοι ἐπλανήθησαν, Μασσαλιώτης, ῥήτωρ· ὃς ἐκλήθη φιλορώμαιος· γήμας δὲ οὗτος Διῶ-τάρου τοῦ συγκλητικοῦ θυγατέρα ἀνῆρέθη ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἅμα τῇ γαμετῇ διότι αὐτὸν Καίσαρι διέβαλεν. ἔγραψε δὲ ἀναγραφὴν Βαβυλῶνος καὶ τῶν θαλασσοκρατησάντων ἐν βιβλίοις β'. χρονικὰ ἀγνοήματα· καὶ περὶ ἐπιχειρημάτων ἐν βιβλίοις θ'. περὶ πείθους β'. περὶ τοῦ Νείλου· τέχνην ῥητορικὴν. Strabo XII p. 568 τὸ τοῦ Κάστορος βασίλειον τοῦ Σαωκονδαρίου, ἐν ᾧ γάμβρον ὄντα τοῦτον ἀπέσφαξε Διῶταρος καὶ τὴν θυγατέρα τὴν ἑαυτοῦ. According to these accounts compared <i>Castor</i> the chronographer was the son-</i></p>	<p><i>Ciceronis pro Sextio : Cic. ad Q. fr. II. 3 A. d. IIII Id. [sc. IIII Id. Feb. B. C. 56] Sextius est postulatus—a quodam M. Tullio de vi. Idem Q. fr. II. 4 Sextius noster absolutus est a. d. II Id. Mart. et, quod vehementer interfuit reipublicæ, nullam videri in ejusmodi causa dissentionem esse, omnibus sententiis absolutus est. He was also defended by Hortensius : Cic. pro Sext. c. 2 A Q. Hortensio—causa est P. Sextii perorata. Cicero spoke the last : Ibid. c. 2 extremo dicendi loco.</i></p> <p><i>Ciceronis in Vatinius. Conf. Ep. Fam. I. 9. Vatinius was a witness against Sextius :—hesterno pro testimonio esse mentitum in Vatin. c. 1. He had been trib. pleb. in the consulship of Cæsar B. C. 59 : conf. c. 7.</i></p> <p><i>Ciceronis de provinciis consularibus Lentulo et</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
188	<p>55 699. <i>Cn. Pompeius Magnus II M. Licinius Crassus II</i> Cassiodor. Dio XXXIX. 31. 50. 60 Cæs. B. G. IV. 1 Appian. Civ. II. 18 Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 42 Cæs. c. 21 Oros. VI. 13 Ascon. in Cic. Pison. p. 589. 700 Donatus in Vita Virgilii. Πομπηίου καὶ Κράσσου Chron. Alex. <i>Magno II et Crasso</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Pompeii altero consulatu</i> Plin. H. N. VIII. 7 Catullus Carm. 113.</p>	<p>Dio XXXIX. 31 ὁ Πομπήσιος καὶ ὁ Κράσος ὕπατοι ἐκ μεσοβασιλείας ἀπεδείχθησαν. Liv. Ep. 105 <i>Quum C. Catonis tribuni plebis intercessionibus comitia tollerentur, senatus vestem mutavit. M. Cato in petitione præturæ prælato Vatinius repulsam tulit</i> [conf. Dion. XXXIX. 32]. <i>Idem, quum legem impediret qua provinciæ consulibus in quinquennium Pompeio Hispania Crasso Syria et Parthicum bellum Cæsari Gallia et Germania dabantur, a C. Trebonio tribuno plebis legis auctore in vincula ductus est.</i> The provinces were decreed εἰς ἄλλην πενταετίαν Plutarch. Pomp. c. 51. 52 Cæs. c. 21 Crasso c. 15. τὴν ἐτέραν πενταετίαν Appian. Civ. II. 18. Suetonius Cæs. c. 24 <i>Cæsar—Crassum Pompeiumque in urbem provinciæ suæ Lucam extractos</i> [conf. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 51 Cæs. c. 21 Crasso c. 14 Cat. Min. c. 41] <i>compulit ut—consulatum alterum peterent, et ut in quinquennium sibi imperium propagaretur.</i> Dio XXXIX. 33 Γάιος Τρεβόνιος δημαρχῶν ἔγραψε τῷ μὲν (Κράσσῳ) τὴν τε Συρίαν καὶ τὰ πλησιόχωρα αὐτῆς τῷ δὲ (Πομπηίῳ) τὰς Ἰβηρίας—ἄρχειν ἐπὶ πέντε ἔτη δοθῆναι.—φοβηθέντες οἱ ὕπατοι μὴ διαμάρτωσιν ὧν ἔπραττον προσεποιήσαντο αὐτοὺς ὥστε τὴν ἡγεμονίαν καὶ ἐκείνῳ (τῷ Καίσαρι) τρία ἔτη πλεῖω, ὥς γε τὰληθές εὐρίσκεται, μηκύναι.</p> <p>Fourth campaign in Gaul: Cæs. B. G. IV. 1 <i>Ea quæ secuta est hieme, qui fuit annus Cn. Pompeio M. Crasso coss. Usipetes Germani et item Tenchtheri—flumen Rhenum transierunt.</i> Dio XXXIX. 47 χειμαζόντων τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐν τῇ φυλῇ, Τεγκτηροὶ τε καὶ Οὐσιπέται Κελτικὰ γένη—τόν τε Ῥήνον διέβησαν καὶ ἐς τὴν τῶν Τριουήρων ἐνέβαλον. <i>Cæsar</i> passes the Rhine: B. G. IV. 16—19 Dio XXXIX. 48. 49 Plutarch. Cæs. c. 22. And into Britain: Plutarch. Cæs. c. 23 Oros. VI. 9. <i>Cæsar B. G. IV. 20 Exigua parte ætatis reliqua—tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit.</i> He returns <i>propinqua die æquinocitii</i> c. 36.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

in-law of *Deiotarus*, and was probably put to death in B. C. 45, when his son, also named *Castor*, then a young man, accused *Deiotarus*: Cic. pro *Deiot.* c. 1 *Crudelem Castorem—qui nepos avum in discrimen capitis adduxerit, adolescentiæque suæ terrorem intulerit ei cuius senectutem tueri debebat.*

Demetrius Magnes is mentioned in this year by Cicero Ep. Att. IV. 11 [written B. C. 55] *Tu Lucceio nostrum librum dabis. Demetrii Magnetis tibi mitto.* He lived in the time of *Atticus* and *Cicero*: conf. a. 49. *Demetrius* in his work *περὶ ὁμωνύμων ποιητῶν τε καὶ συγγραφέων* mentioned the death of *Diotimus* the Stoic on the prosecution of *Zeno Sidonius*: see Appendix c. 12. This incident brings down that work of *Demetrius* to the time of *Zeno*, who was still living in B. C. 79. conf. a. 79. 4.

Timagenes the sophist is brought to Rome by *Gabinius*: *Suidas*: Τιμαγένης βασιλικῷ ἀργυραμοιβοῦ υἱὸς Ἀλεξανδρεὺς ῥήτωρ, ὡς δέ τινες, Αἰγύπτιος ὃς ἐπὶ Πομπηίου τοῦ μεγάλου αἰχμάλωτος ἄχθεις εἰς Ῥώμην ὑπὸ τοῦ Γαβινίου ἐξωνήθη ὑπὸ Φαύστου τοῦ υἱοῦ Σύλλου, καὶ ἐσοφίστευσεν ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐπὶ τε τοῦ αὐτοῦ Πομπηίου καὶ μετ' αὐτὸν ἐπὶ Καίσαρος [τοῦ Αὐγούστου] καὶ μετέπειτα συνάμα Κεκκίλῳ. ἐκπεσὼν δὲ τῆς σχολῆς διὰ τὸ παρρησιαστὴς εἶναι ἐν ἀγρῷ διήγε Τουσκλῶν λεγομένῳ. *Gabinius* led an army into Egypt in this year. See App. *Kings of Egypt.*

4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

Philippo coss. *Asconius*: conf. a. 55. Cicero de prov. consul. c. 2 *Quatuor sunt provinciæ de quibus adhuc intelligo sententias esse dictas: Galliæ duæ, quas hoc tempore uno imperio [sc. Cæsaris] videmus esse conjunctas: et Syria et Macedonia, quas—pestiferi illi consules [sc. Piso et Gabinius]—occupaverunt. Decernendæ nobis sunt lege Sempronia [sc. C. Gracchi B. C. 123] duæ.*

Cicero addresses *Lucceius*: Ep. Fam. V. 12 *Quia videbam Italici belli et civilis historiam jam a te pæne esse perfectam, dixeris autem mihi te reliquas res ordiri, deesse mihi nolui quin te admonerem ut cogitares conjunctene malles cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, an—civilē conjurationem ab hostilibus externisque bellis sejungere.—A principio enim conjurationis usque ad reditum nostrum [B. C. 63—57] videtur mihi modicum quoddam corpus confici posse. Idem Ep. Att. IV. 6 [written in B. C. 56] *Epistolam Lucceio nunc quam misi, qua meas res ut scribat rogo, fac ut ab eo sumas. valde bella est; eumque ut appropere adhorteris, et quod mihi se ita facturum rescripsit agas gratias. conf. Ep. Att. IV. 9. Lucceius was with Pompey in B. C. 49: conf. a. 49.**

Ciceronis in *L. Calpurnium Pisonem*: *Asconius* in *Argum. Cum revocati essent ex provinciis Piso et Gabinius ex sententia Ciceronis, quam dixerat de provinciis consularibus Lentulo et Philippo* coss. [B. C. 56], *reversus in civitatem Piso de insectatione Ciceronis in senatu conquestus est.—Pisoni Cicero respondet hac oratione. Idem Ibid. p. 589 Hæc oratio dicta est Cn. Pompeio Magno II M. Crasso II consulibus* [conf. Cic. in *Pison.* c. 24], *ante paucos dies quam Cn. Pompeius ludos faceret* [conf. Cic. in *Pisonem* c. 27] *quibus theatrum a se factum dedicavit.* The expressions therefore of Cicero, "three years," and "three campaigns,"—*per triennium* c. 35 *trinīs æstivis* c. 40 must be understood of current years. *Piso* went to Macedonia in B. C. 57, and returned in B. C. 55, in the third year current. For the games of *Pompey* conf. Cic. Ep. Fam. VII. 1 *Plin. H. N. VIII. 19. 20.*

Cicero composes *de Oratore libros tres*: Cic. Ep. Att. IV. 13 [written after *XVII Kal. Decemb.*] *De libris oratoris factum est a me diligenter; diu multumque in manibus fuerunt: describas licet.* He mentions them in his correspondence in B. C. 54: Ep. Fam. I. 9 *Scripsi Aristoteleo more—tres libros in disputatione ac dialogo de Oratore.—Abhorrent a communibus præceptis, et omnem antiquorum et Aristoteleam et Isocrateam rationem oratoriam com-*

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Dio XXXIX. 50 ἐς Βρεττανίαν—τοῦ τε Πομπηίου καὶ τοῦ Κράσσου ὑπατευόντων ἐπεραιώθη. Conf. Liv. Ep. 105. At the end of the campaign <i>Cæsar in Belgis omnium legionum hiberna constituit</i> B. G. IV. 38.</p> <p>A further alteration is made in the judicial law: Cicero in Pison. c. 39 <i>Ecquid vides lege judiciaria lata quos posthac iudices simus habituri?</i> Asconius p. 762 <i>Legem judicariam ante aliquot annos, quibus temporibus accusatus est Verres a Cicerone, tulit Aurelius Cotta prætor</i> [conf. a. 70]: <i>qua communicata sunt judicia senatui et equitibus Romanis et tribunis ærariis. Kursus deinde Pompeius in consulatu secundo, quo hæc oratio</i> [sc. in Pisonem: see col. 4] <i>dicta est, promulgavit ut amplissimo ex censu ex centuriis aliter quam antea lecti iudices, æque tamen ex illis tribus ordinibus, res judicarent.</i></p>
190	54 700. <i>L. Domitius Ahenobarbus</i> Ap. <i>Claudius Pulcher</i> Cassiod. Noris. Cæs. B. G. V. 1 Obseq. c. 124 Ascon. ad Cic. pro Scauro p. 1002 Chron. Alex. Dio XXXIX. 60 XL. 1. ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ τότε ἑπτακόσια ἔτη ἀγούσῃ Ib.	<p>Second expedition into Britain: Cæs. B. G. V. 1 <i>L. Domitio Ap. Claudio</i> coss. <i>discedens ab hibernis Cæsar in Italiam, ut quotannis facere consuerat, legatis imperat—uti quam plurimas possent hieme naves ædificandas—curarent &c.</i> Conf. Dion. XL. 1 Oros. VI. 9. Cicero ad Q. fr. III. 1, 7 <i>Ex Britannia Cæsar ad me Kal. Sept. dedit literas, quas ego accepi a. d. IIII Kal. Octob. satis commodas de Britannicis rebus.</i> Ep. Att. IV. 17 <i>Ab Quinto fratre et a Cæsare accepi a. d. IX Kal. Novemb. literas, confecta Britannia, obsidibus acceptis, nulla præda, imperata tamen pecunia, datas a litoribus Britannicæ proximo a. d. VI Kal. Octob. Exercitum Britannia reportabant.</i> Idem Ep. Att. IV. 16 [written Kal. Octob.] <i>Britannici belli exitus exspectatur.</i></p> <p>War with <i>Ambiorix</i> in the winter: Cæs. B. G. V. 26—34. Dio XL. 4 ἐπεὶ ἐς Ἰταλίαν ὤρμησεν ὡς καὶ ἐκεῖ παραχειμάσων, οἱ Γαλάται—ἐνεόχμωσαν. Conf. Liv. Ep. 106 Plutarch. Cæs. c. 24 Oros. VI. 10.</p> <p><i>Crassus</i> marches against the Parthians: Obsequens c. 124 <i>Cn. Domitio Ap. Claudio</i> coss. <i>M. Crassus ad Parthos profectus cum Euphratem transiret &c.</i> Plutarch. Crasso c. 17. <i>His</i> coss. Dio XL. 17. ἐξ-ἦλθεν ἀπαλλαγείς τῆς ὑπατείας Plutarch. Pomp. c. 52. He left Rome, however, before the expiration of his year: Cic. Ep. Att. IV. 13 <i>Nos in Tusculanum venisse a. d. XVII Kal. Decemb.</i> [B. C. 55] <i>video te scire.—Crassum quidem nostrum minore dignitate aivnt profectum paludatum quam olim æqualem ejus L. Paullum</i> [conf. a. 168] <i>iterum consulem.</i> <i>Crassus</i> therefore went forth from Rome in his consulship; after <i>XVII Kal. Dec.</i> B. C. 55, the day on which <i>Cicero</i> had quitted it. His first campaign in Asia would be in B. C. 54; after which he wintered in Syria: Plutarch. Crasso c. 17 ἀνεχώρησεν αὐτὸς ἐν Συρίᾳ διαχειμάσων. Conf. Dion. XL. 12—16. The winter of B. C. 54. On the Parthian expedition conf. Flor. III. 11 Vell. II. 46,</p> <p><i>Cato prætor</i>: εἰς τὸ ἐξῆς ἔτος [the year after the consulship of</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>plectuntur.</i> Ep. Att. IV. 16 <i>In oratoriis quos tu in cælum fers.—in illis quidem tribus libris quos tu dilaudas.</i></p> <p><i>Virgil</i> assumes the <i>toga virilis</i>. Donatus in <i>Vita: Initia ætatis Cremonæ egit usque ad virilem togam, quam natali suo accepit iisdem illis coss. iterum quibus erat natus.</i> Thus the passage appears to stand, when cleared of its interpolations. Cf. Heyn. ad locum: <i>Virg.</i> tom. V p. 321. <i>Virgil</i> therefore assumed the manly gown <i>Id. Octob. B. C. 55</i>, on the day on which he entered his 16th year. Donatus <i>Ibid.</i> places the death of <i>Lucretius</i> on the same day: <i>Euenitque ut eo ipso die Lucretius poeta discederet.</i> <i>Lucretius</i> might be now in his 41st year, if he was born B. C. 95. conf. a. Hieronymus places the <i>toga virilis</i> of <i>Virgil</i> two years, and the death of <i>Lucretius</i> three years lower. Conf. ann. 53. 52.</p> <p><i>Catullus</i> carm. 113 mentions the second consulship of <i>Pompey</i> B. C. 55: <i>Pompeio—facto consule nunc iterum.</i></p>
	<p><i>Ciceronis pro P. Vatinius</i> [cf. Cic. Ep. Fam. I. 9]. —<i>pro M. Emilio Scauro.</i> Asconius: <i>Hanc quoque (pro Scauro) orationem eisdem consulibus dixit quibus pro Vatinius, L. Domitio Enobarbo et Ap. Claudio Pulchro coss. Summus iudicii dies fuit ad IV Nonas Septembris.</i> Cic. ad Q. fr. II. 16 <i>Ego eodem die (quo hæc scripsi) post meridiem Vatinium eram defensurus. Ea res facilis est.—Scauri iudicium statim exercebitur: cui nos non deerimus.</i> Idem Ib. III. 1 <i>Orationes efflagitatas pro Scauro et pro Plancio absolvi.</i> Ibid. <i>Scaurum beneficio defensionis valde obligavi.</i> Conf. de <i>Scauro</i> Ep. Att. IV. 16. For the ædileship of <i>Scaurus</i> mentioned by Asconius p. 1002—<i>ædilitatem summa magnificentia gessit</i>—cf. Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 7 XXXVI. 2. 15.</p> <p><i>Cicero</i> composes <i>de Republica</i> libros: Ep. Att. IV. 14 [soon after VI Id. Mai.] <i>Velim domum ad te scribas ut mihi tui libri pateant non secus ac si ipse adesses, cum cæteri tum Varronis: est enim mihi utendum quibusdam rebus ex iis libris ad eos quos in manibus habeo: quos, ut spero, tibi valde probabo.</i> Ad Q. fr. II. 14 [before Kal. Jun.] <i>Scribebam illa quæ dixeram Πολιτικά. spissum sane opus et operosum; sed, si ex sententia successerit, bene erit opera posita.</i> Ep. Att. IV. 16 [Kal. Octobribus] <i>Hanc ego de Republica quam institui disputationem in Africani personam et Philii et Lælii et Manilii contuli. Adjunxi adolescentes Q. Tuberonem, P. Rutilium,—Scævolam et Fannium.</i> Ad</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>Pompey</i>] αἰρεθεὶς στρατηγὸς Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 44. Conf. Cic. Ep. Att. IV. 16. Idem ad Q. fr. III. 4 <i>Cato et Servilius prætores—Ap-pium consulem.</i></p>
192	<p>53 701. <i>Cn. Domitius Calvinus M. Valerius Messalla</i> Cassiodor. Noris. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 54 Ascon. ad Cic. Milon. p. 851. Βαλβίνου καὶ Μεσσάλα Chron. Alex.</p> <p>These consuls entered upon office μόλις ἐβδόμῃ μηνί Dio XL. 17. 45. μήνας ὀκτῶ τὴν πόλιν ἀναρχὸν γενέσθαι Ap-pian. Civ. II. 19.</p>	<p>Sixth campaign in Gaul: Cæs. B. G. VI. 1 <i>Cæsar majorem Gallie motum exspectans—ab Cn. Pompeio proconsule petit, quoniam ipse ad urbem cum imperio reipublicæ causa remaneret, quos ex Cisalpina Gallia consulis sacramento rogavisset—ad se proficisci juberet.—Quod quum Pompeius et reipublicæ et amicitiae tribuisset, celeriter confecto per suos delectu tribus ante exactam hiemem adductis legionibus duplicatoque earum cohortium numero quas cum Q. Titurio amiserat—docuit quid populi Romani disciplina atque opes possent.</i> He invades the Suevi: B. G. VI. 9. 10. 28. After this campaign, the legions being distributed into winter quarters, <i>Cæsar in Italiam ad conventus agendos profectus est</i> c. 43.</p> <p>Defeat and death of Crassus. <i>His coss.</i> Dio XL. 17—27. Conf. Liv. Epit. 106 Oros. VI. 13. <i>V Idus Junias</i> Ovid. Fast. VI. 465. Plutarch Crasso c. 18 describes his setting forth from his winter quarters: ἤδη τὰς δυνάμεις ἐκ τῶν χειμαδίων συναθροίζοντος αὐτοῦ—his passage of the Euphrates c. 19, his defeat and death c. 24—31. Cf. Val. Max. I. 6, 11. <i>Crassus</i> was past 60 at the time of this expedition: Plutarch. Crass. c. 17 ἐξήκοντα μὲν ἔτη παραλλάττων.</p>
192	<p>52 Ol. 182 U. C. Varr. 702. <i>Cn. Pompeius Magnus III sine collega</i> Zonar. X p. 482 B Val. Max. VIII. 15, 8 Plutarch. Pomp. c. 54 Cat. Min. c. 47. 48 Cæs. c. 28 Dio XL. 50 Vell. II. 47 Asconius Arg. in Cic. Milon. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio (quinque mensibus postremis) Cas-siod. Dio XL. 51 Ap-</p>	<p>Death of Clodius a. d. XIII Kal. Februarias: Ascon. Arg. ad Cic. pro Milon. p. 775 Cic. pro Milon. c. 10. See the circumstances in Ascon. Ibid. Dio XL. 48—50 Appian. Civ. II. 21. 22. The death of Clodius in reality occurred before the close of B. C. 53: cf. a. 49. 2. After this, Pompey is created sole consul: Dio XL. 50. Conf. Liv. Ep. 107. Asconius Arg. in Cic. Milon. p. 778 <i>Pompeius ab interrege Ser. Sulpicio V Kal. Mart. mense intercalario consul creatus est, statimque consulatum iniit.</i> Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 14 <i>Magni Pompeii in tertio consulatu extat edictum, in tumultu necis Clodianæ, prohibentis ullum telum esse in urbe.</i> That is, in the tumult which followed the death of Clodius. The third consulship of Pompey is noticed in Dial. de clar. Or. c. 38 <i>Tertio consulatu Cn. Pompeius—imposuit veluti frænos eloquentiæ: ita tamen, ut omnia in foro omnia legibus omnia apud præ-</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Q. fr. III. 5 <i>Quod quæris, quid de illis libris egerim quos cum essem in Cumano scribere institui, non cessavi neque cesso: sed sæpe jam scribendi totum consilium rationemque mutavi. Nam jam duobus factis libris, in quibus—sermo est a me institutus Africani paullo ante mortem,—sermo autem in novem et dies et libros distributus de optimo statu civitatis et de optimo cive, sane texebatur opus luculenter.—Admonitus sum multo majore auctoritate illis de rebus dici posse si ipse loquerer de Republica.—Commovit me et eo magis quod maximos motus nostræ civitatis attingere non poteram, quod erant inferiores quam illorum ætas qui loquebantur.—Nunc—loquar ipse tecum; et tamen illa quæ institueram ad te, si Romam venero, mittam.</i> The work was afterwards published in six books: conf. a. 44. Coelius ad Ciceronem Ep. Fam. VIII. 1 [written in May B. C. 51] observes <i>Tui politici libri omnibus vigent.</i></p>
<p>Nicolaüs Damascenus in his 114th book described <i>Crassus</i> in Parthia: Athen. VI p. 252 d Λικινίου δὲ Κράσσου τοῦ ἐπὶ Πάρθους στρατεύσαντος κόλακά φησι γενέσθαι Νικόλαος ἐν τῇ τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν Ἀνδρόμαχον τὸν Καρρηνόν [cf. Plutarch. Crasso c. 29]. ὃ τὸν Κράσσον πάντα ἀνακοινοῦμενον προδοθῆναι Πάρθοις ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀπολέσθαι.</p>	<p>Hieronimus in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 181. 4 <i>Curio promptus et popularis orator Romæ habetur insignis; qui deinceps in Africa pudore amissi exercitus mori maluit quam evadere.</i> For the death of <i>Curio</i> in B. C. 49 conf. Cæs. B. Civ. II. 42. <i>C. Curio in Africa periit</i> Sueton. Cæs. c. 36. Plin. H. N. XXXVI. 15 <i>C. Curio qui bello civili in Cæsarianis partibus obiit.</i> De <i>Curione</i> cf. Cic. Brut. c. 81 Vell. II. 48.</p> <p>Hieronimus Ibid. Ol. 181. 4 <i>Virgilius sumpta toga Mediolanum transgreditur, et post breve tempus Romam pergit.</i> If Hieronimus intended to place the assumption of the <i>toga</i> at this date, the autumn of B. C. 53, he has placed it two years below the true time: conf. a. 55.</p>
	<p><i>Ciceronis pro Milone</i>: Asconius in Argum. <i>Hanc dixit Cn. Pompeio III consule a. d. VI Idus April. [III Idus April. Idem p. 781].</i> Cicero himself c. 35 marks the interval between the death of <i>Clodius</i> and the trial of <i>Milo</i>: <i>Centesima lux est hæc ab interitu P. Clodii et, opinor, altera.</i> The 102 days are accomplished from XIII Kal. Feb. on the VI Id. April. by the insertion of the intercalary month of 22 days, which occurred in this year: see col. 2. Asconius Ibid. p. 780 <i>Sortitio judicium fieret unius et LXXX.—prius autem quam sententiæ ferrentur quinos ex singulis ordinibus accusator totidem reus rejiceret, ita ut numerus judi-</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>pian. Civ. II. 25. εἰς τοὺς ὑπολοίπους πέντε μῆνας Plutarch. Pomp. c. 55.</p> <p>Πομπηίου τὸ β' καὶ Μετέλλου Chron. Alex. <i>Magno III solo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Pompeio tertium</i> consule Gellius X. 1 Cic. Ep. Att. VII. 1 Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 1 XXXIV. 14.</p> <p>Post annos <i>XXII</i> [sc. ab a. U. C. 680] <i>Cn. Pompeii IIII</i> [lege <i>III</i>] consulatu Plin. H. N. XV. 1.</p>	<p>tores gererentur [sc. in judiciis].</p> <p>Cæsar B. G. VII. 1 <i>Cæsar in Italiam ad conventus agendos proficiscitur. Ibi cognoscit de Clodii cæde, de senatusque consulto certior factus ut omnes Italiæ juniores conjurarent, delectum tota provincia habere instituit.</i> War with <i>Vercingetorix</i>: Conf. Liv. Ep. 107 Plutarch. Cæs. c. 26. 27 Cæs. B. G. VII. 1—6. Idem Ibid. c. 6 <i>His rebus in Italiam Cæsari nuntiatis, cum jam ille urbanas res virtute Cn. Pompeii commodiorem in statum pervenisse intelligeret, in Transalpinam Galliam profectus est.</i> The first operations are in the winter: confer c. 10 <i>religam partem hiemis.</i> c. 32 <i>jam prope hieme confecta.</i> Compare for this war Oros. VI. 11 Dio XL. 33—44. Rightly placed by Dio c. 44 in the third consulship of <i>Pompey</i>, and erroneously referred by Fabricius or Reimar to the preceding year. At the end of this campaign, <i>legiones in hiberna mittit—ipse Bibracte hiemare constituit</i> B. G. VII. 90.</p>
194	<p>51 703. <i>Ser. Sulpicius Rufus M. Claudius Marcellus</i> Cassiod. Nor. Dio XL. 30. 58 Chron. Alex. Cic. Ep. Att. V. 21 Ep. Fam. XII. 15 Senatusconsultum apud Cic. Ib. VIII. 8 Sallust. fragm. Hist. lib. I.</p> <p>De his coss. Sueton. Cæs. c. 28. 29. De <i>Sulpicio</i> Cic. Ep. Fam. IV. 3.</p>	<p>Eighth campaign in Gaul: Auctor de B. G. VIII. 2 <i>Cæsar M. Antonium quæstorem suis præfecit hibernis; ipse cum equitatus præsidio pridie Kal. Januarias ab oppido Bibracte proficiscitur.</i> At the close of the campaign, <i>Cæsar</i>, finding the whole of Gaul reduced to obedience, disposes his army (ten legions) in winter quarters. <i>Ipsæ ad legiones in Belgium se recipit hibernatque Nemetocennæ</i> B. G. VIII. 46. This campaign is briefly described by Oros. VI. 11.</p> <p>End of the Parthian war: Dio XL. 30 ὁ πόλεμος οὗτος—τῷ τετάρτῳ ἔτει ἀφ' οὗ ἤρξαντο ἐπὶ τε Μάρκου Μαρκέλλου καὶ ἐπὶ Σουλπικίου Ῥούφου ὑπάτων ἐπαύσατο.</p>
	<p>50 704. <i>L. Æmilius Paullus C. Claudius Marcellus</i> Cassiod. Noris. Dio XL. 43. 63 Plin. H. N. II. 56 Auctor de B. G. VIII.</p>	<p>Auctor de B. G. VIII. 48 <i>Insequens annus L. Paullo C. Marcello coss. nullas res Gallicæ habet magno opere gestas.</i> c. 50 <i>Ipsæ (Cæsar) hibernis peractis—in Italiam est profectus.</i> Dio XL. 43 αὐτοὺς [Gallos] ὁ Καῖσαρ καὶ φρουραῖς καὶ δικαιοῦσεσι χρημάτων τε ἐσπράξεσι καὶ φόρων ἐπιτάξεσι τοὺς μὲν ἐταπείνωσε τοὺς δὲ ἡμέρωσε. ταῦτα μὲν οὕτως ἐπὶ τε</p>

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cum relinqueretur qui sententias ferrent LI. Idem ad p. 945 Singuli quinos accusator et reus senatores totidem equites et tribunos ærarios rejecerunt, ita ut LI sententias tulerint :

	condemnaverunt	absolverunt
senatores	12	6
equites	13	4
trib. ærarii...	13	3
	[38	13=51]

The judges were composed of these three classes by the Aurelian law B. C. 70. conf. a. 70. 2.

The death of *Lucretius* is placed in Ol. 182. 1 by the numbers of Hieronymus apud Euseb. Chron. Ol. 171. 2. If he was born in Ol. 171. 2 (conf. a. 95) he would enter his 44th year in Ol. 182. 1 and his death might happen according to that account in the autumn of B. C. 52. Heyne ad Donati Vit. Virgil. p. 321 perhaps for this reason questions the authenticity of the passage in Donatus which fixes the death of *Lucretius* to *Id. Oct.* B. C. 55. conf. a. But the coincidences marked by Donatus give authority to the date as it stands in his text. The numbers therefore of Hieronymus in this, as in some other cases, may be erroneous or corrupt.

Posidonius comes to Rome: Suidas: Ποσειδώνιος Ἀπαμεύς—ἦλθε δὲ καὶ εἰς Ῥώμην ἐπὶ Μάρκου Μαρκέλλου. He had studied under *Panætius*, who had probably been dead 50 years: conf. a. 144. But *Posidonius* lived to the age of 84: cf. a. 78. The dates of his birth and death are unknown. But if he died soon after this period he might be born about B. C. 134. From the death of *Zeno* cir. B. C. 263 to this year the Stoical school had subsisted about 212 years under seven teachers; *Cleanthes* [conf. a. 280]; *Chrysippus* [280. 207]; *Zeno Tarsensis* [207]; *Diogenes Babylonius* [155]; *Antipater Tarsensis* [144. 143]; *Panætius* [143]; *Posidonius* [143. 86. 78. 62. 60]. *Posidonius* was succeeded by *Jason* his grandson: Suidas: Ἰάσων Μενεκράτους Νυσαεὺς ἐκ πατρὸς, ἀπὸ δὲ μητρὸς Ῥόδιος φιλόσοφος, μαθητὴς καὶ θυγατρίδοῦς καὶ διάδοχος τῆς ἐν Ῥόδῳ διατριβῆς Ποσειδωνίου τοῦ φιλοσόφου.

Cicero proconsul in Cilicia in the consulship of *Sulpicius*: Ep. Fam. III. 3. and of *Marcellus*: Ep. Fam. VIII. 1 XV. 9. conf. Ep. Att. V. 21. He observes in a letter to *Sulpicius* written B. C. 46 Ep. Fam. IV. 3 *Abfui magnam partem consulatus tui.*—*Afui primis temporibus tui consulatus.* He was at Tarentum *XV Kal. Jun.* Ep. Att. V. 6. at Brundisium *XI Kal. Jun.* Ep. Fam. III. 3. Conf. Ep. Att. V. 7 Ep. Fam. III. 4. at Actium *XVII Kal. Quintil.* Ep. Att. V. 9. at Athens *VII Kal. Quintil.* Ep. Att. V. 10. where he passed 10 days: Ep. Att. V. 11 Fam. II. 8. He reached Ephesus *XI Kal. Sextil.* Ep. Att. V. 13. Tralles *VI Kal. Sextil.* Ep. Fam. III. 5. and Laodicea *prid. Kal. Sextil.* Ep. Att. V. 15. Conf. Ep. Fam. XV. 2 Ep. Att. V. 21. His transactions to the end of the year (to *V Kal. Januar.*) are briefly described in Ep. Att. V. 20 Ep. Fam. XV. 4.

Death of *Hortensius*: Cic. Brut. c. 64 *Est autem L. Paullo C. Marcello coss. mortuus: ex quo videmus eum in patronorum numero annos quatuor et quadraginta fuisse.* Idem c. 94 *Quarto et sexagesimo anno, perpaucis ante mortem diebus,—defendit*

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	<p>48 Obseq. c. 125 Appian. Civ. II. 26 Cic. Brut. c. 64 Ep. Fam. VIII. 11 Senatusconsultum apud Cic. Ep. Fam. VIII. 8. Μαρκέλλου τὸ β' καὶ Παύλου Chron. Alex. De his coss. Sueton. Cæs. c. 29. De Paullo Cic. Ep. Fam. XV. 12. 13 Plutarch. Pomp. c. 58 Cæs. c. 29. De Marcello Cic. Ep. Fam. VIII. 4 XV. 7. 8. 9 Plutarch. Pomp. c. 58. 59.</p>	<p>Λουκίου Παύλου καὶ ἐπὶ Γαίου Μαρκέλλου ὑπάτων ἐτελευτήθη.</p> <p>Measures of Pompey against Cæsar : Appian. Civ. II. 26—31 Dio XL. 60—65. Liv. Ep. 109 <i>Causæ civilium armorum—contentionesque de successore C. Cæsari mittendo, quum se dimissurum exercitus negaret nisi a Pompeio dimitterentur ; et C. Curionis tribuni plebis primum adversus Cæsarem</i> [conf. Cic. Ep. Fam. VIII. 8, Octob. B. C. 51. VIII. 10, <i>XVIII Kal. Dec.</i> B. C. 51. II. 7, <i>post IV Id. Dec.</i> B. C. 51. VII. 32] <i>dein pro Cæsare</i> [conf. Cic. Ep. Fam. VIII. 6 II. 13 Ep. Att. VI. 3] <i>actiones</i>. Conf. de B. G. VIII. 52. 54. 55. Cælius apud Cic. Ep. Fam. VIII. 11 <i>Quod ad rempublicam attinet, in unam causam omnis contentio conjecta est, de provinciis : in quam adhuc incubuisse cum senatu Pompeius videtur ut Cæsar Id. Novemb. decedat. Curio omnia potius subire constituit quam id pati.—Pompeius—plane timet Cæsarem consulem designari prius quam exercitum et provinciam tradiderit. Accipitur satis male a Curione, et totus ejus secundus consulatus exagitur. Idem Ibid. VIII. 14 Cn. Pompeius constituit non pati C. Cæsarem consulem aliter fieri nisi exercitum et provincias tradiderit ; Cæsari autem persuasum est se saluum esse non posse si ab exercitu recesserit. Fert illam tamen conditionem ut ambo exercitus tradant. Cicero Ep. Att. VII. 1 (written about November B. C. 50) mentions duos superiores Marcellorum consulatus [B. C. 51. 50] cum est actum de provincia Cæsaris. The state of parties at the close of this year may be collected from Cic. Ep. Att. VII. 3 [<i>V Id. Decemb.</i>], VII. 4 [<i>post III Id. Dec.</i>], 5—7. 8 [<i>post X Kal. Jan.</i>], VII. 9.</i></p>
49	<p>705. C. Claudius Marcellus L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus Cassiodor. Chron. Alex. Dio XLI. 1 Cæs. B. Civ. I. 1. 2</p>	<p>Cæsar B. Civ. I. 5 <i>Senatusconsultum—“Dent operam consules prætores tribuni plebis quique consulares sunt ad urbem ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat.”</i> Hæc senatusconsulta perscribuntur a. d. VII Idus Januarias. Itaque quinque primis diebus quibus haberi senatus potuit qua ex die consulatum inivit Lentulus—et de imperio Cæsaris et de tri-</p>

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Theophanes of Lesbos is in the service of *Pompey*: *Plutarch. Cic. c. 38* [B. C. 49] *Θεοφάνην τὸν Λέσβιον, ὃς ἦν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ τεκτόνων ἐπαρχος. Cic. Ep. Att. IX. 1* [B. C. 49] *Bellum Italiæ inferamus—et Lucceii consilia ac Theophani persequa-*

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Appium. He was eight years older than *Cicero*: *Idem c. 64 Me adolescentem nactus octo annis minorem quam erat ipse. Hortensius* therefore was born B. C. 114. *Idem Ibid. c. 94 Duodecim post meum consulatum annos* [B. C. 62—51] *in maximis causis—conjunctissime versati sumus*. For the death of *Hortensius* see *Cic. Ep. Fam. VIII. 13 Ep. Att. VI. 6*. whence we may collect that he died about July of the Roman Calendar.

Cicero leaves his province *imperio annuo terminato a. d. III Nonas Sextiles*: *Ep. Fam. III. 12*. He sailed from *Ephesus Kal. Octob. Ep. Att. VI. 8*. and reached *Athens prid. Id. Octob. Ep. Att. VI. 9 VII. 1 Ep. Fam. XIV. 5*. He was still there *XV Kal. Novembr. Ep. Fam. XIV. 5*. He describes his passage from *Patræ* (conf. *Ep. Att. VII. 2*) to *Brundisium*: *Ep. Fam. XVI. 9 Leucadem venimus a. d. VIII Idus Novembr. a. d. VII Actium*:—*inde a. d. V Idus Corcyram navigavimus.—a. d. XV Kal. Decembr. a portu Corcyraeorum ad Casiopon stadia CXX processimus. Ibi retenti ventis sumus usque a. d. IX Kalendas.—A. d. VII Kal. Decembr. hora quarta Brundisium venimus. Conf. Ep. Att. VII. 2.*

Sallust is expelled the senate: *Dio XL. 63 τιμηται τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον [coss. Paullo et Marcello] ὃ τε Κλαύδιος ὁ Ἀππίος [de quo Cic. Ep. Fam. III. 10. 11 Cælius apud Cic. Ep. Fam. VIII. 12. 14] καὶ ὁ Πίσων—ἐγένοντο. καὶ οὗτος μὲν διὰ τὴν συγγένειαν ὑπῆρχε τῷ Καίσαρι, ὁ δὲ δὴ Κλαύδιος ἦναντιοῦτο μὲν αὐτῷ.—πλείστους τῶν ἱππέων καὶ τῶν βουλευτῶν διέγραψεν ἐκβιασάμενος τὸν συνάρχοντα.—ὁ γὰρ Πίσων—αὐτὸς μὲν οὐδὲν τοιοῦτον ἐποίησεν ἐκείνῳ δὲ οὐκ ἀντέπραξε πάντας μὲν τοὺς ἐκ τῶν ἀπελευθέρων συχνούς δὲ καὶ τῶν πάνν γενναίων, ἄλλους τε καὶ τὸν Κρίσπον τὸν Σαλούστιον τὸν τὴν ἱστορίαν συγγράψαντα, ἀπελάσαντι ἐκ τοῦ συνεδρίου. Sallust had been tribune in B. C. 52: *Ascon. Arg. in Cic. pro Milone Q. Pompeius et C. Sallustius et T. Munatius Plancus tribuni pleb. inimicissimas conciones de Milone habebant, invidiosas etiam de Cicerone. Idem ad p. 897 Priusquam Pompeius tertium consul crearetur [conf. a. 52. 2] tres trib. Q. Pomp. Rufus C. Sall. Crisp. T. Mun. Planc. cum quotidianis concionibus suis magnam invidiam Miloni propter Clodium excitarent, &c.**

Cicero arrives at Rome: *Ep. Fam. XVI. 11 Ego ad urbem accessi pridie Nonas Januarias.—Ipse Cæsar amicus noster minaces ad senatum et acerbis literas miserat; et erat adhuc impudens qui exercitum et provinciam invito senatu teneret; et*

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Florus IV. 2 Auctor de B. G. VIII. 50 Appian. Civ. II. 33 Plutarch. Anton. c. 5 Joseph. Ant. XIV. 10, 19 Cic. Phil. II. 21 Ep. Fam. VII. 3 Att. XV. 3. <i>Marcello II et Crussello</i> [i. e. <i>Crure</i>] Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p><i>C. Claudius Marcellus L. Cor..... eodem anno C. Julius Cæsar Dic...</i> Fast. Capitolin. See col. 2.</p> <p>De <i>Lentulo</i> Plutarch. Pomp. c. 59 Cæs. c. 30. 31 Oros. VI. 15.</p>	<p><i>bunis plebis gravissime acerbissimeque decernitur. Profugiunt statim ex urbe tribuni plebis seseque ad Cæsarem conferunt. Is eo tempore erat Ravennæ.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. II. 33 Dion. XLI. 1—4 Plutarch. Cæs. c. 31 Oros. VI. 15. Liv. Ep. 109 <i>M. Antonio et Q. Cassio tribunis plebis—urbe pulsus, mandatum est a senatu consulibus et Cn. Pompeio ut viderent ne quid respublica detrimenti caperet. C. Cæsar bello inimicos persecuturus cum exercitu in Italiam venit. Cæsar occupies Ariminum:</i> Cæs. B. Civ. I. 8 Plutarch. Cæs. c. 32 Pomp. c. 60 Appian. Civ. II. 35 Dio XLI. 4 Oros. VI. 15. He is deserted by <i>Labienus</i>: Cic. Ep. Att. VII. 13 <i>Labienus—Theanum venit a. d. IX Kal. Feb. ibi Pompeium consulesque convenit.</i> Idem Ep. Fam. XVI. 12 <i>Maximam plagam accepit quod is qui summam auctoritatem in illius exercitu habebat T. Labienus socius sceleris esse noluit: reliquit illum et nobiscum est.</i> Cf. Ep. Att. VII. 12. 15. 16 Plutarch. Cæs. c. 34 Dion. XLI. 4. <i>Labienus</i> was slain at Munda in B. C. 45: <i>T. Labienus et Attius Varus in acie cæsi sunt</i> Oros. VI. 16. <i>Cæsar—Corfinium cum L. Domitio et L. Lentulo cepit</i> Liv. Epit. 109. Conf. Appian. Civ. II. 38 Dion. XLI. 10 Plutarch. Cæs. c. 34 Cæs. B. Civ. I. 16—23 Oros. VI. 15. de <i>Domitio</i> Sueton. Neron. c. 2. <i>Cæsar</i> had encamped before <i>Corfinium XIII Kal. Mart.</i> Pompeius apud Cic. Ep. Att. VIII. 12. He pursues <i>Pompey</i> to Brundisium: Cæs. B. Civ. I. 25—27. <i>Cæsar</i> reached Brundisium <i>VII Id. Mart.</i> Cæsar apud Cic. Ep. Att. IX. 13. <i>Pompey</i> embarks <i>Idibus Martiis</i>: Cic. Ibid. IX. 14. and <i>Cæsar</i> εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἀνέστρεψε γεγονὼς ἐν ἡμέραις ἐξήκοντα πάσης ἀναιμωτῇ τῆς Ἰταλίας κύριος Plutarch. Cæs. c. 35. conf. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 63. He engages <i>Afranius</i> and <i>Petreius</i> in Spain: Cæs. B. Civ. I. 40—86 Plutarch. Pomp. c. 65 Cæs. c. 36 Appian. Civ. II. 42. 43 Dio XLI. 20—23 Oros. VI. 15. Conf. a. 47. He is created dictator: Dio XLI. 36 Appian. Civ. II. 48 Plutarch. Cæs. c. 37 Cæs. B. Civ. II. 21. Idem III. 1 <i>Dictatore habente comitia Cæsare consules creantur Julius Cæsar et P. Servilius.</i> —<i>His rebus et feriis Latinis comitiisque omnibus perficiendis undecim dies tribuit, dictaturaque se abdicat</i> [conf. Appian. Plutarch. II. cc.] <i>et ab urbe proficiscitur Brundisiumque pervenit.</i> He reaches Brundisium in December: Appian. Civ. II. 48 περὶ χειμερίους τροπὰς περιέπεμπε τὸν στρατὸν ἀπαντᾶν εἰς τὸ Βρεντέσιον· αὐτὸς τε ἐξήκει, Δεκεμβρίου μηνὸς Ῥωμαίοις ὄντος. Dio XLI. 39 ἐπ' ἐξόδῳ τοῦ ἔτους. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 65 εἰς Βρεντέσιον ἦκεν ἐν τροπαῖς ἥδη τοῦ χειμῶνος ὄντος. Cæsar B. Civ. III. 6 <i>Cæsar ut Brundisium venit concionatus apud milites—pridie Nonas Januarias naves solvit.</i> Plutarch. Cæs. c. 37 χειμῶνος ἐν τροπαῖς ὄντος, ἰσταμένου Ἰανουαρίου μηνὸς (οὗτος δ' ἂν εἴη Ποσειδεῶν Ἀθηναίος), ἀφήκεν εἰς τὸ πέλαγος. Idem Fort. Rom. p. 319 B ἀπὸ Βρεντεσίου Πομπήιον διώκων ἀνέχθη πρὸ μᾶς ἡμέρας νονῶν Ἰανουαρίων. Sueton. Cæs. c. 58 <i>A Brundisio—hieme transmisit.</i> Conf. Dion. XLI. 44 Appian. Civ. II. 54. These transactions in reality happened in October B. C. 49: Norisius de Epoch. Syro-Maced. Diss. I p. 35 <i>Nonæ Januariæ in anno tunc luxato inciderunt circa medium Octobris; unde Plutarchi Appiani ac Flori [quamvis hiems media prohiberet, tempestate ad bellum navigavit Florus IV. 2, 36] errorem corrigit Usserius ad ann. Per. Jul. 4665 [Annals of the World p. 641. 642]. Plutarchus tamen tempus navigationis memoratæ juxta annum emendatum designans Posideonem—cum Januario composuit.</i> The dates of Cicero given in B. C. 51. 4. 50. 4. 49. 4 are proportionably higher than the true time.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

mur. Cæs. B. Civ. III. 18 [the beginning of B. C. 48] *Adhibito Libone et L. Lucceio et Theophane, quibuscum communicare de maximis rebus Pompeius consueverat, de mandatis Cæsaris agere instituit.* He advised the flight of *Pompey* to Egypt in B. C. 48. Cf. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 76. 78. *Theophanes* is thus described by Strabo XIII p. 617 (ἐκ Λέσβου) καθ' ἡμᾶς—ὁ συγγραφεὺς Θεοφάνης. οὗτος δὲ καὶ πολιτικὸς ἀνὴρ ὑπήρξε καὶ Πομπηίῳ τῷ Μάγνῳ κατέστη φίλος μάλιστα διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν αὐτὴν, καὶ πάσας συγκατάρθωσεν αὐτῷ τὰς πράξεις· ἀφ' ὧν τὴν τε πατρίδα ἐκόσμησε τὰ μὲν δι' ἐκείνου τὰ δὲ δι' αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἑαυτὸν πάντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐπιφανέστατον ἀνέδειξεν· υἱὸν τε ἀπέλιπε Μάρκον Πομπήϊον, ὃν τῆς Ἀσίας ἐπίτροπον κατέστησέ ποτε Καῖσαρ ὁ Σεβαστὸς, καὶ νῦν ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις ἐξετάζεται τῶν Τιβερίου φίλων. His descendants however perished under *Tiberius*, towards the end of his reign, in A. D. 33. Tacit. Ann. VI. 18 *Datum erat crimini quod Theophanem Mitylenæum proavum eorum Cn. Magnus inter intimos habuisset, quodque defuncto Theophani caelestes honores Græca adulatio tribuerat.* *Balbinius*, however, who was emperor A. D. 238, boasted his descent from *Theophanes*: Capitolin. *Balbino* c. 7 *Familiæ vetustissimæ (ut ipse dicebat) a Balbo Cornelio Theophane originem ducens, qui per Cn. Pompeium civitatem meruerat, quum esset suæ patriæ nobilissimus, idemque historicæ scriptor.*

Theophanes was favoured by *Pompey* in B. C. 62: Plutarch. Pomp. c. 42 εἰς Μιτυλήνην ἀφικόμενος τὴν πόλιν ἡλευθέρωσε διὰ Θεοφάνη. He was already a Roman citizen before the cause *pro Archia poëta*: Cic. *pro Archia* c. 10 *Noster hic Magnus, qui cum virtute fortunam adæquavit, nonne Theophanem Mitylenæum scriptorem rerum suarum in concione militum civitate donavit* [before B. C. 61]? Repeated by Val. Max. VIII. 14, 3. He is mentioned in B. C. 59 by Cicero Ep. Att. II. 5. 12. 17. and in B. C. 50: Cic. Ep. Att. VII. 7. See Appendix c. 12.

Demetrius Magnes is mentioned by Cicero Ep. Att. VIII. 11 [written in the beginning of B. C. 49] *Memini librum tibi afferri a Demetrio Magnete (ad te missum scio) περὶ ὁμονοίας. eum mihi velim mittere.* Idem Ibid. VIII. 12 *Quod ad te ante scripsi, Demetrii Magnetis librum quem ad te misit de Concordia velim mihi mittere.* If he was not still living, he probably was alive not long before this date.

4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

Curio meus illum incitabat. Antonius quidem noster et Q. Cassius nulla vi expulsi ad Cæsarem cum Curione profecti erant. See col. 2. He goes to Capua: Ep. Att. VII. 16 *Nos a consulibus Capuam venire jussi sumus ad Nonas Febr.* Conf. VII. 17. 18. 20. and from thence to Formiæ: Ep. Att. VII. 16 *Capua profectus sum Formias a. d. III Kal.* He thus describes the state of things in a letter from Capua written *IV Kal. Februar.* Ep. Fam. XVI. 12 *Cum Cæsar amentia quadam raperetur et oblitus nominis atque honorum suorum Ariminum, Pisaurum, Anconam, Arretium, occupavisset, urbem reliquimus.—Ferunt omnino conditiones ab illo ut Pompeius eat in Hispaniam, delectus qui sunt habiti et præsidia nostra dimittantur, se ulteriorem Galliam Domitio citeriorem Considio—traditurum, ad consulatus petitionem se venturum.—Accepimus conditiones; sed ita ut removeat præsidia ex his locis quæ occupavit, ut sine metu de iis ipsis conditionibus Romæ senatus haberi possit.—Delectus magnos habebamus, putabamusque illum metuere, si ad urbem ire cœpisset, ne Gallias amitteret.—ex Hispaniaque sex legiones et magna auxilia, Afranio et Petreio ducibus, habet a tergo. Videtur, si insaniet, posse opprimi; modo ut urbe salva.—Ego adhuc oræ maritimæ præsum a Formiis.* Compare Ep. Fam. VII. 3 where he reviews the conduct of the war down to his own return to Italy. *Cicero* is again at Capua *prid. Non. Februar.* Ep. Att. VII. 18. 20. He quitted Italy *III Idus Junias* to join *Pompey* in Greece: conf. Ep. Fam. XIV. 7. Plutarch. Cic. c. 38 τοῦ δὲ Καῖσαρος εἰς Ἰβηρίαν ἀπάραντος εὐθὺς ὡς Πομπήϊον ἐπλευσε.

Varro is the lieutenant of *Pompey* in Spain: Cæs. B. Civ. I. 38 *Afranius et Petreius et Varro, legati Pompeii.* Dio XLI. 23 ὁ Καῖσαρ—τοὺς στρατιώτας τοὺς ἐν τῇ Ἰβηρίᾳ πάντας (ἦσαν δὲ ἄλλοι τε ἐν τῇ Βαιτικῇ καὶ μετὰ Μάρκου Τερεντίου Οὐάρρωνος ὑποστρατήγου συχνοί) προσεποιήσατο. Conf. Cæs. B. Civ. II. 17. 19—21. The command of *Varro* in Spain is noticed Plutarch. Cæs. c. 36 Cic. Ep. Fam. IX. 13 Oros. VI. 15 Flor. IV. 2 Dio XLIII. 36. *Varro* is now in his 67th year: conf. a. 116.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		But see on this subject the Introd. p. xi. For the state of the Roman Calendar at this time conf. a. 46.
48	<p>Ol. 183 U. C. Varr. 706. <i>C. Julius Cæsar II P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus</i> Cassiod. Dio XLI. 43 Cæs. B. Civ. III. 1 Plutarch. Cæs. c. 37 Val. Max. VIII. 3, 2 Vell. II. 53. <i>C. Julius Cæsar II P. Ser.</i>..... Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>Γάϊον Ἰουλίον Καίσαρος καὶ Σεργιλίου Chron. Al. <i>Julio Cæsare et Isaurico</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Pharsalia</i>: Cæs. B. Civ. III. 82—99 Plutarch. Cæs. c. 44—48 Pomp. c. 67—73 Vell. II. 52 Appian. Civ. II. 66—82 Dio XLI. 55—63 Oros. VI. 15. The battle was fought <i>V Id. Sextil.</i> according to the Roman Calendar: <i>Vetus Calendarium ad calcem Fast. Verrian.</i> p. 112 <i>V Eid. Aug. Soli Indigiti in colle Quirinale fer. q. eo d. C. Cæs. C. f. Pharsali devicit.</i> ἀκμή θέρους a little before the battle is mentioned by Plutarch. Brut. c. 4. Liv. Ep. 111 <i>Cn. Pompeius, ad Dyrrachium obsessus a Cæsare et præsidii ejus cum magna clade diversæ partis expugnatis</i> [conf. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 39 Dion. XLI. 50 Cæs. B. Civ. III. 62—73 Oros. VI. 15] <i>obsidione liberatus, translato in Thessaliam bello apud Pharsaliam acie victus est. Cicero in castris remansit, vir nihil minus quam ad bella natus: omnibusque adversarum partium qui se potestati victoris permiserunt Cæsar ignovit.</i> Livy on the battle of Pharsalia is quoted by Plutarch Cæs. c. 47. Florus IV. 2 is correct in the main circumstances, except that he supposes the battle to have been fought at <i>Philippi</i>: conf. IV. 2 IV. 7. By an opposite error Juvenal VIII. 242 appears to mistake Philippi for Pharsalia: <i>Thessaliæ campis Octavius</i>—</p> <p>Death of <i>Pompey</i> æt. 58: ὀκτὼ καὶ πεντήκοντα Appian. Civ. II. 86. cf. a. 106. On the day before his birthday, according to Velleius II. 53 <i>Duodeseagesimum annum agentis, pridie natalem.</i> Or the day after, according to Plutarch Pomp. c. 79 ἐξήκοντα μὲν ἐνὸς δέοντος βεβιωκὼς ἔτη μιᾷ δ' ὕστερον ἡμέρᾳ τῆς γενεθλίου τελευτήσας τὸν βίον. But on his birthday in Plutarch Camillo c. 19 Ἀτταλὸς ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ Πομπήϊος Μάγνος ἐν τοῖς ἑαυτῶν γενεθλίοις ἀπέθανον. Dio XLII. 5 ἡττήθη παραλόγως, ὀκτῶ τε καὶ πεντηκοντούτης ὢν.—ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐν ᾗ ποτε τὰ τε τοῦ Μιθριδάτου καὶ τὰ τῶν καταποντιστῶν ἐπινίκια ἡγάγεον ἐσφάγη. But he triumphed on his birthday and the day before: conf. a. 61. So that Dio agrees with Velleius. Zonaras X p. 487 C follows Plutarch in computing his age: ἐξήκοντα ἐνὸς δέοντα βεβιωκὼς ἔτη. Plutarch Pomp. c. 64 in the preceding year B. C. 49 had made him 58: ἐξήκοντα μὲν ἔτη δυεῖν λείποντα γεγενημένον. He had entered his 58th year in B. C. 49. When allowance is made for the error of the Roman Calendar at this time (conf. a. 46), the date of <i>Pompey's</i> death <i>III Kal. Octob.</i> will give the middle of July for the actual period.</p> <p>Alexandrine war: Liv. Ep. 112 Oros. VI. 15. at the end of the year: Plutarch. Cæs. c. 48. 49 Dio XLII. 34—44. <i>hieme anni</i> Sueton. Cæs. c. 35. <i>Cæsar</i> concluded the war <i>VI Kal. April.</i> of the Roman Calendar: <i>Vetus Calendarium ad calcem Fast. Verrian.</i> p. 107 <i>VI Kal. April. Hoc die Cæsar Alexandriam recepit.</i> (conf. Fabric. ad Dion. tom. I p. 650.)=January B. C. 47: conf. a. 46. According to Appian Civ. II. 90 <i>Cæsar</i> was nine months in Egypt: ἐς ταῦτα διετρίβθησαν αὐτῷ μῆνες ἑννέα. From October to June of the Roman Calendar.</p>
47	707. <i>C. Julius Cæsar II dict. M. Antonius mag. eq.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Dio XLII. 21. 55 Plutarch.	War with <i>Pharnaces</i> : Sueton. Cæs. c. 35 <i>Ab Alexandria (Cæsar) in Syriam et inde in Pontum transiit, urgentibus de Pharnace nuntiis; quem— intra quintum quam adfuerat diem quatuor quibus in conspectum venit horis una profligavit acie.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 50 Appian.

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Cicero</i> after the battle of Pharsalia returns to Italy: Plutarch. Cic. c. 39 γενομένης τῆς κατὰ Φάρσαλον μάχης, ἧς οὐ μετέσχε δι' ἀρρωστίαν, καὶ Πομπηίου φυγόντος—κατασχὼν εἰς Βρεντέσιον ἐνταῦθα διέτριβε Κάλσαρα περιμένων. He writes to <i>Terentia</i> from Brundisium <i>prid. Non. Novemb.</i> Ep. Fam. XIV. 12. and to <i>Atticus</i> <i>IIII Kal. Dec.</i> Ep. Att. XI. 6. <i>XIV Kal. Jan.</i> Ep. Att. XI. 7. and <i>VI Kal. Jan.</i> Ep. Att. XI. 8. He remained at Brundisium till the arrival of <i>Cæsar</i> in Italy in September B. C. 47.</p> <p>Suetonius de illustr. Gramm. c. 15 <i>Lenæus Pompeii Magni libertus et pæne omnium expeditionum comes, defuncto eo filiisque ejus, schola se sustentavit; docuitque in Carinis ad Telluris ædem, in qua regione Pompeiorum domus fuerat. Ac tanto amore erga patroni memoriam extitit ut Sallustium historicum, quod eum "oris improbi animo invere- "cundo" scripsisset, acerbissima satyra laceraverit.</i></p>
	<p><i>Cicero</i> at Brundisium hears from <i>Cæsar</i>: Cic. Ep. Fam. XIV. 23 <i>Redditæ mihi tandem sunt a Cæsare literæ satis liberales; et ipse opinione celerius venturus esse dicitur.—D. pridie Idus Sextil.</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Cæs. c. 51. The first annual dictatorship. For his first dictatorship of eleven days conf. a. 49. 2. <i>Q. Fufius Calenus P. Vatinius</i> Dio XLII. 55. Καλίνου καὶ Βατίου Chr. Alex. <i>Caleno et Vatinius</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>Q. Fufius P. Vaticanus</i> Cassiodor. <i>Eodem anno Q. Fufius Calenus P. Va.....</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p>	<p>Civ. II. 91 Dion. XLII. 45—48. <i>Pharnaces</i> was defeated <i>IV Non. Sextil.</i> as the Roman year then stood: <i>Vetus Calendarium ad calcem</i> Fast. Verrian. p. 112 <i>IV Non. Aug. Fer...od eo die C. Cæs. C. f. in Hispan. Citer.</i> [<i>hoc die C. Cæsar Hisp. vicit Aliud Cal. hoc die Imp. Cæsar Hispaniam Citeriorem vicit Aliud Cal. Divus Jul. Hisp. vic. Aliud Cal.</i>] <i>et quod in Ponto eod. die regem Pharnacem devicit.</i> According to these testimonies the army of <i>Afranius</i> surrendered in Spain on the same day in B. C. 49. <i>Cæsar</i> dictator: <i>Plutarch. Cæs. c. 51</i> ἐκ τούτου [after the war with <i>Pharnaces</i>] διαβαλὼν εἰς Ἰταλίαν ἀνέβαινεν εἰς Ῥώμην, τοῦ μὲν ἐνιαυτοῦ καταστρέφοντος εἰς δὲ ἥρητο· δικτάτωρ τὸ δεύτερον, οὐδέποτε τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐκείνης πρότερον ἐνιαυσίου γενομένης. εἰς δὲ τοῦτιον ὕπατος ἀπεδείχθη. Dio XLII. 20 ὕπατος ἔτι πέντε ἐφεξῆς γενέσθαι, καὶ δικτάτωρ οὐκ ἐς ἔκμηρον ἀλλ' ἐς ἐνιαυτὸν ὅλον λεχθῆναι ἔλαβε. c. 21 τὴν δικτατωρίαν παραχρῆμα καίπερ ἔξω τῆς Ἰταλίας ὧν ὑπέστη, καὶ τὸν Ἀντώνιον—ἱππαρχὸν προσελόμενος [Ἀντώνιον τὸν ἱππαρχὸν <i>Appian. Civ. II. 92</i>]. <i>Cæsar</i> arrived in Italy in September [in reality July]: see col. 4. For the consuls <i>Vatinius</i> and <i>Calenus</i>, appointed at the end of the year, see Dio XLII. 55. Sedition of <i>Cæsar's</i> troops: <i>Sueton. Cæs. c. 70 Decumanos Romæ cum ingentibus minis summoque etiam urbis periculo missionem et præmia flagitantes, ardente tunc in Africa bello &c.</i> Dio XLII. 52 τὰ στρατόπεδα—ἐθορυβήθησαν. ἐν Καμπανίᾳ δὲ οἱ πλείους αὐτῶν ὡς καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἀφρικὴν προπλευσούμενοι ἦσαν. οὐτοί τε οὖν τὸν Σαλούστιον παρ' ὀλίγον ἀπέκτειναν· στρατηγὸς γὰρ ἐπὶ τῇ τὴν βουλὴν ἀναλαβεῖν [conf. a. 50. 4] ἀπεδέδεικτο. <i>Sallust</i> therefore is now prætor elect. He was prætor in B. C. 46: conf. a. 46. 2. 4. Expedition of <i>Cæsar</i> into Africa: <i>Ante brumam transmisit Cic. Div. II. 24.</i> Dio XLII. 56 ἐς τὴν Ἀφρικὴν καὶ τοι τοῦ χειμῶνος μεσοῦντος ἐπεραιώθη. <i>Plutarch. Cæs. c. 52</i> περὶ τροπὰς χειμεριῶς διαβὰς εἰς Σικελίαν. <i>Hirtius de Bello Afric. c. 1 XIV Kal. Januar. Lilybæum pervenit.</i> Conf. a. 49.</p>
202	<p>46 708. <i>C. Julius Cæsar III M. Æmilius Lepidus</i> Cassiod. Obseq. c. 126 <i>Plutarch. Anton. c. 10 Eutrop. VI. 23 Censorin. c. 20. Cæsare III et Lepido</i> Fast. apud Nor. Γαίου Ἰουλίου Καίσαρος τὸ β' μόνου Chron. Alex. Item <i>C. Julius Cæsar dict. III M. Æmilius Lepidus mag. eq.</i> Dio XLIII. 1 καὶ ἐδικτατώρευσεν ἅμα καὶ ὑπάτευσε, τρίτον ἑκάτερον, τοῦ Λεπίδου οἱ ἀμφοτέρω συν-ἀρξαντος. <i>Cæsar dic. iter. cos. III nummus</i> apud Dodwell. ad <i>Dionys. Hal. tom. IV p.</i></p>	<p>African war: <i>Hirtius B. Afric. c. 6 Cæsar castra posuit ad oppidum Ruspinam Kalendis Januariis.</i> c. 8 <i>C. Sallustium Crispum prætorem ad Cercinam insulam versus—cum parte navium ire jubet:</i> (conf. c. 34 <i>Sallustius prætor a Cercinatibus receptus.</i>) c. 9 <i>Castra movet Lepti III Non. Januar.</i> c. 19 <i>Pridie Nonas Januarias—est decertatum.</i> (This piece is quoted by its usual title, although we know from <i>Sueton. Cæs. c. 56</i> that the author was doubted: <i>Alexandrini Africique et Hispaniensis belli incertus auctor est. Alii enim Oppium putant, alii Hirtium, qui etiam Gallici belli novissimum imperfectumque librum suppleverit.</i>) This war occupies some months: <i>Hirt. Ibid. c. 75 Cæsar, lustrato exercitu a. d. XII Kal. Apriles, postero die—in acie constitit.</i> c. 79 <i>Pridie Non. Apriles tertia vigilia egressus ab Agar—ad Thapsum castra ponit.</i> Battle of Thapsus: <i>Idem c. 81—86. μάχης μεγάλης πρὸς Θάψῳ</i> <i>Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 58. conf. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 53 Oros. VI. 16 Livii Epit. 113.</i> The battle was fought <i>VIII Id. April.</i> <i>Fasti Verriani</i> in mense April: <i>VIII Id. Ludi e. q. e. d. Cæsar C. f. in Africa regem ...</i> Hence in <i>Ovid. Fast. IV. 377 Tertia lux (memini) ludis—</i> means the third from the <i>Megalesia</i> v. 357. which were <i>prid. Non.</i> from whence the third day will express <i>VIII Id. April.</i> in concurrence with <i>Verrius.</i> Death of <i>Cato</i>: <i>Hirt. B. Afric. c. 88. conf. Appian.</i></p>

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He mentions the movements of *Cæsar* in Ep. Att. XI. 21 *Ille ad Kal. Sept. Athenis non videtur fore: multa eum in Asia dicuntur morari; maxime Pharnaces.* In September (as the Roman Calendar then stood) *Cæsar* arrived, and was met by *Cicero*: Plutarch. Cic. c. 39 ἐπεὶ δ' εἰς Τάραντα καθωρμισμένος ἀπηγγέλλετο καὶ περὶ περιῶν ἐκείθεν εἰς Βρεντέσιον, ὤρμησε πρὸς αὐτόν.—ὁ Καῖσαρ, ὡς εἶδεν αὐτὸν πολὺ πρὸ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπαντῶντα, κατέβη καὶ ἡσπάσατο. After this interview *Cicero* proceeded from Brundisium to Rome: Cic. Ep. Fam. XIV. 20 *In Tusculanum nos venturos putamus aut Nonis aut postridie.*—*Kal. Octobr. de Venusino.*

Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 20 *Caius Julius Higinus Augusti libertus natione Hispanus, etsi nonnulli Alexandrinum putant, et a Cæsare puerum Romam advectum Alexandria capta.*—*Præfuit Palatinæ bibliothecæ, nec eo secius plurimos docuit, fuitque familiarissimus Ovidio poetæ et C. Licinio consulari historico: qui eum admodum pauperem decessisse tradit et liberalitate sua quoad vivit sustentatum.* His ἀκμὴ is placed by Hieronymus at B. C. 10. conf. a.

Catullus Carm. 52 mentions the consulship of *Vatinius*: *Per consulatum pejerat Vatinius.*

Juba the historian—Ἰόβας ὁ πάντων ἱστορικώτατος βασιλέων Plutarch. Sertor. c. 9—is brought to Rome: Appian. Civ. II. 101 αὐτὸς δ' ἐπαυελθὼν ἐς Ῥώμην ἐθριάμβευε τέσσαρας ὁμοῦ θριάμβους [sc. *Cæsar* on his return to Rome: see col. 2].—ἐνθα καὶ Ἰόβα παῖς Ἰόβας ὁ συγγραφεὺς βρέφος ὦν ἔτι παρήγετο. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 55 τότε καὶ Ἰόβας υἱὸς ὦν ἐκείνου κομιδῇ νήπιος ἐν τῷ θριάμβῳ παρήχθη. Athen. III p. 83 b Ἰόβαν τὸν Μαυρουσίῳ βασιλέα, ἄνδρα πολυμαθέστατον, ἐν τοῖς περὶ Λιβύης συγγράμμασι. Conf. VIII p. 343 f. Ἰόβας ἐν τετάρτῳ θεατρικῆς ἱστορίας Idem IV p. 175 d. Ἰόβας ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐν ταῖς ὁμοιότησι IV p. 170 e. Tatian. Or. ad Græc. p. 127 Ἰόβας περὶ Ἀσσυρίων γράφων παρὰ Βηρώσου φησι μεμαθηκέναι τὴν ἱστορίαν· εἰσι δὲ αὐτῷ βίβλοι περὶ Ἀσσυρίων δύο. Conf. Clem. Al. Str. I p. 329 B. Suidas: Ἰόβας Λιβύης καὶ Μαυρουσίας ὁ βασιλεὺς.—ἦν δὲ ἐπὶ Αὐγούστου Καίσαρος, καὶ τὴν Κλεοπάτρας θυγατέρα Σελήνην ἦν ἐκ τοῦ Καίσαρος Γαίου γενομένην ἐπεποίητο γυναικα

Cicero in his correspondence describes his sentiments and occupations during the African war: Ep. Fam. V. 21 *Neque me tamen ulla res alia Romæ tenet nisi expectatio rerum Africanarum.* Ib. IX. 2 (*Varroni*) *Quæres cur, cum hæc in urbe sint, non absim quemadmodum tu.*—*Nobis stet illud, una vivere in studiis nostris; a quibus antea delectationem modo petebamus, nunc vero etiam salutem.* Ep. Att. XII. 4 *Vere laudari Cato non potest—quod ille ea quæ nunc sunt et futura viderit, et ne fierent contenderit, et facta ne videret vitam reliquerit.* Ep. Fam. IX. 6 (*Varroni*) *Est adventus Cæsaris scilicet in expectatione.*—*Equidem hos tuos Tusculanenses dies instar esse vitæ puto;—Quod nos quoque imitamur ut possumus, et in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus.* Ep. Fam. IX. 7 *Nonnulli dubitant an per Sardiniam (Cæsar) veniat.* Ibid. IX. 18 *Ego, sublatis judiciis, amisso regno forensi, ludum quasi habere cæpi.* Conf. Ep. Fam. VII. 33 IX. 16. He adds IX. 18 *Pompeius,*

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	<p>2737. Again <i>Cæsar dic. quart. cos. quint. nummus</i> Ibid. p. 2738. With this computation the Fast. Capitolin. agree: conf. a. 44. 2. Other coins, however, agree with Dio in numbering the consulships and dictatorships alike: <i>pares invicem committuntur numeri; nempe IV dictatura cum IV consulatu</i> Dodwell. Ibid. In the former case, the annual dictatorships only are computed; in the latter case, the dictatorship of 11 days in B. C. 49 is reckoned. Cf. a. 44. 2.</p>	<p>Civ. II. 96—99 Plutarch. Cæs. c. 54 Cat. Min. c. 58—70 Dion. XLIII. 1—13. <i>Anno ætatis quadragesimo nono</i> Liv. Epit. 114. <i>ἐτη δυνεῖν δέοντα πεντήκοντα βεβιωκὼς</i> Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 73. According to Plutarch, <i>Cato</i> had entered his 14th year in B. C. 81. conf. a. <i>ἦν ἔτος ἐκείνο τῷ Κάτῳ τεσσαρεσκαίδέκατον</i>. This agrees with his 48th year complete, or his 49th current, at his death in B. C. 46. <i>Cæsar</i> returns to Rome: Hirt. B. Afric. c. 98 <i>His rebus gestis, Idibus Junius Uticæ classem conscendit et post diem tertium Carales in Sardiniam pervenit.</i>—A. d. III Kal. Quintiles naves conscendit et—duodetricesimo die—ad urbem Romam venit. Conf. Dion. XLIII. 14. On his return to Rome, <i>Cæsar quatuor triumphos duxit: ex Gallia, ex Ægypto, ex Ponto, ex Africa</i> Liv. Epit. 115. Conf. Appian. Civ. II. 101 Dion. XLIII. 19—22 Plutarch. Cæs. c. 55. In his third dictatorship: Dio XLIII. 14. Cassiodorus erroneously places them in the fourth consulship of <i>Cæsar</i>. He had been now voted by the senate dictator for 10 years: Dio XLIII. 14 τῶν τρόπων τῶν ἐκάστου ἐπιστάτην—ἐς τρία αὐτὸν ἔτη, καὶ δικτάτωρα ἐς δέκα ἐφεξῆς εἶλοντο.</p> <p>Reformation of the Calendar by inserting $67 + 23 = 90$ days in this year: Sueton. Cæs. c. 40 <i>Annum (Cæsar) ad cursum solis accommodavit ut CCCLXV dierum esset, et interkalario mense sublato unus dies quarto quoque anno interkalaretur. Quo autem magis in posterum ex Kalendis Januariis nobis temporum ratio congrueret inter Novembrem et Decembrem mensem interjecit duos alios; fuitque is annus—XV mensium cum interkalario qui ex consuetudine in illum annum inciderat.</i> Dio XLIII. 26 τὰς ἡμέρας τῶν ἐτῶν—κατεστήσατο ἐς τὸν νῦν τρόπον ἑπτὰ καὶ ἐξήκοντα ἡμέρας ἐμβαλὼν. Censorinus de Die Nat. c. 20 <i>C. Cæsar pontifex maximus</i> [conf. Ruhnken. ad Sueton. Cæs. c. 40] <i>suo III et M. Æmilii Lepidi consulatu—duos menses interkalarios dierum sexaginta septem in mensem Novembrem et Decembrem interponeret, cum jam mense Februario dies tres et viginti interkalasset, faceretque eum annum dierum CDXLV</i> [he computes $355 + 90 = 445$]. Conf. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 59. Before this reformation the Roman months had fallen back more than two months behind their true position. The cause of the irregularity is given by Censorinus c. 20 <i>Pontificibus datum est negotium, eorumque arbitrio interkalandi ratio permissa. Sed horum plerique ob odium vel gratiam, quo quis magistratu citius abiret diutiusve fungeretur, aut publici redemptor ex anni magnitudine in lucro damnoque esset, plus minusve ex libidine interkalando rem sibi ad corrigendum mandatam ultro depravarunt.</i> And by Suetonius Cæs. c. 40 <i>Fastos correxit jampridem vitio pontificum per interkalandi licentiam adeo turbatos ut neque messium feriæ æstati neque vindemiarum autumno competerent.</i> Ammian. XXVI. 1, 12 <i>Romani—errorum profunda caligine fluctuabant cum in sacerdotes potestatem transtulissent interkalandi, qui licenter gratificantes publicanorum vel litigantium commodis ad arbitrium suum subtrahebant tempora vel augebant.</i></p>

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εἰλήφει. συνήμαξε δὲ αὐτῷ Δίδυμος ὁ Χαλκέντερος ὁ καὶ πολλὰ γράψας κατ' αὐτοῦ. Plutarch. Anton. c. 87 καὶ Κλεοπάτραν μὲν τὴν ἐκ Κλεοπάτρας Ἰούβα τῷ χαριεστάτῳ βασιλέων συνήκισεν (Ὀκταβία.) Selenē or Cleopatra, the wife of Juba, was the daughter of Antony and Cleopatra, according to Plutarch; with whom Strabo agrees. Juba flourished in the generation before Pliny: Plin. H. N. XXV. 7 *Invenit patrum nostrorum ætate rex Juba (herbam) quam appellavit Euphorbiam.*—*Juba volumen exstat de ea herba et clarum præconium.* He survived B. C. 46 about 50 years: for he is mentioned as lately dead by Strabo XVII p. 828 Ἰούβας παρέλαβε τὴν ἀρχὴν (τῶν Μαυρουσίων) δόντος τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Καίσαρος καὶ ταύτην αὐτῷ τὴν ἀρχὴν πρὸς τῇ πατρίδι· υἱὸς δ' ἦν Ἰούβα τοῦ πρὸς Καίσαρα τὸν θεὸν πολεμήσαντος μετὰ Σκιπίωνος. Ἰούβας μὲν οὖν νεωστὶ ἐτελεύτα τὸν βίον, διαδέχεται δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν υἱὸς Πτολεμαῖος, γεγωνὺς ἐξ Ἀντωνίου θυγατρὸς καὶ Κλεοπάτρας. Hence he is called Strab. Ibid. p. 831 Ἰούβας ὁ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου πατὴρ. And Strabo adds p. 840 Λιβύην ὅση ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίοις ἔξω τῆς ὑπὸ Ἰούβα μὲν πρότερον νῦν δὲ Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ ἐκείνου παιδί. Strabo wrote after the death of Augustus: see U. C. 767 A. D. 14. Juba however probably died about A. D. 4: conf. a. 1.

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His opponent *Didymus* is described by Suidas: Δίδυμος Διδύμου ταριχοπώλου γραμματικὸς Ἀριστάρχειος [of the school of Aristarchus: see Appendix c. 12] Ἀλεξανδρεὺς· γεγωνὺς ἐπὶ Ἀντωνίου καὶ Κικέρωνος, καὶ ἕως Αὐγούστου· χαλκέντερος κληθεὶς διὰ τὴν περὶ τὰ βιβλία ἐπιμονήν [Hieron. ad Domnionem p. 634 *multitudine librorum Chalcenterum vincat*]. φασὶ γὰρ αὐτὸν συγγεγραφέναι ὑπὲρ τὰ τρισχίλια καὶ πεντακόσια βιβλία. γεγωνὺς ἐπὶ Ἀντωνίου καὶ Κικέρωνος probably means “born in the consulship of Antonius and Cicero B. C. 63.” And we may supply the following καὶ ἕως Αὐγούστου παρέτεινε. *Didymus* in this case would be seven or eight years older than his contemporary Juba.

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Lentulus,—*Scipio, Afranius, fœde perierunt; at Cato præclare.* which marks the time. Ib. IX. 17 *Prope jam quadriennium*—almost four years from the beginning of the war in January B. C. 49 (or rather October B. C. 50). Ib. IX. 20 *Literis me involvo, aut scribo aut lego.* The *Brutus* was composed after *Cæsar* was master of the state: conf. c. 2. 6. and before the *Orator*: Cic. de Div. II. 1 Or. c. 7. and the *Orator* was published in the beginning of B. C. 45: conf. a. which fixes the *Brutus* to B. C. 46. This was the next publication to the *Republic*: c. 5 *Jampridem conticuerunt tuæ literæ: Nam ut illos de Republica libros edidisti, nihil a te sane postea accepimus.* It therefore preceded the *Cato*, which was immediately before the *Orator*: conf. a. 45. Cicero Brut. c. 81 mentions the death of *Curio*, which occurred in B. C. 49: cf. a. 53. and the oration of *Brutus* for *Deiotarus*: c. 5 *Causam Deiotari*—*ornatissime et copiosissime a Bruto me audisse defensam.* Cf. Dial. de Or. c. 21. Cic. Ep. Att. XIV. 1 *Cæsarem animadvertisse cum pro Deiotaro Nicææ dixerit valde vehementer eum visum et libere dicere.* Middleton Life of Cic. vol. II p. 407 Corradus and Ernesti suppose that this cause occurred at Nicæa in Liguria, when *Brutus* met *Cæsar* (Cic. Ep. Att. XIII. 11. 23) on his last return from Spain. But *Cæsar* returned in September B. C. 45, six months after the *Orator* was written, and about 18 months after the *Brutus*. We must therefore with Manutius place that oration of *Brutus* at Nicæa in Bithynia, when *Cæsar* was in Asia in B. C. 47.

Cicero Brut. c. 81 mentions the death of *Calvus*: *Duorum adolescentium (Curionis et Calvi) qui si diutius visissent magnam essent eloquentiæ laudem consecuti.* *Calvus* therefore died at an early age, since he was born only 36 years before the *Brutus* was written. Conf. a. 82. For *Calvus* see Cic. Brut. c. 82 Quintil. Inst. X. 1, 115 Dial. de Or. c. 21. 34 Senec. con. 19 p. 256 Cic. Ep. Fam. XV. 21. In that letter, written towards the end of B. C. 47, it appears that *Calvus* was already dead: and we may perhaps refer his death to that year. The father of *Calvus* died when *Cicero* was prætor B. C. 66: Val. Max. IX. 12, 7 Plutarch. Cic. c. 9.

Sallust is prætor, and accompanies *Cæsar* in the African war: see col. 2. When *Cæsar* quitted Africa (in June of the Roman Calendar: see col. 2) he left *Sallust* in command: Hirt. de B. Afric. c. 97 *Cæsar—ex regno (Juba) provincia facta atque ibi Crispo Sallustio pro consule cum*

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45	<p>709. <i>C. Julius Cæsar IV sine collega</i> Γαίον Ἰουλίον Καίσαρος τὸ γ' μόνον Chron. Alex. <i>Cæsare IIII et solo</i> Fast. apud Noris. Tum Q. <i>Fabius Maximus C. Trebonius</i>. Dio XLIII. 46 τὴν ἀρχὴν τὴν ὑπατον—ἀπέειπε, καὶ τῷ Φαβίῳ τῷ Κύντιῳ τῷ τε Τρεβωνίῳ τῷ Γαίῳ ἐνεχείρισε. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ὁ Φάβιος—ἀπέθανεν, εὐθὺς πρὸς τὰς περιλοιπούς ὥρας Γαίου Κανίνοιον ἀνθείλετο. Cf. Plin. H. N. VII. 53.</p> <p><i>C. Julius Cæsar IV et Fabius Maximus</i> Cass.</p> <p>Lapis Colotianus apud Sigon. ad annum Capitolin. 707</p> <p><i>C. Julius Cæsar IIII sine collega</i>. Dic.....</p>	<p>Sueton. Cæs. c. 76 (<i>Cæsar</i>) <i>tertium et quartum consulatum titulo tenuis gessit, contentus dictaturæ potestate decretæ cum consulatibus simul</i>. See col. 1.</p> <p>War in Spain: Hirt. B. Hisp. c. 2 <i>C. Cæsar dictator III designatus IV</i> [the third annual dictatorship: conf. ann. 47. 1. 46. 1. 44. 2] <i>cum—ad bellum conficiendum in Hispaniam venisset</i>—Appian. Civ. II. 103 ἤδη τέταρτον ὑπατεύων ἐπὶ τὸν νέον Πομπήϊον ἐστράτευεν ἐς Ἰβηρίαν. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 56 ὕπατος ἀποδειχθεὶς τὸ τέταρτον εἰς Ἰβηρίαν ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Πομπηίου παῖδας. <i>Cæsar</i> according to Orosius VI. 16 reached Saguntum in 17 days: <i>Septimo decimo quam egressus ab urbe fuerat die Saguntum pervenit</i>. According to others he reached Obulco near Cordova in 27 days: Strabo III p. 160 φασὶν οἱ συγγραφεῖς ἐλθεῖν καὶ Καίσαρα ἐκ Ῥώμης ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι ἡμέραις εἰς τὴν Ὀβούλκωνα. Appian. Civ. II. 103 ἦκε μὲν ἀπὸ Ῥώμης ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι ἡμέραις, βαρυντάτῳ στρατῷ μακροτάτην ὁδὸν ἐπελθών. Twenty-four days in Sueton. Cæs. c. 56 <i>Ab urbe in Hispaniam ulteriorem IIII et XX die pervenit</i>. Where we may correct with Casaubon <i>VII et XX</i>. The distance from Rome to Obulco is at least 1200 English miles, giving an average of more than 44 miles a day. Appian makes him perform this distance βαρυντάτῳ στρατῷ, which would have been impossible. But we learn from Dio XLIII. 32 that <i>Cæsar</i> travelled with a few attendants, and that his army was already in Spain: μετ' ὀλίγων ἐξαίφνης ἀδοκήτοις—τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ στρατιώταις ἐπῆλθε. On the 19th of February he had taken the town of Ategua: Hirt. B. Hisp. c. 19 <i>A. d. XI Kalendas Martii oppido potitus</i>. Battle of Munda: Dio XLIII. 36—39 Plu-</p>

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imperio relicto ipse Zama egressus Uticam se recepit. Conf. Dion. XLIII. 9.

Ciceronis pro M. Marcello: conf. Ep. Fam. IV. 4 *Pluribus verbis egi Cæsari gratias.* After the return of Cæsar from Africa, and before the oration for Ligarius: conf. pro Ligar. c. 12. therefore between July and November. Ep. Fam. VI. 6 he attests the moderation of Cæsar: *Admirari soleo gravitatem et justitiam et sapientiam Cæsaris. Nunquam nisi honorificentissime Pompeium appellat.—Cassium sibi legavit: Brutum Galliae præfecit, Sulpicium Græciæ. Marcellum—cum summa illius dignitate restituit.* The exile of Marcellus at Mytilenë is noticed by Seneca Consolat. c. 9.

Ciceronis pro Q. Ligario. He had interceded privately with Cæsar for Ligarius *V Kal. intercalares priores* [the first of the two intercalary months between Nov. and Dec. see col. 2]: Ep. Fam. VI. 14. Then followed the oration for Ligarius publicly in the forum: conf. pro Ligar. c. 5.

Cicero describes his occupations Ep. Fam. VII. 33 *Mihi judicatum est, si modo hoc Cæsar aut patietur aut volet, deponere illam jam personam in qua me sæpe illi ipsi probavi, ac me totum in literas abdere.* Ep. Fam. VII. 28 *Abdo me in bibliothecam.* Ibid. IX. 26 *Quotidie aliquid legitur aut scribitur.*

Sosigenes flourished: Plin. H. N. XVIII. 25 *Tres fuere sectæ, Chaldæa, Ægyptia, Græca. His addidit apud nos quartam Cæsar dictator, annos ad solis cursum redigens singulos* [conf. a. 46. 2] *Sosigene perito scientiæ ejus adhibito. Et ea ipsa ratio postea comperto errore correctæ est, ita ut XII annis continuis non interkalaretur.—Et Sosigenes ipse trinis commentationibus, quanquam diligentior esset cæteris, non cessavit tamen addubitare, ipse semet corrigendo.* The error mentioned by Pliny is explained by Macrobius Sat. I. 14: *Annum civilem Cæsar—constitutum edicto palam posito publicavit. Et error huc usque stare potuisset ni sacerdotes sibi errorem novum ex ipsa entendatione fecissent. Nam cum oporteret diem qui ex quadrantibus confit quarto quoque anno confecto antequam quintus inciperet interkalare, illi quarto non peracto sed incipiente interkalabant. Hic error sex et triginta annis permansit* [B. C. 45—10], *quibus annis interkalati sunt dies XII cum debuerint interkalari IX. Sed hunc quoque errorem sero deprehensum correxit Augustus; qui annos XII sine interkalari die transigi jussit:—post hoc unum diem secundum ordinationem Cæsaris quinto quoque incipiente anno interkalari jussit, et omnem*

The affairs of Spain in the beginning of this year are noticed in Cicero's correspondence: Cic. Ep. Fam. XV. 18 *De Hispania nihil adhuc certi nihil omnino novi.* Ib. XV. 17 *De Hispania novi nihil; sed expectatio valde magna: rumores tristiores sed ἀδέσποτοι. Pansa noster paludatus a. d. III Kal. Jan. profectus est.* Ep. Fam. VI. 18 *De Hispaniis novi nihil; magnum tamen exercitum Pompeium habere constat.* Cassius apud Cic. Ep. Fam. XV. 19 *Peream nisi sollicitus sum, ac malo veterem et clementem dominum habere quam novum et crudelem experiri.* Ep. Fam. VI. 3 *Quem exitum acies habitura sit divinare nemo potest.* Ibid. VI. 4 *Ita magnæ utrinque copiæ ita paratæ ad depugnandum esse dicuntur, ut utercunque vicerit non sit mirum futurum.*

The Orator of Cicero is mentioned Cic. Ep. Fam. VI. 18 *Oratorem meum tantopere a te probari vehementer gaudeo. Mihi quidem sic persuadeo, me quidquid habuerim judicii de dicendo in illum librum contulisse.* That letter was written during the war in Spain; about March B. C. 45. The Orator immediately followed the Cato: Or. c. 10 *Hoc sum aggressus statim Catone absoluto.* We may therefore place the Cato in the autumn of B. C. 46, and

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	<p> <i>Suf.</i> { <i>Q. Fabius Maximus</i> <i>C. Caninius</i> <i>C. Trebonius.</i> Item <i>C. Julius Cæsar</i> <i>dict. IV</i> conf. Sueton. <i>Cæs. c. 76.</i> De <i>Caninio</i> Cic. <i>Ep.</i> <i>Fam. VII. 30</i> Plutarch. <i>Cæs. c. 58.</i> </p>	<p> tarch. <i>Cæs. c. 56</i> Hirt. <i>B. Hisp. c. 28—31</i> Liv. <i>Epit. 115</i> Appian. <i>Civ. II. 104. 105.</i> <i>Ipsis Liberalibus</i> [<i>XVI Kal. April.</i> Ovid. <i>Fast. III. 713</i>] Hirt. <i>c. 31.</i> <i>Vetus Calendarium ad calcem</i> Fast. Verrian. <i>p. 107 XVI Kal. April. Liber. Libero in Ca..... Cæsar Hi[spaniam].....</i> Plutarch. <i>Cæs. c. 56</i> ταύτην τὴν μάχην ἐνίκησε τῇ τῶν Διονυσίων ἑορτῇ καθ' ἣν λέγεται καὶ Πομπήϊος Μάγνος ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον ἐξελθεῖν διὰ μέσου δὲ χρόνος ἐνιαυτῶν τεσσάρων διήλθε. Orosius VI. 16 <i>Eo die—quo Pompeius pater ab urbe bellum gesturus aufugerat; quatuorque annis hoc civile bellum &c.</i> And yet, as Pompey embarked <i>Idibus Martiis</i> (conf. <i>a. 49</i>), the day of the battle (<i>XVI Kal. April.</i>) was more probably the day on which he reached Dyrrachium. News of the victory arrived at Rome <i>XII Kal. Mai.</i> the day before the <i>Palilia</i>: Dio XLIII. 42 ἡ ἀγγελία τῇ προτεράῳ πρὸς ἐσπέραν ἀφίκετο. Octavius (now in his 18th year: conf. <i>a. 63</i>) served with <i>Cæsar</i> at Munda: Dio XLIII. 41. According to Nicolaüs Damascenus he was left behind at Rome, and joined <i>Cæsar</i> in Spain after the war was concluded: cf. Nicol. Damascen. <i>περὶ τῆς Καίσαρος ἀγωγῆς</i> p. 256 Coray. σύνεγγυς ἦν Καίσαρι διαπεπολεμηκότι ἤδη τὸν σύμπαντα πόλεμον ἐν μηνὶ ὀκτώβρι. <i>Cæsar</i> returned to Rome in October according to Velleius: <i>mense Octobri</i> Vell. II. 56. or rather in September: Cic. <i>Ep. Att. XIII. 45</i> <i>Lamia—epistolam ad me attulit missam sibi a Cæsare: quæ—declarabat illum ante ludos Romanos</i> [<i>XVII Kal. Octob.</i>] <i>esse venturum. in qua extrema scriptum erat ut ad ludos omnia pararet neve committeret ut frustra ipse properasset.</i> Conf. <i>Ep. Att. XIII. 46</i> <i>Magnopere confirmat, ante ludos Romanos.</i> In <i>Ep. Att. XIII. 50</i> it is observed, <i>De adventu Cæsaris idem quod a te mihi scriptum est ab Oppio et Balbo</i> [who governed at Rome in <i>Cæsar's</i> absence]. But it is not said that his coming was delayed. And, as he triumphed in the beginning of October, we may conclude that he was at Rome on the day appointed.</p> <p> Triumphs of <i>Cæsar Fabius</i> and <i>Pedius</i>: Liv. <i>Ep. 116</i> <i>C. Cæsar ex Hispania quintum triumphum egit.</i> Dio XLIII. 42 τὰ ἐπινίκια—οὐ μόνον αὐτὸς ἐπεμψεν—ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ Φαβίῳ τῷ τε Κύντιῳ καίτοι ὑποστρατηγήσασιν αὐτῷ—διορτάσαι ἐπέτρεψεν. Fast. Capitolin. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus cos. ex Hispania an. DCCV...</i> [709 Varr.] <i>III Idus Oct. Q. Pedius pro cos. ex Hispania an. DCCV... Idib. Dec.</i> </p>

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<p><i>hunc ordinem æreæ tabulæ ad æternam custodiam incisione mandavit.</i></p>	<p>the Orator in the beginning of B. C. 45. <i>Brutus</i> had now the command of Gaul: c. 10 <i>Gallia in qua frueris ipse te.</i> to which <i>Cæsar</i> had appointed him in B. C. 46. conf. a.</p> <p><i>Cicero</i>, soon after his divorce from <i>Terentia</i>, and his marriage with <i>Publia</i> [cf. Plutarch. Cic. c. 41 Cic. Ep. Fam. IV. 14], lost his daughter <i>Tullia</i>: Plutarch. Cic. c. 41 γήμαντι δ' αὐτῷ μετ' οὐ πολλὸν χρόνον ἡ θυγατὴρ ἀπέθανε. In the beginning of the year, while <i>Cæsar</i> was in Spain: Cic. Ep. Att. XIII. 20 <i>A Cæsare literas accepi consolatorias datas prid. Kal. Mai. Hispalis.</i> His grief for <i>Tullia</i> is described in Ep. Att. XII. 15. 18. 19. 20—23. 26 Ep. Fam. IV. 6. In his retirement he composed a treatise <i>de Luctu minuendo</i>: cf. Ep. Att. XII. 20. 23. He divorces <i>Publia</i>: Plutarch. Cic. c. 41 βαρέως ἄγαν ἤνεγκε τὸ συμβεβηκός· ὥστε καὶ τὴν γαμηθείσαν ἀποπέμψασθαι δόξασαν ἡσθῆναι τῇ τελευτῇ τῆς Τυλλίας. Conf. Ep. Att. XII. 32.</p> <p><i>Cicero</i> consoles himself with letters: Ep. Att. XII. 40 Ep. Fam. V. 15. Ep. Att. XII. 45 <i>Ego hic duo magna συντάγματα absolvi.</i> Among other works, he completes in this summer <i>Academicorum libros IV</i> and <i>de Finibus libros V</i>: Ep. Att. XIII. 19 <i>Absolvi—Academicam omnem quæstionem libris quatuor. In eis quæ erant contra ἀκαταληψίας præclare collecta ab Antiocho Varroni dedi: ad ea ipse respondeo: tu es tertius in sermone nostro.—Confeci quinque libros περὶ τελῶν ut Epicurea L. Torquato Stoica M. Catoni περιπατητικὰ M. Pisoni darem.—Hæc Academica, ut scis, cum Catulo, Lucullo, Hortensio, contuleram: sane in personas non cadebant.</i> The five books <i>de Finibus</i> are mentioned again Ep. Att. XIII. 21. The books <i>Academicorum</i>, Ep. Att. XIII. 12. 13. 16. 14. 18. 22. 23. 24. 25. 44. and in his letter to <i>Varro</i> Ep. Fam. IX. 8.</p> <p><i>Ciceronis pro Deiotaro</i>: conf. a. 56. 3 Cic. Ep. Fam. IX. 12. After the return of <i>Cæsar</i>: Scholiastes: <i>Hæc causa dicitur in domo Cæsaris non in foro.</i> For <i>Deiotarus</i> see Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 12. 15 Crasso c. 17 Pomp. c. 73 Dio XLVII. 24 Cic. Ep. Att. XIV. 1. 12. 19 XVI. 3. Idem Phil. XI. 12. 13 <i>Regem Deiotarum patrem et regem Deiotarum filium.</i> The son in B. C. 31 went over from <i>Antony</i> to <i>Cæsar</i>: Plutarch. Anton. c. 63.</p> <p>Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 14 <i>Curtius Nicia—fuit et M. Ciceronis familiaris: in cujus epistola ad Dolabellam</i> [Ep. Fam. IX. 10] <i>hæc de eo legimus: "Omnino" &c. Item ad Atticum</i> [XII. 26]: "<i>De Nicia quod scribis,</i>" &c. Cicero Ep. Att. XIII. 28 <i>Nicias a Dolabella magno opere arcessitus—etsi invito me tamen eodem me auctore profectus est.</i> These</p>	<p>207</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
44	<p>Ol. 184 U. C. Varr. 710. <i>C. Julius Cæsar V dict. M. Æmilius Lepidus mag. eq.</i></p> <p><i>C. Julius Cæsar V M. Antonius</i></p> <p>Tum in locum <i>Cæsar</i>is <i>P. Cornelius Dolabella</i>.</p> <p>Dio XLIII. 49 ἐδικτα- τῶρευσέ τε ἅμα τὸ πέμ- πτον, ἱππαρχον τὸν Λέπι- δον προσλαβὼν, καὶ ὑπά- τευσε τὸ πέμπτον, συν- άρχοντα τὸν Ἀντώνιον προσελόμενος. <i>C. Julius</i> <i>Cæsar V et M. Antonius</i> Cassiod. Censorin. c. 22.</p> <p><i>C. Cæsare M. Antonio</i> Obseq. c. 127. <i>Cæsare</i> <i>V et Antonino</i> Fast. apud Noris. Γαῶν Ἰου- λίου Καίσαρος τὸ δ' ἰόνου Chron. Alex.</p> <p>At the <i>Lupercalia</i> [<i>XV Kal. Mart.</i>] <i>Ant-</i> <i>ony</i> was consul: ὑπά- τευεν Plutarch. Cæs. c. 61. <i>Antonio consule</i> Liv. Epit. 116.</p> <p><i>M. Antonio P. Dola-</i> <i>bella</i> Plin. H. N. II. 31 Flor. IV. 3 Obseq. c. 128 Vell. II. 60.</p> <p><i>M. Antonius P. Dola-</i> <i>bella</i> coss. III Id. April. in a decree apud Jo- seph. Ant. XIV. 10, 10.</p>	<p>Censorinus de Die nat. c. 22 <i>Mensis qui Quintilis fuit Julius cognominatus est C. Cæsare V et M. Antonio</i> coss. anno <i>Juliano secundo</i>. Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 184. 1 <i>Antonius decernit Quintilem mensem Julium debere dici quia in eo fuisset natus Julius</i>. (In reality in the middle of Ol. 183. 4.) Alluded to by Cicero Ep. Att. XVI. 1. Conf. Macrobian. Sat. I. 12.</p> <p>An ovation of <i>Cæsar</i> is recorded in Fast. Capitolin. <i>C. Julius Cæsar VI Dict. IIII</i> [IIII annual: conf. ann. 47. 1. 46. 1] <i>ovans ex monte Albano an. DCC. VII K. Febr.</i> Sigonius supplies the year DCCIX [710 Varr.], anticipating that year of the city. The ovation occurred three months before the <i>Palilia</i> U. C. Varr. 710. But Sigonius is justified by the practice of the Marble in the triumph of <i>Sulla</i> B. C. 81. See Introd. p. xviii.</p> <p><i>Cæsar</i> after his victory in Spain was created dictator for life and consul for 10 years: Appian. Civ. II. 106 ἀνεργήθη—δικτάτωρ ἐς τὸν ἑαυτοῦ βίον καὶ ὑπατος ἐς δέκα ἔτη. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 57 δικτάτωρα μὲν αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξαν διὰ βίον. Dio XLIII. 45 ὑπατον αὐτὸν ἐπὶ δέκα ἔτη. Idem XLIV. 8 δικτάτωρ διὰ βίον μετὰ ταῦτα ἀποδείχθεις ἠνέσχετο. Dictator in perpetuum Liv. Epit. 116. Hence, according to Dodwell, as some computed from his first dictatorship in B. C. 49, and others from his first annual dictatorship,—<i>quatuor tantum numeratæ a nonnullis quod quatuor fuerint revera dictaturæ annorum eponymæ</i>—and others perhaps from the dictatorship for 10 years [conf. a. 46], so others again computed from the dictatorship for life: <i>Sane in nummis illius consulatu V insignitis prima dictaturæ perpetuæ occurrit mentio: quæ quoties occurrit nullum deinde dictaturæ numerum habemus</i>. Dodw. ad Dionys. Hal. tom. IV p. 2737. 2738.</p> <p>Liv. Epit. 116 <i>Conspiratione in Cæsarem facta—in Pompeii curia occisus est viginti tribus vulneribus</i>. For <i>Cæsar</i>'s death on the Ides of March [March 15 B. C. 44] conf. Dion. XLIV. 1—20 Appian. Civ. II. 111—154 Plutarch. Cæs. c. 60—69 Brut. c. 14—17 Cic. c. 42 Sueton. Cæs. c. 80—82. Livy on the death of <i>Cæsar</i> is quoted by Plutarch Cæs. c. 63. Velleius II. 56 <i>Neque illi—plus quinque mensium quies contigit: quippe cum mense Octobri in urbem revertisset, Idibus Martiis—interemptus est</i>. The Ides of March are mentioned by Sueton. Cæs. c. 81 Plutarch. Cæs. c. 63 Brut. c. 14. 35. 40 Cassiod. Appian. Civ. II. 149, by Ovid Fast. III. 697 Val. Max. VIII. 11, 2</p>

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Cratippus the Peripatetic teaches the son of *Cicero* at Athens in this year [see col. 4]: *Cic. de Offic. I. 1 Te, Marce fili, annum jam audientem Cratippum, idque Athenis.* Conf. *Cic. Ep. Fam. XII. 16 XVI. 21.* He was much distinguished by *Cicero*: *Plutarch. Cic. c. 24* Κρατίππῳ τῷ Περιπατητικῷ διεπράξατο μὲν Ῥωμαίῳ γενέσθαι παρὰ Καίσαρος ἄρχοντος ἤδη, διεπράξατο δὲ τὴν ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου βουλὴν ψηφίσασθαι καὶ δεηθῆναι μένειν αὐτὸν ἐν Ἀθήναις καὶ διαλέγεσθαι τοῖς νέοις, ὡς κοσμοῦντα τὴν πόλιν. *Cic. Div. I. 3 Cratippus familiaris noster, quem ego parem summis Peripateticis judico.* Ibid. II. 48 *Me Peripateticorum ratio magis movebat, et veteris Dicaearchi et ejus qui nunc floret Cratippi.* Idem *de Offic. II. 2 Cratippo—uis simillimo qui ista præclara pepererunt.* His opinion on a part of divination is discussed *Cic. Div. II. 52. 53 Veniamus nunc ad optimum virum familiarem nostrum Cratippum.*

Antipater Tyrius the Stoic is lately dead: *Cic. de Offic. II. 24 Antipater Tyrius, Stoicus, qui Athenis nuper est mortuus.* Written in B. C. 44. see col. 4. *Antipater* had been the friend of *Cato*: *Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 4* ὁ Κάτων—Ἀντίπατρον τὸν Τύριον τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Στοᾶς φιλοσόφων προσεταιρισάμενος τοῖς ἠθικοῖς μάλιστα καὶ πολιτικοῖς ἐνεφύετο δόγμασι.

Apollodorus, now in advanced age, is the preceptor of *Octavius*: *Sueton. Aug. c. 8 Cæsare post receptas Hispanias expeditionem in Dacos et inde in Parthos destinante, præmissus Apolloniam (Octavius) studiis vacavit.* Idem *Ib. c. 89 Magistro dicendi usus Apollodoro Pergameno, quem jam grandem natu Apolloniam quoque secum ab urbe juvenis adhuc eduxerat.* *Quintil. Inst. III. 1, 17 Præcipue in se converterunt studia Apollodorus Pergamenus, qui præceptor Apolloniæ Cæsaris Augusti*

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three letters were written in B. C. 45.

C. Asinius Pollio is left by *Cæsar* as *legatus* in Spain: *Dio XLV. 10* ἐπειδὴ ὁ Καῖσαρ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀπῆρε καὶ ἐν τῇ Βαιτικῇ στρατεύμα οὐ πολὺ ὑπελείφθη, συνέστησαν πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ ἐκεῖνοι καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς μάχης διασωθέντες. κἀνταῦθα—ἐπειδὴ ὁ Καῖσαρ ἀπέθανε, τὰς μὲν ἐκούσας τὰς δὲ καὶ βία προσλαβὼν (ὁ Σέξτος), ὁ γὰρ ἄρχων αὐτῶν Γάιος Ἀσίνιος Πολίων οὐδὲν ἰσχυρὸν εἶχεν, ὥρμησε κ.τ.λ. He served at Pharsalia: *Plutarch. Pomp. c. 72* Ἀσίνιος Πολίων μεμαχημένος ἐκέλευεν τὴν μάχην μετὰ Καίσαρος. *Pollio*, according to *Hieronimus*, was now in his 32nd year: see A. D. 4. 11.

Cicero withdraws from Rome soon after the death of *Cæsar*, and prepares to pass into Greece (*Ep. Att. XIV. 7 Volo mense Quintili in Græciam.* Conf. *Ibid. XIV. 13. 16*), *ita tamen ut adesset Kal. Januariis* [Jan. 1 B. C. 43]: *Ep. Att. XVI. 7 Phil. I. 2.* He is at Rhegium *V Kal. Sextil.* *Ep. Fam. VII. 19.* at Syracuse *Kal. Sextil.* *Phil. I. 3.* on which day *Piso* had spoken in the senate: *Phil. I. 4. 6 Ep. Att. XVI. 7.* *Cicero* describes his own return to Rome *Phil. I. 3 Ep. Att. XVI. 7 Ep. Fam. XII. 25.* where he arrived. *prid. Kal. Septembr.* that is, the day before the meeting of the senate *Kal. Sept.* conf. *Phil. I. 5 V. 7.* Then followed *Philippica prima*: *Cic. Phil. V. 7 Huc nisi venirem Kal. Septembr. fabros se missurum—(Antonius) dixit. Veni postridie. Ipse non venit.* Delivered therefore *IV Non. Septembr.* 30 days (accurately 32 days) after the oration of *Piso*: *tricesimo post die Ep. Fam. XII. 2 Phil. V. 7.* On the next meeting of the senate, *XIII Kal. Octobres*, *Cicero* is absent: *Phil. V. 7 Ep. Fam. XII. 2.* and composes the second *Philippic*: *Oratio domi per otium scripta est non in senatu habita P. Manut. in argumento.* *Cicero* was absent from Rome till after *Antony* had left it. Upon *Antony's* departure (see col. 2) he returned: *Ep. Fam. XI. 5 Romam veni a. d. quintum Idus Decembris.* Eleven days afterwards he delivered *Philipp. III. IV.* *Ep. Fam. XI. 6 Cum tribuni plebis edixissent senatus adesset a. d. XIII Kal. Januar.—in senatum veni mane: quod cum esset animadversum, frequentissimi senatores convenerunt. Quæ de te [de Decimo Bruto] in senatu egerim [Phil. III] quæ in concione maxima dixerim [Phil. IV], aliorum te literis malo cognoscere.* Conf. *Ep. Fam. XII. 22 A. d. XIII Kal. Jan. senatus frequens mihi est assensus.* *Ep. Fam. XII. 25 A. d. XIII Kal. Jan. fundamenta jeci reipublicæ.* Cf. *Phil. V. 11 VI. 1 X. 11 XIV. 7*

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	<p>Lapis Colotianus : <i>... ulius Cæsar dict. IV</i> <i>M. Æmilius m. eq.</i> <i>C. Julius Cæsar V</i> <i>Suf. P. Cornelius</i> <i>M. Antonius.</i> The fourth annual dic- tatorship : conf. ann. 47. 1. 46. 1. 44. 2. Marked as an Olympic year by Cicero Ep. Att. XVI. 7.</p>	<p>and by Cicero among other passages in Ep. Att. XIV. 4. 6. 12. 13. 14 Ep. Fam. IX. 14 Ep. Att. XIV. 18. 22 XV. 4 Ep. Fam. XI. 7 XII. 4 X. 28 Phil. I. 1 XIII. 10.</p> <p><i>Cæsar</i> died in his 56th year: <i>Periit sexto et quinquagesimo ætatis anno</i> Sueton. Cæs. c. 88. ἔτος ἄγων ἔκτον ἐπὶ πεντήκοντα Appian. Civ. II. 149. τὰ μὲν πάντα γεγυνὼς ἔτη πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑξ Plutarch. Cæs. c. 69. He was therefore born in B. C. 100. In the month <i>Quintilis</i>: Appian. Civ. II. 106 Macrobian. Sat. I. 12. Conf. a. 100. <i>Brutus</i> at this time was 41: conf. a. 85. and was prætor: Plutarch. Brut. c. 9. 21 Cæs. c. 62. conf. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 57 Βρούτῳ καὶ Κασσίῳ—ἐστρατήγουν γὰρ ἀμφότεροι. conf. Cic. Phil. X. 3 Vell. II. 56.</p> <p><i>Octavius</i> upon the death of <i>Cæsar</i> comes from Apollonia: Sueton. Aug. c. 8 <i>Urbe repetita hæreditatem adiit dubitante matre vitrico vero Marcio Philippo consulari multum dissuadente.</i> Cic. Ep. Att. XIV. 5 [written <i>III Idus April.</i>] <i>Velim scire quid adventus Octavii. Num qui concursus ad eum; num quæ νεωτερισμοῦ suspicio.</i> Idem Ep. Att. XIV. 10 <i>Octavius Neapolim venit XIII Kal. (Mai.) ibi eum Balbus mane postridie: eodemque die mecum in Cumano: illum hæreditatem aditurum.</i> Ibid. XIV. 12 <i>Nobiscum hic perhonorifice et amice Octavius; quem quidem sui Cæsarem salutabant, Philippus non. itaque ne nos quidem.</i> Cf. Ep. Att. XIV. 11 <i>Octavius mihi totus deditus.</i> Idem Ep. Att. XV. 2 <i>XV Kal. (Jun.)—accepi tuas literas.—De Octavii concione idem sentio quod tu: ludorumque ejus apparatus</i> [cf. Sueton. Aug. c. 10] <i>et Matius ac Postumius mihi procuratores non placent.</i> Conf. Matium apud Cic. Ep. Fam. XI. 28. Cicero Ep. Fam. XII. 23 <i>Cæsaris Octavianiani conatum: de quo multitudini fictum ab Antonio crimen videtur ut in pecuniam adolescentis impetum faceret.</i> Idem Ep. Att. XVI. 8 <i>Kal. (Novemb.) vesperi literæ mihi ab Octaviano. Magna molitur. Veteranos—perduxit ad suam sententiam:—cogitat reliquas colonias obire. Quem autem sequamur? Vide nomen, vide ætatem; atque a me postulat primum ut clam colloquatur mecum, &c.</i> Idem Ibid. XVI. 9 <i>Bincæ uno die mihi literæ ab Octaviano. Varroni quidem displicet consilium pueri: mihi non.</i> Ibid. XVI. 11 (Nonis Novembr.) <i>Ab Octaviano quotidie literæ.</i> XVI. 14 [post <i>III Idus Nov.</i>] <i>Tibi assentior si multum possit Octavianus multo firmitus acta tyranni comprobaturum iri.</i> XVI. 15 <i>A te—his literis nihil prudentius: “Quaquam—belle iste puer retundit Antonium, “tamen exitum expectare debemus.” At quæ concio! nam est missa mihi. Jurat ita sibi parentis honores consequi liceat: et simul dextram intendit ad statuum.</i></p> <p><i>Antony</i> withdraws from Rome, and proceeds to Cisalpine Gaul at the end of November: Cic. Ep. Fam. XII. 23 <i>A. d. VII Idus Octobr. Brundisium erat profectus obviam legionibus Macedonicis quatuor</i> [conf. Dion. XLV. 12. 13]. Idem Phil. III. 8 <i>Edixit ut adesset senatus frequens a. d. VIII Kal. Decemb. eo die ipse non affuit.—in ante diem IV Kal. Decemb. distulit.—Cum de republica relaturus fuisset, allato nuntio de legione quarta mente concidit: effugere festinans &c.</i> Appian. Civ. III. 45 διαταραχθεὶς εἰσῆλθε μὲν ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον, ὥς δ' ἐφ' ἕτερα αὐτοὺς συναγαγὼν μικρὰ διελέχθη καὶ εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὰς πύλας ἐχώρει. He proceeds with his army to Ariminum: Appian. Ibid. 46. Dio XLV. 13 ἄλλα τέ τινα καὶ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ διοικήσας—ἐς τὴν Γαλατίαν ἐφόρμησε φοβηθεὶς μὴ καὶ αὐτὴ τι νεοχμώσῃ.</p>

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211 *fuit, et Theodorus Gadareus, qui se dici maluit Rhodium: quem studiose audisse cum in eam insulam secessisset dicitur Tiberius Cæsar* [conf. a. 6]. *Hæ diversas opiniones tradiderunt, appellatique inde Apollodori et Theodori.* Conf. Senec. Controv. 9 p. 167 *Tu Apollodorum habuisti, cui semper narrare placet, ego Theodorum, cui non semper.* Apollodorus was already known in B. C. 63 (conf. a.), and lived to 82 years of age: Lucian. Macrob. c. 23. conf. a. 30.

4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

Ep. Fam. X. 28.

Cicero composed in this year many philosophical works. He enumerates his works in their order de Div. II. 1 *Cohortati sumus ad philosophiæ studium eo libro qui est inscriptus HORTENSIVS, et quod genus philosophandi minime arrogans—arbitraremur QUATUOR ACADEMICIS LIBRIS ostendimus* [in B. C. 45: cf. a.]. *Cumque fundamentum esset philosophiæ positum in FINIBUS BONORUM ET MALORUM, perpurgatus est is locus a nobis quinque libris* [conf. a. 45]. *Totidem subsecuti libri TUSCULANARUM DISPUTATIONUM res ad beate vivendum maxime necessarias aperuerunt.—Quibus rebus editis, tres libri perfecti sunt DE NATURA DEORUM* [conf. N. Deor. I. 5. 6].—*quæ ut plene esset cumulateque perfecta, DE DIVINATIONE ingressi sumus his libris scribere—quibus, ut est in animo, DE FATO si adjunxerimus, erit abunde satisfactum toti huic questioni. Atque his libris annumerandi sunt SEX DE REPUBLICA, quos tum scripsimus cum gubernacula reipublicæ tenebamus* [conf. a. 54].—*Nam quid ego DE CONSOLATIONE dicam; quæ mihi quidem ipsi sane aliquantum medetur* [cf. a. 45]?—*Interjectus est etiam nuper liber is quem ad nostrum Atticum DE SENECTUTE misimus: in primisque quoniam philosophia vir bonus efficitur et fortis, CATO noster in horum librorum numero ponendus est. Cumque Aristoteles itemque Theophrastus—cum philosophia dicendi etiam præcepta conjunxerint, nostri quoque oratorii libri in eundem numerum referendi videntur. Ita tres erunt DE ORATORE* [cf. a. 55], *quartus BRUTUS* [conf. a. 46], *quintus ORATOR* [conf. a. 45]. After these works, he published *De Gloria: Ep. Att. XV. 27* [written in Quintilis] *Librum tibi celeriter mittam de Gloria.* Ibid. XVI. 2 [post VI Idus Quintil.] *De Gloria misi tibi:* conf. Ep. Att. XVI. 6. *Topica ad Trebatium:* sent V Kal. Sextil. Rhegio: cf. Ep. Fam. VII. 19. *De Officiis libros tres: Ep. Att. XV. 13* [VIII Kal. ut videtur Novemb.] *Nos hic φιλοσοφούμεν et τὰ περὶ τοῦ καθήκοντος explicamus προσφωνούμενque Ciceroni.* Ibid. XVI. 11 [Nonis: sc. Novembr.] *τὰ περὶ τοῦ καθήκοντος quatenus Panætius absolvi duobus, &c.* Cf. de Offic. III. 2. written when Marcus had now been a year at Athens: de Offic. I. 1. who went to Athens Kal. April. B. C. 45: Ep. Att. XV. 15 *Scriptis sibi post Kal. April. (sic enim annum tempus confici) nihil datum esse.* Cicero in B. C. 45 mentions his son's settlement at Athens: Ep. Att. XII. 27 *De Cicerone ut scribis ita faciam; ipsi permittam de tempore.* Ibid. XII. 52 *Profectus est.* Conf. XIII. 1. 24. And in B. C. 44: Ep. Att.

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B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Carthage and Corinth were restored by <i>Cæsar</i>: Plutarch. <i>Cæs.</i> c. 57 Dio XLIII. 50 Strabo XVII p. 833 Pausan. II. 1, 3. Conf. Fabric. ad Dion. l. c. Appian. Punic. c. 136 Καρχηδόνα κατέσκαψάν τε καὶ συνώκισαν αὐθις μετὰ ἔτη τῆς σκαφῆς ἑκατὸν καὶ δύο.</p>
43	<p>711. <i>C. Vibius Pansa</i> <i>A. Hirtius</i> Dio XLV. 17 Appian. Civ. III. 50 Obseq. c. 129 Plutarch. Cic. c. 43. 45 Anton. c. 17 Æmil. c. 38 Liv. Epit. 119 Sueton. Tib. c. 5 de clar. Rhet. c. 1 Aug. c. 10. 11 Cassiod. Oros. VI. 18 Auctor dial. de Or. c. 17 Chron. Alex. Eutrop. VII. 1 Cic. Phil. III. 15 V. 19 VIII. 11 IX. 7 XI. 12 XIII. 20 XIV. 8. 14 Nicolaus Damascen. in Cod. Escorial. apud Muller fragm. Hist. Gr. tom. 3 p. 412.</p> <p>Lapis Colotianus : <i>C. Vibius Pansa</i> <i>Suf.</i> { <i>C. Julius Cæsar</i> <i>C. Carrinas</i> <i>A. Hirtius</i> <i>Suf.</i> { <i>Q. Pedius</i> <i>P. Ventidius</i> <i>Octavianus consul Sextili</i> <i>mense</i> Sueton. Aug. c. 31. See col. 2.</p> <p><i>Pansa et Hirtio</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>Hirtio et Pansa Fasti</i> <i>Verriani in Januario.</i></p>	<p>Siege of Mutina : Appian. Civ. III. 49 ὁ Ἀντώνιος—τὴν Μουτίνην ἀπετάφρευέ τε καὶ ἀπετείχιζε· καὶ Δέκμος μὲν ἐπολιορκεῖτο. Conf. Dion. XLVI. 35 Plin. H. N. X. 37. Liv. Ep. 119 <i>Quum Pansa consul male adversus Antonium pugnasset, A. Hirtius consul cum exercitu superveniens fuis M. Antonii copiis fortunam utriusque partis æquavit. Victus deinde ab Hirtio et Cæsare Antonius in Galliam confugit, et M. Lepidum cum legionibus quæ sub ipso erant sibi junxit, hostisque a senatu—judicatus est. A. Hirtius, qui post victoriam in ipsis hostium castris ceciderat, et C. Pansa, e vulnere quod in adverso prælio exceperat defunctus, in Campo Martio sepulti sunt.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. III. 66—72 Dion. XLVI. 36—38 Plutarch. Cic. c. 45 Anton. c. 17. Suetonius Aug. c. 10 <i>Jussus (Octavianus) comparato exercitui pro prætore præesse</i> [conf. Cic. Phil. V. 16. 17], <i>et cum Hirtio ac Pansa qui consulatum acceperant Decimo Bruto opem ferre, demandatum bellum tertio mense confecit duobus præliis. Pansa set out from Rome after XIV Kal. April.</i> on which day, <i>Quinquatribus</i>, he was present in the senate: Cic. Ep. Fam. XII. 25. The first battle was fought April 14 or 15: <i>Galba apud Cic. Ep. Fam. X. 30 XVII Kal. Maii quo die Pansa in castris Hirtii erat futurus, cum quo ego eram,—Antonius legiones eduxit duas &c.</i> But <i>XVIII Kal. Mai.</i> in Ovid. Fast. IV. 625. The second battle was later than <i>XII Kal. Maii</i>, the date of <i>Galba's</i> letter; and before <i>III Kal. Maias</i> when <i>Decimus Brutus</i> apud Cic. Ep. Fam. XI. 9 mentions consules amissos; and adds <i>ego ne consistere possit in Italia Antonius dabo operam. Sequar eum confestim.—III Kal. Maii ex castris Regii. Lepidus and Antony formed a junction</i> [conf. Appian. Civ. III. 83. 84] on the 29th of May: <i>Plancus apud Cic. Ep. Fam. X. 23 Lepidus—se cum Antonio conjunxit a. d. IIII Kal. Junias.</i> Cic. Ep. Fam. XII. 10 <i>Lepidus—pridie Kal. Quintil. sententiis omnibus hostis a senatu judicatus est.—Præclare viceramus, nisi spoliatum, inermem, fugientem, Lepidus recepisset Antonium.—Huic (Lepido) oppositos consules designatos</i> [sc. <i>Plancum et Dec. Brutum</i>] <i>habemus.</i> <i>Octavianus</i> after this was slighted by the senate: Liv. Epit. 119 Appian. Civ. III. 80 Dio XLVI. 39. 40. <i>Plancus apud Cic. Ep. Fam. X. 24 (V Kal. Sextil. ex castris) suspects him: Quod vivit Antonius hodie, quod Lepidus una est, quod exercitus habent non contemnendos, quod sperant, quod audent, omne Cæsari acceptum referre possunt.—Quæ mens eum aut quorum consilia a tanta gloria—avocarint, et ad cogitationem consulatus bimestris</i> [i. e. <i>exigui temporis</i> conf. P. Manut.], <i>summo cum terrore hominum—transtulerint, exputare non possum.</i> <i>Plancus</i> himself had hitherto remained firm: cf. Cic. Ep. Fam. X. 9 [post <i>VI Kal. Maias</i>]. X. 14 [<i>III Non. Mai.</i>]. X. 18 [post <i>XII Kal. Jun.</i>]. X. 23 [<i>VIII Id. Jun.</i>]. XI. 25 [<i>XIV Kal. Quintil.</i>]. At last he joined <i>Antony</i>: Appian. Civ. III. 97 διώκοντι τῷ Ἀντωνίῳ Δέκμον προσγίγνεται Πολλίων Ἀσίνιος ἄγων δύο τέλη. καὶ Πλάγκῳ μὲν Ἀσίνιος ἔπραξε διαλλαγὰς· καὶ ὁ Πλάγκος σὺν τρισὶ τέλεσι μεθίστατο ἐς τὸν Ἀν-</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>XIV. 7 [<i>XVII Kal. Mai.</i>] <i>A Cicerone mihi literæ.</i> Conf. XIV. 11. 13. 16. 17. Trebonius apud Cic. Ep. Fam. XII. 16 <i>Athenas veni a. d. XI Kal. Jun. atque ibi vidi filium tuum.</i> Conf. Ep. Att. XV. 16. 17 XVI. 1 [<i>postridie Nonas Quintil.</i>] XVI. 3. Ep. Fam. XVI. 21 <i>Cicero filius Tironi.</i></p>
<p><i>Diodorus</i> wrote after the death of <i>Cæsar</i>: conf. a. 59. which agrees with the account of <i>Suidas</i>, who places him in the time of <i>Augustus</i>: Διόδωρος —γέγονε δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν χρόνων Αὐγούστου Καίσαρος καὶ ἐπάνω. He employed 30 years upon his history: Diod. I. 4 τριάκοντα μὲν ἔτη περὶ αὐτὴν ἐπραγματεύθημεν μετὰ δὲ πολλῆς κακοπαθείας καὶ κινδύνων ἐπήλθομεν πολλὴν τῆς τε Ἀσίας καὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης. Scaliger ad Euseb. Chron. p. 156 had imagined from Diod. I. 68 that he still wrote after B. C. 9: <i>Verba ejus</i> [I. 68] <i>sunt ἡ δὲ ὀλυμπίας πληροῦται κατὰ τέτταρας χρόνους· ἔστι δὲ ὅπερ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι καλοῦσι βίσεξτον.</i> <i>A primo anno Juliano</i> [B. C. 45] <i>ad tricesimum septimum</i> [B. C. 9] <i>constat bisextum intercalatum fuisse post triennium</i> [conf. a. 45]: <i>atqui ait Olympiadem constare annis solidis quot bisextum.</i> <i>Hoc non contigit anno Juliano nisi post correctionem ab Augusto adhibitam.</i> The inference of Scaliger is unfounded, because that passage is rejected from the text of <i>Diodorus</i> by the common consent of Stephens, Rhodoman, and Wesseling, as an interpolation. Conf. Wess. ad Diod. I. 68.</p>	<p>Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 184. 2 <i>Laberius Mimorum scriptor decimo mense post C. Julii Cæsaris interitum Puteolis moritur.</i> = Jan. B. C. 43, in the middle of Ol. 184. 1. Idem Ibid. Ol. 184. 2 <i>Publius mimographus natione Syrus Romæ scenam tenet.</i> On <i>Laberius</i> and <i>Publius Syrus</i> see Macrobi. Sat. II. 7 whose narrative may be referred to B. C. 45. Conf. Sueton. Cæs. c. 39 <i>Ludis</i> [sc. <i>Cæsaris post Hispaniensem victoriam</i>] <i>Decimus Laberius eques Romanus minum suum egit.</i> <i>Laberius</i> is quoted Gell. VII. 9 Plin. H. N. IX. 17 Hor. Sat. I. 10, 6. On <i>Publius Syrus</i> see M. Seneca Controv. 18 p. 251 L. Seneca Epist. 8.</p>
<p><i>Diodorus</i> is named at B. C. 49 by Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 182. 4 <i>Diodorus Siculus Græcæ scriptor historiæ clarus habetur.</i></p>	<p><i>Ciceronis Philippica V</i> habita in senatu <i>Kal. Januariis</i>: conf. c. 1 <i>His Kalendis Januariis.</i>—<i>Philippica VI</i> ad populum: four days after Phil. V. Conf. c. 1 <i>Kalendis Jan. veni in senatum—sententia per triduum valuit.</i>—<i>Hodierno autem die remissior senatus fuit.</i>—<i>Philippica VII</i> in senatu. Before the return of the ambassadors sent to <i>Antony</i>: c. 1 <i>Quorum reditus quid sit allaturus ignoro.</i> c. 9 <i>Quid egerint nondum scimus.</i> And before the <i>Lupercalia</i> [<i>XV Kal. Mart.</i>]: conf. c. 1. For the embassy to <i>Antony</i> see Dio XLVI. 29.—<i>Philippica VIII</i> in senatu. After the return of the ambassadors: c. 6 <i>Misimus tres principes civitatis: hos—repudiavit Antonius.</i> Cf. c. 10. And before <i>Id. Mart.</i> which is named as a distant day c. 11.—<i>Philippica IX</i> in senatu. Immediately after Phil. VIII. On the death of <i>Sulpicius</i> conf. Cic. Ep. Fam. XII. 5.—<i>Philippica X</i> in senatu. On the letter of <i>Brutus</i> in the beginning of the year: cf. Appian. Civ. III. 63 καὶ ἡ βουλὴ αὐτὸν αὐτίκα ἐψηφίζετο εἶναι πολέμιον,—Μακεδονίας δὲ καὶ τῆς Ἰλλυρίδος αὐτῆς καὶ τῶν ἐν ἀμφοτέραις ὑπολοίπων στρατῶν Μάρκον Βρούτον ἄρχειν.—<i>Philippica XI</i> in senatu. After the death of <i>Trebonius</i>: for which cf. Dion. XLVII. 29 Appian. Civ. III. 26 Cic. Phil. XII. 10 XIII. 10. 18 Ep. Fam. XII. 12.—<i>Philippica XII</i> in senatu. Soon after the <i>Terminalia</i> [<i>VII Kal. Mart.</i>]: <i>Terminalibus nuper</i> c. 10.—<i>Philippica XIII</i> in senatu. After <i>Pansa</i> had joined the army [see col. 2]: c. 10 <i>Consulibus missis.</i> c. 18 <i>Bellum duo consules gerunt.</i> c. 21 <i>Duo consules, contra quos arma fert.</i>—<i>Philippica XIV</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>τόνιον. Conf. Dion. XLVI. 53 Vell. II. 63 Liv. Ep. 120. <i>Cæsar</i> is elected consul: Liv. Epit. 119 <i>Romam cum exercitu venit, et percussis adventu ejus iis qui in eum iniqui erant quum annos novemdecim haberet consul creatus est.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. III. 93. 94 Vell. II. 65 Dion. XLVI. 43. 44. 46. In the month <i>Sextilis</i>: Sueton. Aug. c. 31 Macrob. Sat. I. 12. τῇ ἑννεακαίδεκάτῃ τοῦ Αὐγούστου [<i>XIV Kal. Septembr.</i>] Dio LVI. 30. ὑπάτειαν ἔλαβεν—εἰκοστὸν ἄγων ἔτος, ὥς αὐτὸς ἐν τοῖς ὑπομνήμασιν εἴρηκεν Plutarch. Bruto c. 27.</p> <p>The Triumvirate: Liv. Epit. 120 <i>C. Cæsar pacem cum Antonio et Lepido fecit ita ut tresviri reipublicæ constituendæ per quinquennium essent ipse et Lepidus et Antonius; et ut suos quisque inimicos proscriberent.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. IV. 2—12 Dion. XLVI. 54—56 XLVII. 1—17 Plutarch. Cic. c. 46 Anton. c. 19—21. Lapis Colotianus apud Sigon. p. 133 b ad ann. Capitolin. 707 <i>emilius, M. Antonius, Imp. Cæsar, III vir. r. p. c. ex a. d. V K. Dec. ad pr. K. Jan. sex.</i> The five years therefore commenced Nov. 27 B. C. 43, and were to terminate Dec. 31 B. C. 38.</p> <p><i>L. Munatius Plancus pro cos. ex Gallia an IIII Kal. Jan. M. Aemilius Lepidus II III vir ... pro cos. ex Hispania pridie K ...</i> [Jan.] Fast. Capitolin.</p>
42	<p>712. <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus II L. Munatius Plancus</i> Cassiodor. Dio XLVII. 16 Obseq. c. 130 Zonar. X p. 502 D Sueton. Tib. c. 5 Plin. H. N. II. 31.</p> <p>... <i>Munatius M. Æmilius</i> Lapis Colotian.</p> <p>Λεπίδου καὶ Πλάγκου Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>Philippi: Liv. Epit. 124 <i>C. Cæsar et Antonius apud Philippos vario eventu adversus Brutum et Cassium pugnaverunt, ita ut dextra utriusque cornua vincerent et castra quoque utrinque ab iis qui vicerant expugnarentur. Sed inæqualem fortunam partium mors Cassii fecit: qui quum in eo cornu fuisset quod pulsum erat totum exercitum fusum ratus mortem sibi conscivit. Altero deinde prælio victus M. Brutus et ipse vitam finivit.</i> Obsequens c. 130 <i>M. Lepido Munatio Planco</i> coss.—<i>Cassius et Brutus interierunt.</i> Conf. Dionem XLVII. 35—49 Appian. Civ. IV. 88—138 Plutarch. Brut. c. 38—53 Anton. c. 22 Velleium II. 70 Orosium VI. 18 Val. Max. IX. 9, 2 Zonaram X p. 506. Towards the end of the year: Appian. IV. 122 (οἱ ἀμφὶ τὸν Καίσαρα) ἐδεδοί-</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>in senatu. On the news of the first battle of Mutina: conf. c. 1. 9. 14. The news had arrived the day before this debate: <i>hesterno die</i> c. 5. We may therefore for the corrupt date in c. 5 replace <i>pridie Vinalia, qui dies hodie est</i>, with Ferrar. Muret. Lambin. and Ernest. conf. Ernest. ad locum. Which will fix this oration to <i>X Kal. Maias</i>.</p> <p>Birth of <i>Ovid</i>: <i>Vetus Codex</i>: <i>P. Ovidius Naso a. d. XII Kal. April. Sulmone in Pelignis natus est, quo annobello Mutinensi P. [l. A.] Hirtius et C. Pansa consules diem obiere</i>. <i>Ovid</i> himself <i>Trist.</i> IV. 10, 1—14 gives the same day and year. Placed one year too low, <i>Ol.</i> 184. 3, by Hieron. in <i>Euseb. Chron.</i></p> <p>Death of <i>Cicero</i> (conf. <i>Appian. Civ.</i> IV. 19. 20 <i>Dion.</i> XLVII. 8 <i>Liv. Ep.</i> 120): <i>Auctor Dialogi de Or.</i> c. 17 <i>Hirtio et Pansa coss. ut Tiro libertus ejus scripsit, VII Idus Decembris occisus est, quo anno Augustus in locum Pansæ et Hirtii se et Q. Pedium consules suffecit</i>. <i>ἔτος ἐκεῖνο γεγονώς ἐξηκοστὸν καὶ τέταρτον</i> <i>Plutarch. Cic.</i> c. 48. <i>Vixit tres et sexaginta annos</i>: cf. <i>Livii fragmentum apud Senec. Suasor.</i> 7 p. 42—50. <i>Annorum LXIII</i> <i>Cassiod.</i> According to the Roman Calendar, he wanted 27 days of completing his 64th year. Conf. a. 106.</p> <p><i>Varro</i> is proscribed by <i>Antony</i>: <i>Appian. Civ.</i> IV. 47 <i>Οὐάρρων δὲ ἦν φιλόσοφος τε καὶ ἱστορίας συγγραφεὺς, ἐστρατευμένος τε καλῶς καὶ ἐστρατηγηκώς, καὶ ἴσως διὰ ταῦτα ὡς ἐχθρὸς μοναρχίας προὔγραψε. φιλοτιμουμένων δὲ αὐτὸν ὑποδέξασθαι τῶν γνωρίμων καὶ διεριζόντων ἐς ἀλλήλους, Καληνὸς ἐξενίκησε, καὶ εἶχεν ἐν ἐπαύλει ἔνθα Ἀντώνιος ὅτε διοδεύοι κατήγετο. καὶ τὸν Οὐάρρωνα οὐδεὶς ἔνδον ὄντα ἐνέφηγε θεράπων</i>. His estate at Casinum had been seized by <i>Antony</i> in the preceding year B. C. 44: conf. <i>Cic. Phil.</i> II. 40. 41. The proscription of <i>Varro</i> is noticed by <i>Dio</i> XLVII. 11 and by <i>Varro</i> himself four years afterwards: conf. a. 37.</p> <p><i>Verres</i> the Sicilian prætor perished in the proscription: <i>Seneca Suas.</i> VI p. 36 VII p. 47 <i>Lactant. Inst. Div.</i> II. 4 p. 129.</p>
	<p><i>Horace</i> is present at <i>Philippi</i>: <i>Carm.</i> II. 7, 9. His early life till this time; his education first at Rome and then at Athens, from whence he joined the army of <i>Brutus</i> (as a military tribune: <i>Sat.</i> I. 6. 48); and the loss of his estate by the proscription after the battle, are described <i>Ep.</i> II. 2, 41—51.</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>Lepido et Planco</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>κεσαν τὸν χειμῶνα προσιόντα.—when <i>Brutus</i> and <i>Cassius</i> had been employed from <i>Cæsar's</i> death δυοῖν οὐδὲ ὅλοιν ἔτοιμ in collecting an army: Ib. c. 133. <i>Sextus Pompeius</i> was now in possession of Sicily: Appian. Civ. IV. 84 ἐπιγενομένης τῆς τῶν τριῶν ἀρχῆς ἐς Σικελίαν διέπλευσε. Conf. Liv. Epit. 123 Dion. XLVII. 13 XLVIII. 2. Velleius II. 72 <i>Sextum Pompeium Cn. Magni filium qui ex Hispania revertens Siciliam armis occupaverat</i>:—<i>ad quem et e Brutianis castris et ex Italia aliisque terrarum partibus—proscripti confuebant.</i></p> <p>Birth of <i>Tiberius</i> by some accounts: Sueton. Tiber. c. 5 <i>Natus est Romæ in Palatio XVI Kal. Decembr.</i> [conf. Dion. LVII. 18] <i>M. Æmilio Lepido iterum L. Munatio Planco coss. post bellum Philippense. Sic enim in fastos actaque publica relatum est. Nec tamen desunt qui partim antecedente anno Hirtii et Pansæ partim insequente Servilii Isaurici Antonique consulatu genitum eum scribant.</i></p>
41	<p>713. <i>P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus</i> II <i>L. Antonius Pietas</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Dio XLVIII. 4 Sueton. Tib. c. 5.</p> <p>..... <i>Antonius P. Servilius</i> Lapis Colotian.</p> <p><i>Pietate et Isaurico</i> Nor. De <i>Pietatis</i> cognomine Dio XLVIII. 5.</p> <p>De <i>Antonio</i> Eutrop. VII. 3 Appian. Civ. V. 14 Liv. Epit. 125.</p>	<p>Triumph of <i>L. Antonius</i>: τῇ πρώτῃ τοῦ ἔτους ἡμέρᾳ Dio XLVIII. 4. <i>L. Antonius cos. ex Alpibus</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>Liv. Ep. 125 <i>L. Antonius consul M. Antonii frater Fulvia consiliante bellum Cæsari intulit, receptis in partes suas populis quorum agri veteranis adsignati erant; et M. Lepido qui custodiæ urbis cum exercitu præerat fuso hostiliter in urbem inrupit.</i> Cf. Appian. Civ. V. 14—33 Dion. XLVIII. 5—13. Towards the close of the year (conf. Appian. Civ. V. 34) <i>Antonius</i> is besieged in <i>Perusia</i>: Velleius II. 74 <i>Antonius pulsus undique viribus Cæsaris Perusiam se contulerat.</i> Confer <i>Dionem</i> XLVIII. 14 Eutrop. VII. 3. Suetonius Aug. c. 14 <i>L. Antonium (Cæsar) fiducia consulatus quem gerebat ac fraternæ potentiae res novas molientem confugere Perusiam coëgit.</i></p>
40	<p>Ol. 185 U. C. Varr. 714. <i>Cn. Domitius Calvinus</i> II <i>C. Asinius Pollio</i> Cass. Dio XLVIII. 15 Joseph. Ant. XIV. 14, 5.</p> <p>Ἀλβίνου καὶ Πουλλίωνος Chron. Alex. <i>Calvino et Polliōne</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Lapis Colotianus: .n. <i>Domitius.</i></p> <p>Suf. <i>L. Cornelius</i> <i>C. Asinius.</i></p> <p>Suf. <i>P. Canidius.</i></p>	<p><i>Labienus</i> and the <i>Parthians</i> invade <i>Syria</i>: Dio XLVIII. 24 οἱ Πάρθοι καὶ πρὶν κινούμενοι τότε δὴ καὶ μᾶλλον τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἐπέθεντο [coss. <i>Domitio et Asinio</i>, after <i>Antony</i> had gone to <i>Egypt</i>]. ἦγον δὲ αὐτοὺς Λαβιήνους καὶ Πάκορος. οὗτος μὲν Ὀρώδου τοῦ βασιλέως ἐκεῖνος δὲ τοῦ Λαβιήνου τοῦ Τίτου παῖς ὢν ἦλθε δὲ ὧδε ἐς τοὺς Πάρθους.—ἐτύγχανε μὲν τῷ τε Κασσίῳ καὶ τῷ Βρούτῳ συμμαχῶν, πεμφθεὶς δὲ πρὸς τὸν Ὀρώδην πρὸ τῆς μάχης ὅπως τινὰ βοήθειαν λάβῃ συχνὸν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ χρόνον διετρίβῃ περιορώμενος—καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ὥς ἡ τε ἀγγελία τῆς ἡττης ἀφίκετο—κατέμεινε παρὰ τοῖς βαρβάρους.—οὗτος μὲν οὖν ὁ Λαβιήνος, ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα τήν τε ἔκλυσιν τοῦ Ἀντωνίου καὶ τὸν ἔρωτα τήν τε ἐς τὴν Αἴγυπτον ὁδὸν ἤσθετο, ἔπεισε τὸν Πάρθον τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἐπιχειρῆσαι. Conf. Velleium II. 78.</p> <p>Liv. Epit. 126 <i>C. Cæsar, quum esset annorum viginti trium, obsessum in oppido Perusia L. Antonium conatumque aliquoties erumpere et repulsum fame coëgit in deditionem venire, ipsique et omnibus militibus ejus ignovit. Perusiam diruit.</i> Conf. Vell. II. 74. In the beginning of this year: Dio XLVIII. 15 ἐκείνης ἐπὶ τε Γνατίου Καλονίου δεύτερον καὶ ἐπ' Ἀσινίου Πωλλίωνος ὑπάτων ἀλούσης. Appian. Civ. V. 34 λιμός ἦπτετο τοῦ Λευκίου, καὶ τὸ κακὸν ἤκμαζεν ἀγρίως.—νουμηνίας δὲ ἔτους [B. C. 40] ἐς τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἡμέραν οὔσης, φυλάξας ὁ Λεύκιος τὴν ἑορτὴν—ἐξέθερε νυκτὸς ἐπὶ τὰς πύλας αὐτῶν ὡς διεκπαίσαν αὐτούς—ταχὺ δὲ—ἀνέωσθη. When <i>Antonius</i> had surrendered (Appian. Civ. V. 35—47), <i>Cæsar</i> appointed for the troops τὰς πόλεις ἐς χειμασίαν Appian. Ibid.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 184. 4 <i>Cornificius poëta a militibus destitutus interiit; quos sæpe fugientes galeatos lepores appellaverat. Hujus soror Cornificia, cujus extant insignia epigrammata. Cornificius, according to Donatus in Vita Virgillii, was the enemy of Virgil: Cornificius ob perversam naturam illum non tulit.</i> Heyne ad Donatum p. 343 with good reason doubts either the date of Hieronymus or the account of Donatus: <i>Si hoc anno periit Cornificius, illa narratio de inimicitiis ejus cum Virgilio exercitis concidit, cum is non nisi post Cornificii mortem inclaruerit.</i> It is probable that Hieron. has antedated the death of <i>Cornificius</i>.</p>
<p><i>Hybreas</i> the orator opposed <i>Labienus</i> at Mylasa: Strabo XIV p. 659. 660 ἀξιολόγους ἔσχευ ἀνδρας καθ' ἡμᾶς τὰ Μύλασα ῥήτορας τε ἅμα καὶ δημαγωγούς τῆς πόλεως Εὐθύδημόν τε καὶ Ὑβρέαν. ὁ μὲν οὖν Εὐθύδημος ἐκ προγόνων παραλαβὼν οὐσίαν τε μεγάλην καὶ δόξαν, προσθεὶς καὶ τὴν δεινότητα, οὐκ ἐν τῇ πατρίδι μόνον μέγας ἦν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ τῆς πρώτης ἡξιοῦτο τιμῆς. Ὑβρέα δ' ὁ πατήρ, ὡς αὐτὸς διηγείτο ἐν τῇ σχολῇ καὶ παρὰ τῶν πολιτῶν ὡμολόγητο, ἡμίονον κατέλιπε ξυλοφοροῦντα καὶ ἡμιονηγόν· διοικούμενος δ' ὑπὸ τούτων ὀλίγον χρόνον Διοτρέφους τοῦ Ἀντιόχῃως ἀκροασάμενος [Idem XIII p. 630 σοφιστὴς παρὰ τούτοις ἐνδοξος γεγένηται Διοτρέφης, οὗ διήκουσεν Ὑβρέας ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς γενόμενος μέγιστος ῥήτωρ] ἐπανήλθε καὶ τῷ ἀγορανομίῳ παρέδωκεν ἑαυτόν· ἐνταῦθα δὲ κυλινηθεὶς καὶ χρηματισάμενος μικρὰ ὥρμησεν ἐπὶ τὸ πολιτεύεσθαι. —ταχὺ δὲ αὔξησιν ἔσχε καὶ ἐθαυμάσθη ἔτι μὲν Εὐθυδήμου ζῶντος, ἀλλὰ τελευτήσαντος μάλιστα κύριος γενόμενος τῆς πόλεως.—αὐξηθεὶς οὖν ἐπὶ πολὺν, καὶ δόξας καὶ πολιτῆς ἀγαθὸς εἶναι καὶ ῥήτωρ, ἔπαισεν ἐν τῇ πρὸς Λαβίηνον ἀντιπολιτείᾳ. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἄλλοι μεθ' ὀπλων ἐπιόντι καὶ Παρθικῆς συμμαχίας [see</p>	<p><i>Cornelius Nepos</i> flourished: Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 185. 1 <i>Cornelius Nepos scriptor historicus clarus habetur.</i> which agrees with the account of Pliny Plin. H. N. IX. 39 X. 23 <i>Nepos Cornelius qui Divi Augusti principatu obiit.</i> and with the notices supplied by <i>Nepos</i> himself: <i>Nepos</i> composed the Life of <i>Cicero</i>: Gell. XV. 28 <i>Cornelius Nepos et rerum memoriarum non indiligens et M. Ciceronis ut qui maxime amicus familiarisque fuit</i> [conf. Sueton. Cæs. c. 55 Macrob. Sat. II. 1 Cic. Ep. Att. XVI. 5 Lactant. III. 15]. <i>Atque is tamen in primo librorum quos de vita illius composuit &c.</i> Consequently after B. C. 43. He is quoted Sueton. Aug. c. 77 for an account of <i>Octavianus in castris apud Mutinam</i>: which would be also written after B. C. 43. He composed the Life of <i>Atticus</i> after B. C. 32. conf. a. 32. He had written, however, three books of history before <i>Catullus</i> published his poems: Catull. Carm. 1.</p> <p><i>Quoi dono lepidum novum libellum?—Corneli, tibi: namque tu solebas Meas esse aliquid putare nugas</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>c. 47. After the death of <i>Fulvia Octavianus</i> and <i>Antony</i> conclude a peace: Dio XLVIII. 28 τὰ τε ὅπλα ἀμφότεροι κατέθευτο καὶ συνηλλάγησαν. Fast. Capitolin. <i>Imp. Cæsar III vir r. p. c. ov ... quod pacem cum M. Antonio fecit. M. Antonius III vir r. p. c. ova ... quod pacem cum Imp. Cæsare fecit.</i> Dio XLVIII. 31 οἱ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ—ἐπὶ ἵππων αὐτοὺς ὥσπερ ἐν ἐπιρικόις τισὶν εἰσαγαγόντες καὶ τῇ νικητηρίᾳ στολῇ ἐξ ἴσου τοῖς πέμψασιν αὐτὰ κοσμήσαντες—καὶ τὴν Ὀκταουίαν τὴν τοῦ Καίσαρος ἀδελφὴν γυναῖκα τῷ Ἀντωνίῳ—προμνηστευσάμενοι κ. τ. λ. Ibid. c. 33 ταῦτα ἐν τῷ ἔτει ἐκείνῳ [<i>coss. Domitio et Asinio</i>] ἐπράχθη.</p>
218	<p>39 715. <i>L. Marcius Censorinus C. Calvisius Sabinus</i> Cass. Dio XLVIII. 34. <i>Censorino et Sabino</i> Fast. apud Noris. a lacuna in Chron. Alex. See Introd. p. vi.</p>	<p><i>L. Marcius Censorinus cos. ex Macedonia a K. Jan.</i> Fast. Capitolin. The date is supplied by Sigonius. conf. Noris. ad Cen. Pisan. p. 139.</p> <p>Birth of <i>Julia</i>: Dio XLVIII. 34 τῷ δ' ἐπιγιννομένῳ (ἔτει) ἐν Ῥούκίῳ τε Μάρκιος καὶ Γάιος Σαβίνος ὑπάτευσαν—ὁ Καῖσαρ ἤδη τῆς Λιουίας ἐρᾶν ἤρχετο καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τὴν Σκριβωνίαν τεκοῦσάν οἱ θυγάτριον ἀπεπέμψατο αὐθημερόν.</p> <p><i>Cæsar</i> and <i>Antony</i> conclude a peace with <i>Sextus Pompeius</i>: Appian. Civ. V. 67—74 Dio XLVIII. 36—38 Plutarch. Anton. c. 32 Liv. Ep. 127 Oros. VI. 18. <i>coss. Marcio et Sabino</i>: conf. Dion. XLVIII. 34.</p> <p>Liv. Epit. 127 <i>P. Ventidius Antonii legatus Parthos prelio victos Syria expulit, Labieno eorum duce</i> [conf. a. 40] <i>occiso.</i> Conf. Dionem XLVIII. 39—41. In this year: ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ ἐγένετο Dio c. 42. Plutarch. Anton. c. 33 Ἀντώνιος δὲ μετὰ τὰς διαλύσεις [with <i>Sextus</i>] Οὐεντίδιον μὲν εἰς Ἀσίαν προὔπεμπε Πάρθοις ἐμποδὼν ἐσόμενον τοῦ πρόσω χωρεῖν αὐτὸς δὲ—ἀπῆρεν ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλλας, ἐγχειρίσας Καίσαρι τὰ οἰκεία τὴν δ' Ὀκταβίαν ἄχρι τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐπήγετο.—διαχειμάζοντι δ' αὐτῷ περὶ Ἀθήνας ἀπαγγέλλεται τὰ πρῶτα τῶν Οὐεντιδίου κατορθωμάτων, ὅτι μάχη τοὺς Πάρθους κρατήσας Λαβιήνον ἀπεκτόνοι. Appian. Civ. V. 76 ἐχείμαζεν ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις μετὰ τῆς Ὀκταουίας. For this winter of <i>Antony</i> at Athens [the winter of B. C. 3_a] see Dio XLVIII. 39.</p> <p><i>C. Asinius Pollio pro cos. ex Parthineis an VII K. Novem.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Conf. Dion. XLVIII. 41.</p>
38	<p>716. <i>Ap. Claudius Pulcher C. Norbanus Flaccus</i> Cass. Dio XLVIII. 43 XLIX. 22 Chron. Alex. <i>Pulcro et Flacco</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Marriage of <i>Cæsar</i> and <i>Livia</i>: Dio XLVIII. 43. Unsuccessful war with <i>Sextus Pompeius</i>: Liv. Ep. 128 <i>Quum Sextus Pompeius rursus latrociniis mare infestum redderet nec pacem quam acceperat præstaret, Cæsar necessario adversus eum bello suscepto duobus navalibus præliis dubio eventu pugnavit.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. V. 80—91 Dion. XLVIII. 46.</p> <p>Victory of <i>Ventidius</i> over the Parthians: Dio XLIX. 19. 20 Plutarch. Anton. c. 34. Liv. Epit. 128 <i>P. Ventidius—Parthos in Syria vicit regemque eorum occidit.</i> The victory was gained <i>V Id. Junias</i>: Oros. VI. 18 <i>Ventidius—regem eorum Pacorum in acie interfecit ea scilicet die qua Crassus a Parthis fuerat occisus.</i> Dio XLIX. 21 ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἑκατέρου τοῦ ἔτους ἀμφότερα συνηέχθη. Eutrop. VII. 5 <i>Et</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>col. 2], ἤδη τῶν Παρθυαίων τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐχόντων, εἶξαν, ἃ τε ἄσπλοι καὶ εἰρηνικοί. Ζήνων δ' ὁ Λαοδικεύς καὶ Ὑβρέας οὐκ εἶξαν, ἀμφοτέροι ρήτορες, ἀλλ' ἀπέστησαν τὰς ἑαυτῶν πόλεις.—ἐκ τούτου δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν ὤρμησε [sc. <i>Labienus</i>].—αὐτὸν μὲν οὖν [<i>Hybreas</i>] οὐ κατέλαβε παραχωρήσαντα εἰς Ῥόδον, τὴν δ' οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ διελυμήνατο.—ὥς δ' αὖτως καὶ τὴν πόλιν ὅλην ἐκάκωσεν. ἐκλιπόντος δ' ἐκείνου τὴν Ἀσίαν [conf. a. 39. 2]; ἐπανῆλθεν [<i>Hybreas</i>] καὶ ἀνέλαβεν ἑαυτὸν τε καὶ τὴν πόλιν.</p>	<p><i>Jam tum, cum ausus es unus Italorum Omne ævum tribus explicare chartis Doctis, Jupiter! et laboriosis.</i></p> <p><i>Nepos</i> had been present at the oration <i>pro Cornelio</i> in B. C. 65: Hieronym. apud Schottum in fragm. Corn. Nep. scil. Ep. 61 p. 732 ad Pammachium: <i>Refert Cornelius Nepos, se præsentem iisdem pæne verbis quibus edita est eam pro Cornelio, sedizioso tribuno, defensionem peroratam.</i></p>
	<p>Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 10 <i>Atteius philologus libertinus Athenis natus: Hunc Capito Ateius jurisconsultus inter grammaticos rhetorem inter rhetores grammaticum fuisse ait. De eodem Asinius Pollio, in libro quo Sallustii scripta reprehendit ut nimia priscorum verborum affectatione oblita, ita tradit: "In eam rem adjutorium ei fecit maxime quidam Ateius prætextatus nobilis grammaticus Latinus,—Philologus ab semet nominatus." Ipse ad L. Hermam scripsit "Se in Græcis literis magnum processum habere et in Latinis nonnullum: "audisse Antonium Gniphonem [de quo cf. a. 66] ejusque Hermam; postea docuisse; præcepisse autem multis et claris juvenibus, in quibus Appio quoque et Pulchro Claudiis fratribus, quorum etiam comes in provincia fuerit." Philologi appellationem assumpsisse videtur quia sicut Eratosthenes, qui primus hoc cognomen sibi vindicavit, multiplici variaque doctrina censebatur.—Coluit postea familiarissime C. Sallustium et, eo defuncto [in B. C. 34: conf. a.], Asinium Pollionem; quos historiam componere aggressos alterum breviario rerum omnium Romanarum, ex quibus quas vellet eligeret, instruxit, alterum præceptis de ratione dicendi. Quo magis miror Asinium Pollionem credidisse antiqua eum verba et figuras solitum esse colligere Sallustio, quum sibi sciât nihil aliud suadere quam ut noto civilique et proprio sermone utatur.</i></p>
	<p><i>Horace</i> completed his 27th year in Dec. B. C. 38. conf. a. 65. and according to Bentley is now employed upon Serm. lib. I. Bentley argues, from the practice of other poets, from the testimony of Suetonius, and from the expressions of <i>Horace</i> himself Carm. I. 1 II. 20 III. 30 Epod. 14, 7 Sat. I. 10, 92 II. 1 Epist. I. 1 I. 20 that the works of <i>Horace</i> were originally published in books in the form in which they now appear. He determines that Sat. lib. I was completed in B. C. 40—38. [cf. a. 17.] lib. II in B. C. 35—33. Epod. in B. C. 32. 31. Carm. lib. I in B. C. 30—</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
220		<p><i>ipso die quo olim Orodes—per ducem Surenaim Crassum occiderat.</i> Conf. a. 53. After this victory <i>Ventidius</i> is recalled: Plutarch. Anton. c. 34 Πάρθους μὲν προσωτέρω διώκειν ἀπέγνων, φθόνον Ἀντωνίου δέσας. τοὺς δ' ἀφεστῶτας ἐπιὼν κατεστρέφετο, καὶ τὸν Κομμαγηνὸν Ἀντίοχον ἐν πόλει Σαμοσάτοις ἐπολιόρκει. δεομένου δὲ χίλια τάλαντα δοῦναι—ἐκέλευε πέμπειν πρὸς Ἀντώνιον· ἥδη γὰρ ἐγγὺς ἦν ἐπιὼν, καὶ τὸν Οὐεντίδιον οὐκ εἶα σπένδεσθαι τῷ Ἀντιόχῳ.—τῆς δὲ πολιορκίας μήκος λαμβανούσης—πράττων οὐδὲν—σπένδεται πρὸς τὸν Ἀντίοχον· καὶ—εἰς Ἀθήνας ἐπανῆλθε καὶ τὸν Οὐεντίδιον οἷς ἔπρεπε τιμήσας ἐπέμψεν ἐπὶ τὸν θρίαμβον. οὗτος ἀπὸ Πάρθων ἄχρι δεῦρο τεθριάμβευκε μόνος. Dio XLIX. 20. 21 Οὐεντίδιος—ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀντίοχον—ἐπεστράτευσεν.—ἐνταῦθα δὲ ἥδη αὐτῷ ὄντι ὁ Ἀντώνιος ἐξαίφνης ἐπιστὰς οὐ μόνον οὐχ ἦσθη ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐφθόνησεν.—καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς αὐτὸν ἔπαινε καὶ ἐς οὐδὲν ἔτι—αὐτῷ ἐχρήσατο.—καὶ συνέβη γε τῷ Οὐεντιδίῳ μόνῳ τὰ τε νικητήρια ἑορτάσαι, ὥσπερ καὶ μόνος ἐνίκησεν.—Ὁ Ἀντώνιος προσέβαλε μὲν τῷ Ἀντιόχῳ—ὥς δ' οὐδὲν ἐπέραιεν ἀλλ' ὁ χρόνος ἄλλως ἀναλοῦτο—διεκηρυκεύσατο αὐτῷ κρύφα.—καὶ ὁ μὲν ταῦτα πράξας ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀφωρμήθη. <i>Antony</i> arrived in Italy in B. C. 37, after the five years of the triumvirate had expired: Dio XLVIII. 54. cf. a. 37. which fixes the victory of <i>Ventidius</i> to B. C. 38, and refutes the date of <i>Norisius</i> ad Cen. Pisan. p. 142 who places it in the preceding year. The triumph of <i>Ventidius</i> is noticed in East. Capitolin. <i>P. Ventidius pro cos. ex Tauro monte et Partheis an. DCCX. . V K. Decem.</i> <i>Signius</i> rightly supplies <i>DCCXV</i> [716 Varr.] For this triumph is recorded immediately before the renewal of the triumvirate. But that renewed period commenced <i>Kal. Jan.</i> B. C. 37, which determines the triumph to Nov. B. C. 38. De <i>Ventidio</i> conf. Dion. XLIX. 21 Val. Max. VI. 9, 9 Gell. XV. 4 Plin. H. N. VII. 43.</p> <p><i>Sosius</i> conquers the Jews: Plutarch. Anton. c. 34 Σόσιος Ἀντωνίου στρατηγὸς ἐν Συρίᾳ πολλὰ διεπράττετο. Liv. Epit. 128 <i>Judæi a legatis Antonii subacti sunt.</i> Dio XLIX. 22 Γάιος δὲ δὴ Σόσιος τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς τε Συρίας καὶ τῆς Κιλικίας παρ' Ἀντωνίου λαβὼν—τὸν Ἀντίγονον—μάχῃ τε ἐνίκησε καὶ καταφυγόντα ἐς Ἱεροσόλυμα πολιορκίᾳ κατεστρέψατο.—ἐκείνους μὲν οὖν Ἡρώδῃ τινὶ ὁ Ἀντώνιος ἀρχεῖν ἐπέτρεψε, τὸν δ' Ἀντίγονον—ἀπέσφαξεν [conf. Plutarch. Anton. c. 36]. ἐπὶ μὲν δὴ τοῦ τε Κλαυδίου τοῦ τε Νωρβανοῦ τοῦθ' οὕτως ἐγένετο. <i>Josephus</i> Ant. XIV. 16, 4 places this one year later: τοῦτο τὸ πάθος συνέβη τῇ Ἱεροσολυμιτῶν πόλει ὑπατεύοντος ἐν Ῥώμῃ Μάρκου Ἀγρίππα καὶ Κανινίου Γάλλου, ἐπὶ τῆς ρπέ' ὀλυμπιάδος [Ol. 185. 3] τῷ τρίτῳ μηνί, τῇ ἑορτῇ τῆς νηστείας [ἐν τῇ τοῦ Κρόνου καὶ τότε ἡμέρᾳ ὠνομασμένη Dio l. c.], ὥσπερ ἐκ περιτροπῆς τῆς γενομένης ἐπὶ Πομπηίου τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις συμφορᾶς [conf. a. 63]· καὶ γὰρ ὑπ' ἐκείνου τῇ αὐτῇ ἐάλωσαν ἡμέρᾳ μετὰ ἔτη εἰκοσικαίεπτά. Repeated by Syncellus p. 306 D. But <i>Sosius</i> in that year abstained from action: Dio XLIX. 23 τῷ ἐπιγιγνομένῳ ἔτει [sc. B. C. 37]—Σόσιος διετέλεσε διασκοπῶν—ὅπως ἡσυχίαν ἄγων (Ἀντωνίῳ) χαρίσαιο. And 27 years from Dec. B. C. 63 would place the capture in Dec. B. C. 36. We may therefore reject the dates of <i>Josephus</i> and place the capture in Dec. B. C. 38, six months after the Parthian victory of <i>Ventidius</i>. But as the reign of <i>Herod</i> after this capture began B. C. 37 <i>Agrippa et Gallo</i> coss. <i>Josephus</i> on that account may have referred the siege to that year. <i>Herod</i> had been originally appointed king in B. C. 40: <i>Joseph. Ant.</i> XIV. 14, 5 τὴν βασιλείαν παραλαμβάνει τυχὼν αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τῆς ρπέ' ὀλυμπιάδος ὑπατεύοντος Γαίου Δομετίου Καλονίνου</p>

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28. lib. II in B. C. 26—25. lib. III in B. C. 24. 23. Epist. lib. I in B. C. 20. 19. Carm. lib. IV et sæculare in B. C. 17—15. and that Art. Poet. and Epist. lib. II were his last compositions, *Annis incertis*. The testimony of Sueton. in *Vita* is express: *Scripta quidem ejus (Augustus) usque adeo probavit—ut non modo sæculare carmen componendum injunxerit sed et Vindelicam victoriam Tiberii Drusique,—eumque coëgerit propter hoc tribus Carminum libris ex longo intervallo quartum addere: post Sermones vero lectos quosdam nullam sui mentionem habitam ita sit questus: “Irasci me tibi scito quod non—mecum potissimum loquaris.”—Expressitque Eclogam [Epist. II. 1] cujus initium est “Cum tot sustineas”—and the ancient critics found the odes in their present order: Gesner. in præfat. *Diomedes, qui Prisciano certe et sexto sæculo nostro est antiquior, odas omnes poetæ eo ipso ordine quo habentur in libris nostris recenset*. The dates, however, of Bentley (which are given upon conjecture) are in some cases at variance with facts. And it is probable that, although these works were originally published in books, and in the order assigned by Bentley, yet in the present copies some pieces may have been transposed.*

It appears that Sat. I. 6 was written after the battle of Philippi, and with some interval:—*Olim Quod mihi pareret legio Romana tribuno* 6, 48. The introduction of *Horace* to *Mæcenæ* also happened *olim*: I. 6, 55 *Olim Virgilius, post hunc Varius, dixere quid essem. Ut veni coram—revocas nono post mense*. His introduction may be referred to B. C. 41, and his return in the ninth month to B. C. 40. which would place Sat. I. 6 somewhat below the date of Bentley.

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		<p>τὸ δεύτερον καὶ Γαῖον Ἀσινίου Πωλλῶνος. Appian. Civ. V. 75 mentions <i>Herod</i> among the kings whom <i>Antony</i> appointed after the peace with <i>Sex. Pompeius</i> B. C. 39: Ἰστη δέ πη καὶ βασιλέας οὓς δοκιμάσειεν.—Ἰδουμαίων καὶ Σαμαρέων Ἡρώδην. which refers to the second appointment after the victory of <i>Sosius</i>. De <i>Herode</i> conf. Strabon. XVI p. 765.</p>
37	<p>717. <i>M. Agrippa L. Caninius Gallus</i> Cassiod. Dio XLVIII. 49 XLIX. 23 Joseph. Ant. XIV. 16, 4 Syncell. p. 306 D. <i>M. Agrippa</i> Fast. Capitolin. <i>Agrippa et Gallo</i> Fast. apud Noris. For the consulships in Chron. Alex. from U. C. Varr. 717 to U. C. 783 see Intro. p. vii—ix.</p>	<p><i>Agrippa</i> crosses the Rhine: Dio XLVIII. 49 τὸν Ῥῆνον δεύτερος δὴ Ῥωμαίων ἐπὶ πολέμῳ διέβη.—καὶ ὁς (ὑπάτευε δὲ μετὰ Λουκίου Γάλλου) τὰ μὲν ἐπινίκια οὐκ ἐπεμψεν, κ. τ. λ.</p> <p>Conference of <i>Cæsar</i> and <i>Antony</i> in Italy: Appian. Civ. V. 93. 95 Plutarch. Anton. c. 35. In the winter according to Dio XLVIII. 54 τὸν μὲν Σέξστον τῆς τε ἱερωσύνης ἅμα καὶ τῆς ὑπατείας ἐς ἣν ἀπεδέδεικτο [conf. c. 36] ἐπαύσαν, ἑαυτοῖς δὲ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐς ἄλλα ἔτη πέντε, ἐπειδὴ τὰ πρότερα ἐξεληλύθει, ἐπέτρεψαν. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ὁ Ἀντώνιος μὲν ἐς τὴν Συρίαν ἡγεύετο Καῖσαρ δὲ ἐς τὸν πόλεμον καθίστατο [with <i>Sex. Pompeius</i>].—ἐν μὲν οὖν τῷ χειμῶνι ἐν ᾧ Λεύκιος τε Γέλλιος καὶ Κόκκιος Νερούας ὑπάτευσαν [B. C. 37] ταῦθ' οὕτως ἐγένετο. But according to Appian. Civ. V. 93 in the spring: ἀρχομένου δ' ἤρος ὁ μὲν Ἀντώνιος ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν ἐς Τάραντα διέπλει ναυοὶ τριακοσίοις τῷ Καίσαρι συμμαχήσων. <i>Cæsar</i> employs this year in preparation, and defers the war against <i>Pompeius</i> till the next: Dio XLVIII. 49 τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν τοῦτον τε καὶ ὕστερον [B. C. 38. 37] ἐς τε τὴν ναυπηγίαν τῶν νεῶν καὶ ἐς τὴν ἀθροίσιν τῇ τε ἀσκήσιν τῶν ἐρετῶν κατανάλωσεν. Appian. Civ. V. 92 notices the preparations of <i>Cæsar</i> after his defeat; and, after the conference with <i>Antony</i> ἀρχομένου ἤρος [spring B. C. 37], adds τὸν μὲν οὖν ἐπίπλουν τὸν ἐπὶ Πομπήϊον ὁ Καῖσαρ ἐς νέωτα ἀνεβάλλετο c. 95.</p> <p>The renewal of the triumvirate for another five years—ἐτέραν πενταετίαν—is noticed by Appian Civ. V. 95. Sueton. Aug. c. 27 <i>Triumviratum r. p. c. per decem annos administravit</i>. Fasti Capitolini: <i>M. Aimilius, M. Antonius, Imp. Cæsar Divi</i> Then follows <i>M. Agrippa</i> ... [sc. cos.] which marks the year. The first period had expired Dec. 31 B. C. 38 (conf. a. 43). The second would terminate Dec. 31 B. C. 33.</p>
36	<p>Ol. 186 U. C. Varr. 718. <i>L. Gellius Poplicola M. Cocceius Nerva</i> Cassiod. Dio XLVIII. 54 XLIX. 24. <i>Publicola et Nerva</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>War renewed with <i>Sex. Pompeius</i>: Liv. Ep. 129 <i>Adversus Sextum Pompeium vario eventu navalibus præliis pugnatum est</i>.—<i>Victus deinde Pompeius</i>. Cf. Appian. V. 97—121 Dion. XLIX. 1—10 Oros. VI. 18. According to Dio XLIX. 1 <i>Cæsar</i> set forth with the spring: Καῖσαρ δὲ ὥς τό τε ναυτικὸν ἡτοίμαστο καὶ τὸ ἔαρ ἐνέστη ἡρέ τε ἐκ τῶν Βατῶν. According to Appian Civ. V. 97 he set forth in July: τῆς ἀναγωγῆς τοῦ Καίσαρος ἡ ἡμέρα προεῖρητο πᾶσι, καὶ ἦν δεκάτη τροπῶν θερινῶν ἡντινα Ῥωμαῖοι νομηνίαν ἔχουσι τοῦ μηνὸς ὃν ἐπὶ τίμῃ τοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ προτέρου Ἰούλιον ἀντὶ Κύντιλλον καλοῦσι. Fall of <i>Lepidus</i>: Appian. Civ. V. 123—126 Dio XLIX. 12 Oros. VI. 18. Liv. Epit. 129 <i>M. Lepidus, qui ex Africa velut ad societatem belli contra Sextum Pompeium a Cæsare gerendi trajecerat, quum bellum Cæsari quoque inferret, relictus ab exercitu abrogato triumviratus honore vitam impetravit</i>. <i>M. Agrippa navali corona a Cæsare donatus est</i> [cf. Vell. II. 81 Virgil. Æn. VIII. 684 Senec. de benef. III. 32 Plin. H. N. XVI. 4]: <i>qui honos nulli ante eum habitus erat</i> [at conf. a. 67. 4].</p> <p>Parthian war, and disastrous retreat of <i>Antony</i>: Plutarch. Anton. c. 37—51 Dio XLIX. 25—31. Late in the year: ἡδὴ τοῦ ἀέρος</p>

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	<p>Varro in his 80th year composes his work of <i>Re Rustica</i>: Varro de R. R. I. 1 <i>Annus octogesimus admonet me ut sarcinas colligam antequam proficiscar e vita</i>. Our copies of Pliny have the 81st year: H. N. XVIII. 3 <i>M. Varrone qui octogesimum primum vitæ annum agens de ea re</i> [sc. de R. R.] <i>prodendum putavit</i>. He commenced his 80th year in B. C. 37, and his 81st in B. C. 36: conf. a. 28. Varro, already in his 78th year B. C. 39, had written 490 volumes: Gell. III. 10 <i>M. Varro in primo librorum qui inscribuntur Hebdomadas vel de Imaginibus—addit se quoque jam duodecimam annorum hebdomadam ingressum esse, et ad eum diem septuaginta hebdomadas librorum conscripsisse: ex quibus aliquammultos cum proscriptus esset</i> [conf. a. 43] <i>direptis bibliothecis suis non comparuisse</i>. He had therefore completed at that time $7 \times 11 = 77$ years, and had entered his 78th. In B. C. 45 (his 72nd year) he had not yet published his work of <i>Lingua Latina</i>, which he dedicated to Cicero: conf. Cic. Ep. Fam. IX. 8 [written B. C. 45] <i>Varroni.—Ego expectatione promissi tui</i> [to dedicate some work to Cicero] <i>moveor ut admoneam te, non ut flagitem. Misi autem ad te quatuor admonitores, &c. sc. IV Academicorum libros, de quibus</i> conf. a. 45.</p>
<p>Conon flourished: Photius cod. 186 ἀνεγνώσθη βιβλιδάριον Κόνωνος διηγήσεις. προσφωνεῖ μὲν τὸ ποιημάτιον Ἀρχελάφ Φιλοπάτορι βασιλεῖ, περιέχεται δ' αὐτῷ ἐκ πολλῶν ἀρχαίων συνειλεγμένα ν' διηγήματα. Archelaius began to reign in Cappadocia B. C. 36. See Appendix. Conon preceded Nicolaus Damascenus: Phot. cod. 189 ἀνεγνώσθη—Νικολάου λόγος Ἡρώδῃ τῷ Ἰουδαίων βασιλεῖ προσπεφωνημένος, ἐν ᾧ παραδόξων ἐθῶν ἐστὶ συναγωγή. συμβαίνει μὲν εἰς ταῦτὸν ἐνίοις τῶν ὑπὸ Ἀλεξάνδρου παραδόξων συνειλεγμένων [perhaps Alexander Polyhistor] καὶ περὶ ὧν δὲ Κόνων συνέταξεν οὐκ ὀλίγα προσέγραψε [al. προσανέγραψε]. πλὴν ἐν τισὶ παραλάσσει ταῖς ἱστορίαις, ἑτεροτρόπως αὐτὰ διεξιῶν.—ὁ ἐκ Δαμασκού δ' ἐστὶν οὗτος οἶμαι Νικόλαος ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν Αὐγούστου χρόνων ἀκμάσας καὶ φίλος αὐτῷ χρηματίας—οὗτος καὶ Ἀσσυριακὴν ἱστορίαν ἐν πολυστίχῳ βιβλίῳ, ὅσα παλαιὰν μνήμην ἀναγνωσμάτων ἔχομεν.</p>	<p>Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 186. 1 <i>Furnii pater et filius clari oratores habentur: quorum filius consularis ante patrem moritur</i>. Senec. de Benefic. II. 25 (quoted by Scalig. ad Euseb. p. 161) <i>Nullo magis Cæsarem Augustum demeruit et ad alia impetranda facilem sibi reddidit Furnius quam quod, cum patri Antonianas partes secuto veniam impetrasset, dixit, "Hanc unam, Cæsar, habeo injuriam tuam: effecisti ut viverem et morerer ingratus."</i> C. Furnius was consul in B. C. 17.</p> <p>Propertius IV. 1, 127 thus describes himself:</p> <p><i>Ossaque legisti non illa ætate legenda Patris, et in tenues cogeris ipse lares:</i> Nam, tua cum multi versarent rura juveni, Abstulit excultas pertica tristis opes. Mox, ubi bulla rudi dimissa est aurea collo, Matris et ante Deos libera sumpta toga, Tum tibi pauca suo de carmine dictat Apollo.</p>

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		<p>συνισταμένον μετὰ φθινοπωρινὴν ἰσημερίαν Plutarch. c. 40. τότε διὰ πολλοῦ χειμῶνος ἤδη καὶ νιφετῶν ἀπαύστων ἐπείγόμενος c. 51. χειμῶν τε γὰρ ἤδη ἦν Dio XLIX. 31. Liv. Epit. 130 <i>M. Antonius, dum cum Cleopatra luxuriatur, tarde Mediam ingressus bellum cum legionibus octodecim et sexdecim millibus equitum Parthis intulit: et, quum duabus legionibus amissis nulla re prospere cedente retro rediret,—magno totius exercitus periculo in Armeniam reversus est, viginti et uno diebus trecenta millia fuga emensus.—Tempestates quoque infestas—culpa sua passus est quia hiemare in Armenia nolebat dum ad Cleopatram festinat.</i> Conf. Vell. II. 82.</p> <p>The honours which were voted to <i>Cæsar</i> after his return from his Sicilian war are related by Appian Civ. V. 130. 131 Dio XLIX. 15. At this time he is said by Appian c. 132 to be 28 years of age: ἦν ὁ Καῖσαρ ἑτῶν ἐς τότε ὀκτὼ καὶ εἴκοσι. He entered his 28th year in September B. C. 36. conf. a. 63. <i>Mæcenas</i> is noticed at this period by Dio XLIX. 16 Appian V. 92. 99 Plutarch Anton. c. 35.</p> <p><i>Cn. Domitius Calvinus</i> pro cos. ex Hispania an. DCCXVII [718 Varr.] XVI K. Sextil. Imp. <i>Cæsar</i> II. III vir. r. p. c. II ovans ex Sicilia a. DCCXVII Idib. Novembr. Fast. Capitolin. Conf. Oros. VI. 18.</p>
224	35	<p>719. <i>L. Cornificius Sex. Pompeius</i> Cassiod. Dio XLIX. 18. 33.</p> <p><i>Cornificio et Pompeio</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>
		<p>Death of <i>Sex. Pompeius</i>: Appian. Civ. V. 138—144 Dio XLIX. 17. 18 Liv. Ep. 131 Oros. VI. 19 Vell. II. 79 Zonar. X p. 519 A B. Dio c. 18 καὶ οὕτως ὁ Σέξστος ἐπὶ τοῦ Κορнуφικίου τοῦ Λουκίου καὶ ἐπὶ Σέξστου τινὸς Πομπηίου ὑπάτων ἀπέθανε. In his 40th year: Appian. Civ. V. 144 τεσσαρακοστὸν ἔτος βιοῦντα.</p> <p>War of <i>Cæsar</i> with the Illyrians: Appian. Civ. V. 145 ἀλλὰ Πομπήιος μὲν ἐτεθνῆκει Ἀντώνιος δὲ αὖθις ἐς Ἀρμενίαν ἐστράτευσεν καὶ ὁ Καῖσαρ ἐπὶ Ἰλλυρίους. Dio XLIX. 34. 35 Καῖσαρ ἐπειδὴ ὁ Σέξστος ἀπολώλει—(οἳ τε γὰρ Σάλασσοι καὶ οἱ Ταυρίσκοι Λιβυρνοὶ τε καὶ Ἰάπυδες—ἐκακούργουν)—τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους ἐτέροις τισὶ καταστρέψασθαι προσέταξεν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἰάπυδας ἐστράτευσεν. And the Pannonians: Dio XLIX. 36. 37. Liv. Epit. 131 <i>Cæsar—Iapydas et Dalmatas et Pannonios subegit.</i> The expedition of <i>Antony</i> into Armenia is deferred till the next year: conf. Dion. XLIX. 33.</p>
34	720. <i>L. Scribonius Libo</i>	<p><i>Antony</i> invades Armenia: Dio XLIX. 39. 40. setting forth ἅμα τῷ ἡρι c. 39. <i>tertia æstate</i> Vell. II. 82. The third, both inclusive, after B. C. 36. Liv. Ep. 131 <i>Antonius Artavasdem Armenie regem fide data perductum in vincula confici jussit.</i> Epit. 132 <i>Cæsar in Illyrico Dalmatas domuit.</i> Dio XLIX. 38 ἤδη ἐς τὴν Γαλατίαν μετὰ τὸν χειμῶνα ἐν ᾧ ὁ τε Ἀντώνιος τὸ δεύτερον καὶ Λούκιος Λίβων ὑπάτεον προκεχωρηκότος, τῶν τε νεοαλῶτων τινὲς καὶ Δαλμάται σὺν αὐτοῖς ἐπανέστησαν. καὶ Παννονίους μὲν ὁ Γέμινος—ἀνεκτέησατο, τοὺς τε Σαλάσσους—ὁ Μεσσαλᾶς Οὐαλέριος ἐχειρώσατο· ἐπὶ δὲ δὴ τοὺς Δαλμάτας πρότερος μὲν ὁ Ἀγρίππας ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ ὁ Καῖσαρ ἐπεστράτευσεν. Sueton. Aug. c. 20 <i>Externa bella duo omnino per se gessit, Dalmaticum adolescens adhuc, et Antonio devicto Cantabricum</i> [conf. a. 24]. Appian, having described the Dal-</p>
	<p><i>M. Antonius II</i> Dio XLIX. 38. 39 ὁ Ἀντώνιος τὸ δεύτερον καὶ Λούκιος Λίβων.—Ἀντώνιος δὲ τῆς μὲν ἀρχῆς αὐθημερὸν ἐξέστη, Λούκιον Σεμπρώνιον Ἀτρατῖνον ἀντικαταστήσας· ὅθεν εἰσὶν οἱ τοῦτου ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐκεῖνον ἐν τῇ τῶν ὑπάτων ἀπαριθμῆσαι ὀνομάζουσι.</p>	

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>καταλέλοιπεν. <i>Conon</i> might dedicate to <i>Archelaüs</i> in the beginning of his reign; <i>Nicolaüs</i> might compose his work 20 years later, when he was in great favour with <i>Herod</i>: conf. a. 16. 2. 3.</p> <p><i>Nicolaüs</i> is described by <i>Suidas</i>: Νικόλαος Δαμασκηνός, γνώριμος Ἡρώδου τοῦ τῶν Ἰουδαίων βασιλέως καὶ Αὐγούστου Καίσαρος, φιλόσοφος Περιπατητικὸς ἢ Πλατωνικὸς· ἔγραψεν ἱστορίαν καθολικὴν ἐν βιβλίοις ὀγδοήκοντα, καὶ τοῦ βίου Καίσαρος ἀγωγὴν.—ἔγραψε καὶ περὶ τοῦ ἰδίου βίου καὶ τῆς ἐαυτοῦ ἀγωγῆς. Conf. <i>Julian</i>. <i>Themistio</i> p. 265 D. His History was in 144 books: <i>Athen</i>. VI p. 249 a Νικόλαος ὁ Δαμασκηνός, εἰς δ' ἦν τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Περιπάτου, ἐν τῇ πολυβίβλῳ ἱστορίᾳ, ἑκατὸν γὰρ καὶ τεσσαράκοντά εἰσι πρὸς ταῖς τέσσαρσι—.</p>	<p><i>Dousa</i> in <i>Schediasm.</i> argues that <i>Propertius</i> lost his estate when lands were assigned to the veterans in B. C. 41, after the battle of <i>Philippi</i>: and that he then assumed the <i>toga virilis</i> at the age of 17: determining his birth to B. C. 58 or 57. But <i>Propertius</i> applied early to poetry: cf. <i>Propert.</i> IV. 1, 133 II. 8, 17 <i>Martial.</i> XIV. 189. and came after <i>Tibullus</i>, who was later than <i>Gallus</i>: conf. a. 18. And yet this chronology would make him only eight or nine years younger than <i>Gallus</i>, and about the same age as <i>Tibullus</i>. <i>Propertius</i> does not mark the precise interval between the death of his father and his assumption of the <i>toga</i>; which is left to our conjecture. Nor is it clear at what division of lands he lost his property. We may understand <i>Propertius</i> either of that division which was made in B. C. 30, after the battle of <i>Actium</i>, or rather of that which is noticed by <i>Horace</i> Sat. II. 6, 55 and mentioned by <i>Dio</i> XLIX. 14 in B. C. 36, towards the close of the <i>Sicilian</i> war: cf. <i>Appian.</i> Civ. V. 128 <i>Vell.</i> II. 81. If, then, <i>Propertius</i> was 15 in B. C. 36, his birth would be placed at B. C. 51, between <i>Tibullus</i> and <i>Ovid</i>: where he is placed by <i>Ovid</i> himself: conf. a. 18.</p>
	<p><i>Hieronymus</i> in <i>Euseb. Chron. Olymp.</i> 186. 2 <i>M. Bavius poëta, quem Virgilius Bucolicis</i> [III. 90] <i>notat, in Cappadocia moritur.</i> According to <i>Servius</i> ad locum, <i>Virgil</i> Georg. I. 210 <i>Serite hordea campis</i>—had been ridiculed by <i>Bavius</i>: <i>Sane reprehensus Virgilius dicitur a Bavio et Mævio hoc versu</i>: “<i>Hordea qui dixit</i>,” &c. If the account of <i>Servius</i> and the date of <i>Hieronymus</i> are accurate, the first book of the <i>Georgics</i> was written before B. C. 35.</p>
	<p>Death of <i>Sallust</i>: <i>Hieronymus</i> in <i>Euseb. Chron. Olymp.</i> 186. 2 <i>Sallustius diem obiit quadriennio ante Actiacum bellum.</i> The numbers correspond. The battle of <i>Actium</i> was fought Ol. 187. 2 four years after the present date. But, as <i>Sallust</i> died in May, his death may be referred to the close of Ol. 186. 2 May B. C. 34. The death of <i>Sallust</i>, however, is placed in B. C. 39 coss. <i>Censorino et Sabino</i> by the <i>Alexandrine Chronicle</i>: Ol. 183. 4 <i>Cleopatrac</i> 8^o ὑπ. Ἀλβίνου [i. Καλβίνου] καὶ Πουλίωνος. Ol. 184. 1 <i>Cleop.</i> 9^o Σαλούστιος ἀπέθανε πρὸ τριῶν Ἰδῶν Μαίων. Ol. 184. 2 <i>Cleop.</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>L. Scribonius L. Atratinus</i> Cassiod. <i>Libone et Atratinus</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>matian war Illyr. c. 25—27, ὁ οὖν Καῖσαρ ἐπὶ Δαλμάτας μετῆει c. 24, adds c. 27 ἐς Ῥώμην ἐπανήλθεν ὑπατεύσων σὺν Βολκατίῳ Τύλλῳ [Jan. B. C. 33], which fixes this campaign of <i>Cæsar</i> to B. C. 34. The campaign of <i>Messalla</i> is noticed by Appian Illyr. c. 17 μάλιστα ἠνώχλησαν Σαλασσοὶ τε καὶ Ἰάποδες οἱ πέραν Ἀλπεων, καὶ Σεγεστανοὶ καὶ Δαλμάται καὶ Δαῖσιοι τε καὶ Παῖονες, ὄντες ἐκὰς τοῖς Σαλασσοῖς οἱ κορυφὰς οἰκοῦσι τῶν Ἀλπεων,—μέχρι Μεσσάλας Κοροῦνινοσ αὐτοῖς ἐπιπεμφθεῖς λιμῶ παρ-εστήσατο. καὶ Σαλασσοὶ μὲν οὕτως ἐλήφθησαν.</p> <p><i>T. Statilius Taurus</i> pro cos. ex Africa a. DCCXIX [720 Varr.] pridie K. Jul. C. <i>Sosius</i> pro cos. ex Judæa an. DCCXIX. III Nonas Septembr. C. <i>Norbanus Flaccus</i> pro cos. ex Hispania an. DCCXIX. III Id. Octob. Fast. Capitolin.</p>
33	<p>721. C. <i>Cæsar II L. Volcatius Tullus</i> Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 9. Dio XLIX. 43 Καῖσαρ τὴν ὑπάτειαν (ἦρξε γὰρ μετὰ Λούκιον τοῦ Τούλλου δεύτερον) τῇ πρώτῃ εὐθὺς ἡμέρᾳ κατὰ τὸν τοῦ Ἀντωνίου τρόπον [conf. a. 34] ἀπέειπε.</p> <p>C. <i>Cæsar et L. Vulcatius</i> Cassiod.</p> <p><i>Augusto II et Tullo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Dio XLIX. 44 Ἀντώνιος—ἤλασε μὲν μέχρι τοῦ Ἀράξου ὡς καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς Πάρθους στρατεύσων· ἠρκέσθη δὲ τῇ πρὸς τὸν Μῆδον ὁμολογίᾳ,—ἐς τε τὴν Ἰωνίαν καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐπὶ τῷ τοῦ Καίσαρος πολέμῳ ὥρμησεν. Media with Armenia is conquered by the Parthians: Dio Ibid.</p> <p><i>Agrippa</i> ædile: Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 9 <i>M. Agrippa ædilis post primum consulatum, Imperatore Cæsare Augusto II L. Volcatio</i> coss. anno post Urbem conditam DCCXIX,—<i>Tepulæ rivum intercepit, acquisitæque ab inventore nomen Juliæ datum est.</i>—<i>Eodem anno Agrippa ductus Appiæ, Anionis, Marcia, pæne dilapsos restituit, et singulari cura compluribus salientibus aquis instruxit Urbem.</i> Dio XLIX. 43 τῷ δ' ὑστέρῳ ἔτει [sc. post Antonium II et Libonem coss.] ἀγορανόμος ὁ Ἀγρίππας ἐκὼν ἐγένετο κ. τ. λ. conf. Plin. H. N. XXXVI. 15. Dio XLVIII. 32 refers the bringing of the <i>Aqua Julia</i> into the city to B. C. 40, and the restitution of the <i>Aqua Marcia</i> to B. C. 34: XLIX. 42. If U. C. DCCXIX is the genuine date of Frontinus, and not that of his editor, Frontinus adopted the Catonian computation.</p>
32	<p>Ol. 187 U. C. Varr. 722. Cn. <i>Domitius Ahenobarbus C. Sosius</i> Cassiodor. Dio XLIX. 41 L. 2 Nepos Vit. Attic. c. 22 Sueton. Aug. c. 17.</p> <p><i>Henobarbo et Sossio</i> Noris.</p>	<p>Preparations for the war between <i>Cæsar</i> and <i>Antony</i>: Dio L. 2—7. Ibid. c. 9 Ἀντώνιος—ὥρμησε μὲν ὡς καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ τὸν πόλεμον ἀδο-κήτως σφίσι ποιησόμενος, ἐλθὼν δὲ ἐς Κέρκυραν—οὐκέτι περαιτέρω προε-χώρησεν, ἀλλ' ἐς τὴν Πελοπόννησον (ἥδη γὰρ ἐκ μετοπώρου ἦν) ἀναπλεύ-σας αὐτὸς μὲν ἐν Πάτραις παρεχείμασε. Suetonius Aug. c. 17 marks the time: <i>M. Antonii societatem abruptit tandem.</i>—<i>Remisit tamen hosti judicato necessitudines amicosque omnes: atque inter alios C. Sosium et (T.) Domitium tunc adhuc consules.</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>10^o ὑπ. Πούλχρου καὶ Φλάκου. He describes the consuls of Ol. 185. 1 B. C. 40, Ol. 185. 3 B. C. 38 (see Introd. p. vi): and the death of <i>Sallust</i> is placed in the intermediate year <i>III Id. Mai.</i> where the consuls are wanting. (They are supplied in Chron. Pasch. p. 189 C.)</p>
	<p>Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 21 <i>C. Melissus Spoleti natus, ingenuus, sed ob discordiam parentum expositus, cura et industria educatoris sui altiora studia percepit, ac Mæcenati pro grammatico muneri datus est. cui quum se gratum et acceptum in modum amici videret, quanquam adserente matre permansit tamen in statu servitutis præsentemque conditionem veræ origini anteposuit: quare cito manumissus Augusto et insinuatus est. Quo delegante curam ordinandarum bibliothecarum in Octaviæ porticu suscepit. Atque, ut ipse tradit, sexagesimum ætatis annum agens libellos Ineptiarum, qui nunc Jocorum inscribuntur, componere instituit, absolvitque centum et quinquaginta, quibus et alios diversos postea addidit. Fecit et novum genus Togatarum inscripsitque Trabeatas. Cf. Ovid. ex Ponto IV. 16, 30 Et tua cum socco Musa, Melisse, levis.</i> The Octavian library was founded in B. C. 33: Dio XLIX. 43 ὁ δ' οὖν Καῖσαρ [coss. <i>Cæsare II et Volcatio</i>—ἐπειδὴ οἱ Δαλμάται παντελῶς ἐκεχέρωντο τὰς τε στοὰς ἀπὸ τῶν λαφύρων αὐτῶν καὶ τὰς ἀποθήκας τῶν βιβλίων τὰς Ὀκταουϊανὰς ἀπὸ τῆς ἀδελφῆς αὐτοῦ κληθείσας κατεσκεύασε. <i>Melissus</i> is named by Hieron. at B. C. 4. conf. a.</p> <p><i>Horace</i> mentions Sat. II. 6, 40 the 7th year of his friendship with <i>Mæcenas</i>: <i>Septimus octavo propior jam fugerit annus.</i> Seven years computed from B. C. 40 would give B. C. 33, and agree with the date of Bentley for Sat. lib. II. conf. a. 38.</p>
<p>The libraries at Pergamus are said at this time to have contained 200,000 volumes: Plutarch. Anton. c. 58 Ἀντώνιον χάρισσασθαι αὐτῇ (τῇ Κλεοπάτρᾳ) τὰς ἐκ Περγάμου βιβλιοθήκας, ἐν αἷς εἴκοσι μυριάδες βιβλίων ἀπλῶν ἦσαν.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Atticus</i>: Nepos Vit. Attic. c. 22 <i>Pri-die Kal. Aprilis Cn. Domitio C. Sosio</i> coss. <i>decessit.</i> At the age of 77: <i>Quum septem et septuaginta annos complexset</i> Idem Ibid. c. 21.</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
31	<p>723. <i>C. Cæsar III M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus</i> Dio L. 10 Vell. II. 84. <i>C. Cæsar II et M. Messala</i> Cassiod. who does not compute the first consulship of Octavianus in B. C. 43, when he was consul suffectus.</p> <p><i>Augusto III et Messala</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Actium: Dio L. 14—35 Velleius II. 85. 86 Plutarch. Anton. c. 66—68 Liv. Ep. 133 Oros. VI. 19: κατὰ τὴν δευτέραν τοῦ Σεπτεμβρίου μηνὸς Zonar. X p. 526 C. Dio LI. 1 τοιαύτη τις ἡ ναυμαχία αὐτῶν τῇ δευτέρᾳ τοῦ Σεπτεμβρίου ἐγένετο.—τότε πρῶτον ὁ Καῖσαρ τὸ κράτος πᾶν μόνος ἔσχευ· ὥστε καὶ τὴν ἀπαρίθμησην τῶν τῆς μοναρχίας αὐτοῦ ἐτῶν ἀπ' ἐκείνης τῆς ἡμέρας ἀκριβοῦσθαι. Sueton. Aug. c. 8 <i>Cum Antonio per duodecim fere annos, novissime per quatuor et quadraginta solus rempublicam tenuit.</i> The same dates are given in Eutrop. VII. 8. Sueton. Aug. c. 17 <i>Navali praelio apud Actium vicit, in serum dimicatione protracta, ut in navi victor pernoctaverit.</i> The movements of Cæsar after the battle are described by Suetonius Ibid. <i>Ab Actio cum Samum insulam in hiberna se recepisset, turbatus nuntiis de seditione militum—repetit Italiam:—nec amplius quam XXVII dies Brundisii commoratus Asiæ Syriæque circuitu Ægyptum petit.</i></p>
228	<p>30 724. <i>C. Cæsar IV M. Licinius Crassus</i> Dio LI. 4 Oros. VI. 19. <i>C. Cæsar III et M. Crassus</i> Cassiod. conf. a. 31.</p> <p><i>Augusto IIII et Grasso</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Inscriptio apud Sigionium p. 142 b ad ann. Capit. 723.</p> <p><i>Imp. Cæsar IIII</i></p> <p><i>K. Jul. C. Antistius</i></p> <p><i>Id. Sept. M. Tullius</i></p> <p><i>M. Licinius.</i></p> <p>De <i>M. Tullio Cicerone filio consule</i> Plin. H. N. XXII. 6 Dio LI. 19. cf. Fabric. ad Dion. l. c.</p>	<p>Cæsar gains Antony's fleet <i>Kalendis Sextilibus</i>: which was followed by the death of Antony: Oros. VI. 19 <i>Kal. Sextilibus prima luce Antonius cum ad instruendam classem in portum descenderet, subito universæ naves ad Cæsarem transierunt.—Deinde imminente Cæsare turbataque civitate idem Antonius sese ferro transverberavit.</i> Conf. Dion. LI. 10 Plutarch. Anton. c. 76. 77 Liv. Epit. 133. Death of <i>Cleopatra</i>: Dio LI. 13. 14 Liv. Ibid. Plutarch. Anton. c. 86 ἐτελεύτησε δὲ Κλεοπάτρα μὲν ἐνὸς δέοντα τεσσαράκοντα ἔτη βιώσασα, καὶ τούτων δύο καὶ εἴκοσι βασιλεύσασα.—Ἀντώνιον δ' οἱ μὲν ἕξ οἱ δὲ τρισὶ τὰ πεντήκοντα ὑπερβαλεῖν φασίν. Zonaras X p. 530 D has the same expressions. Antony is said by Appian. Civ. V. 8 to be 40 years of age—ἔτη τεσσαράκοντα γεγονώς—at his first connexion with <i>Cleopatra</i> in B. C. 41 after the battle of Philippi; which would suppose him in his 52nd year at the time of his death. Velleius II. 87 <i>Proximo anno</i> [the year after the battle of Actium] <i>persecutus reginam Antoniumque Alexandream, ultimam bellis civilibus imposuit manum.</i> Cassiodorus: <i>C. Cæsar III</i> [conf. a. 31. 1] <i>et M. Crassus. His coss. Nicopolim Cæsar construit, ludos Actiacos instituit.</i> For <i>Nicopolis</i> see Pausan. V. 23, 2 VII. 18, 6 X. 38, 2.</p>
29	<p>725. <i>C. Cæsar V Sex. Appuleius</i> Dio LI. 20 LI. 41 Oros. VI. 20.</p>	<p>Liv. Epit. 133 <i>Cæsar—in urbem reversus tres triumphos egit; unum ex Illyrico, alterum ex Actiaca victoria, tertium de Cleopatra: inposito fine civilibus bellis altero et vigesimo anno.</i> Dio LI. 21 τοῦ δὲ δὴ θέρους</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Tyrannio the younger is brought to Rome: Suid. *Τυραννίων* ὁ νεώτερος, Φοίνιξ, πατρὸς Ἀρτεμιδώρου, μαθητὴς *Τυραννίωνος* τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου· διὸ καὶ ὠνομάσθη *Τυραννίων*, πρότερον καλούμενος *Διοκλῆς*. αἰχμάλωτος δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς γενόμενος ἐπὶ τοῦ πολέμου Ἀντωνίου καὶ Καίσαρος ὑπὸ τινος Δύμαντος ὤνθη, τοῦ Καίσαρος ὄντος ἀπελευθέρου. εἴτα ἐδώρηθη *Τερεντία* τῇ τοῦ *Κικέρωνος* γυναικί· ἐλευθερωθεὶς δὲ ὑπ' αὐτῆς ἐσοφίστευσεν ἐν Ῥώμῃ, καὶ ἔγραψε βιβλία ὀκτὼ πρὸς τοῖς ξ'. Kuster observes: *Hic est Tyrannio ille quem Strabo se audivisse testatur*. But, as *Strabo* names *Tyrannio* of *Amisus* (conf. a. 71), we must understand him to speak of the elder *Tyrannio*.

Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 187. 2 *Nicetes et Hybreas et Theodorus et Plutio nobilissimi artis rhetoricæ Græci præceptores habentur*. For *Hybreas* conf. a. 40. For *Theodorus* conf. a. 6.

Athenodorus the preceptor of *Augustus* governs Tarsus: Strabo XIV p. 674 Ἀθηνόδωρος ὁ τοῦ Σάνδωνος, ὃν καὶ Καναλίτην φασὶν ἀπὸ κώμης τινὸς, Καίσαρος καθηγήσατο καὶ τιμῆς ἔτυχε μεγάλης· κατιῶν τε ἐς τὴν πατρίδα ἤδη γηραιὸς κατέλυσεν τὴν καθεστῶσαν πολιτείαν, κακῶς φερομένην ὑπὸ τε ἄλλων καὶ Βοηθοῦ, κακοῦ μὲν ποιητοῦ κακοῦ δὲ πολίτου· ἐπήρε δ' αὐτὸν καὶ Ἀντώνιος κατ' ἀρχὰς ἀποδεξάμενος τὸ γραφὲν εἰς τὴν ἐν Φιλίπποις νίκην ἔπος.—(Βοηθὸς) διετέλεσεν ἄγων καὶ φέρων τὴν πόλιν μέχρι τῆς καταστροφῆς τοῦ Ἀντωνίου. τοιαύτην δὲ τὴν πόλιν καταλαβὼν ὁ Ἀθηνόδωρος—ἐχρήσατο τῇ δοθείσῃ ὑπὸ τοῦ Καίσαρος ἐξουσίᾳ καὶ ἐξέβαλεν αὐτοὺς, καταγνοὺς φυγῇ. He lived to the age of 82: Lucian. Macrob. c. 23 Ἀπολλόδωρος ὁ Περγαμηνὸς ῥήτωρ θεοῦ Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ διδάσκαλος γενόμενος [conf. a. 44] καὶ σὺν Ἀθηνοδώρῳ τῷ Ταρσεὶ φιλοσόφῳ παιδεύσας αὐτὸν ἔζησε ταῦτα τῷ Ἀθηνοδώρῳ ἔτη ὀγδοήκοντα δύο. *Athenodorus* is placed by Eusebius at A. D. 9. See A. D. 9. He would be then in advanced age. Ἀθηνόδωρος ὁ Σάνδωνος ἐν τῷ πρὸς Ὀκταουίαν τὴν Καίσαρος ἀδελφὴν is quoted by Plutarch Poplicol. c. 17. He is mentioned by Cicero Ep. Fam. III. 7 in B. C. 50: *Tu—nil errabis si paulo diligentius—Athenodorus Sandonis filius quid de his rebus dicat attenderis*.

Arius is favoured by *Cæsar*: Dio LI. 16 LII. 36 Plutarch. Anton. c. 81. conf. Julian. Themistio p. 265 C 266 A Cæs. p. 326 B Epist. 51 p. 434 A.

Dionysius of *Halicarnassus* comes to Italy: Dionys. Ant. I p. 20—24 ἐγὼ καταπλεύσας εἰς Ἰταλίαν ἅμα τῷ καταλυθῆναι τὸν ἐμφύλιον πόλεμον ὑπὸ τοῦ

4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

Horatii Epod. 1 was written before the battle of Actium. Epod. 7 refers to the war as then impending. Epod. 9 is written immediately after the battle. Epod. 11, 7 appears to be written in December. Epod. 13 in winter before the end of the civil war. Epod. 16 also before the end of the civil war. These incidents confirm the date of Bentley (conf. a. 38) for the Book of Epodes.

Cornelius Gallus is appointed præfect of Egypt: Dio LI. 17 ἐκ δὲ τούτου [Sept. B. C. 30] τὴν τε Αἴγυπτον ὑποτελὴ ἐποίησε καὶ τῷ Γάλλῳ τῷ Κορνηλίῳ ἐπέτρεψε. Strabo XVII p. 819 Γάλλος Κορνήλιος ὁ πρῶτος κατασταθεὶς ἑπαρχὸς τῆς χώρας. Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 187. 3 *Cleopatra et Antonius semet interficiunt et Ægyptus fit Romana provincia: quam primum tenuit Cornelius Gallus de quo Virgilius scribit in Bucolicis*. Donatus in Vita Virgil. *Cornelium Gallum—poetam non mediocrem miro amore dilexit Virgilius. Is transtulit Euphronem in Latinum et libris quatuor amores suos de Cytheride scripsit. Hic primo in amicitia Cæsaris Augusti fuit, postea in suspicionem conjurationis contra illum adductus occisus est* [conf. a. 26. 2]. *Verum usque adeo hunc Gallum Virgilius amarat ut quartus Georgicorum a medio usque ad finem ejus laudem contineret: quem postea jubente Augusto in Aristæi fabulam commutavit. Idem Ib. Virgilius ad Bucolica transiit maxime ut Asinium Pollionem, Alphenum Varum, et Cornelium Gallum celebraret, quia in distributione agrorum [B. C. 41]—post Philippensem victoriam—indemnem se præstitissent. Parthenius dedicated to Gallus: conf. a. 63. 3.*

Livy I. 19 records the first shutting of the temple of *Janus* by *Augustus*: *Post bellum Actiacum, ab Imperatore Cæsare Augusto, pace terra*

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>C. Cæsar IV</i> Cassiod. et sic deinceps: conf. a. 31.</p> <p><i>Augusto V et Apuleio</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>ἐς τε τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ὁ Καῖσαρ ἐπεραιώθη—ἐώρτασε δὲ τῇ μὲν πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ τὰ τε τῶν Παννουίων καὶ τὰ τῶν Δαλματῶν—ἐν δὲ τῇ δευτέρᾳ ἢ πρὸς τῷ Ἀκτίῳ ναυκρατία (εἰώρτάσθη), κὰν τῇ τρίτῃ ἢ τῆς Αἰγύπτου καταστροφή. Sueton. Aug. c. 22 <i>Curules triumphos tres egit; Dalmaticum, Actiacum, Alexandrinum, continuo triduo omnes</i>. These triumphs were in the month <i>Sextilis</i>: cf. Macrob. Sat. I. 12. Orosius VI. 20 erroneously places them <i>VIII Idus Januarias</i>, and contrary to his own narrative in c. 19. <i>Cæsar—in Asiam ad hiberna concessit, ac post per Græciam Brundisium pervectus est</i>. On the Calends of January <i>Cæsar</i> was at Samos: Sueton. Aug. c. 26. conf. a. 23.</p> <p>Fast. Capitolin. <i>L. Autronius P. f. s. pro cos. ex Africa an. DC [725 Varr.] XVII K. Septembr.</i> The position of this fragment on the Marble determines the year. Conf. Sigon. p. 143 a.</p> <p>Temple of <i>Janus</i> shut: Dio LI. 20 Liv. I. 19 Sueton. Aug. c. 22 Oros. VI. 20 Vell. II. 38. Plutarch. Fortun. Rom. c. 9 p. 322 B διέμειναν οἱ πόλεμοι μέχρι τῆς ἐν Ἀκτίῳ νίκης Καίσαρος. τότε δὲ ἤργησε τὰ Ῥωμαίων ὄπλα χρόνον οὐ πολὺν· αἱ γὰρ ἀπὸ Κανταβρῶν ταραχαὶ καὶ Γαλατίας συρραγεῖσαι Γερμανοῖς [cf. a. 27. 25] συνετάραξαν τὴν εἰρήνην. The temple was shut by <i>Augustus</i> a second time in B. C. 25. conf. a.</p> <p>To this year belongs an inscription ad calcem Suetonii N° II Gruter p. 226. 5 <i>Senatus populusque Romanus Imp. Cæsari Divi Julii f. cos. quint. cos. designat. sext. Imp. sept. republica conservata</i>. Conf. Noris. ad Cen. Pisan. p. 339.</p>
28	<p>Ol. 188 U. C. Varr. 726. <i>C. Cæsar VI M. Agrippa II</i> Zonar. X p. 532 B Oros. VI. 21. Dio LIII. 1 τῷ ἐξῆς ἔτει ἔκτον ὁ Καῖσαρ ἤρξε.</p> <p><i>Augusto VI et Agrippa II</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>For Cassiodorus see col. 2.</p>	<p>Cassiodorus: <i>C. Cæsar V</i> [cf. a. 31. 1] et <i>M. Agrippa II. His coss. Parthorum dissensiones per Cæsarem sedatæ</i>.</p> <p><i>Lustrum conditum</i>: Lapis Ancyranus ad calcem Sueton. <i>In consularu sexto censum populi collega M. Agrippa egi, lustrum post annum alterum et quadagesimum feci (legi): quo lustro civium Romanorum censita sunt capita quadragiens centum millia et sexaginta tria Euseb. Chron. lib. II p. 365 Anno Augusti 18°</i> (which he computes from the death of <i>Cæsar</i>) <i>censu Romæ acto inventa sunt hominum XLI cintera et LXIV millia</i>. Also in Syncellus p. 313 D the numbers are μυριάδες νῆς καὶ χιλιάδες τέσσαρες. The total number of Roman citizens, including women and children, might therefore amount through the whole empire to about 17,258,000 persons. The former census, 42 years before, was taken in B. C. 70 <i>Pompeio et Crasso coss.</i> conf. Liv. Epit. 98.</p> <p><i>M. Licinius Crassus pro cos. ex Træcia et Geteis an. DCCXXV [726 Varr.] IV Non. Jul. Fast. Capitolin.</i></p>
27	<p>727. <i>C. Cæsar VII M. Agrippa III</i> Dio LIII. 2 Censorin. c. 21 Fasti Verriani in Januar. et April.</p> <p><i>Augusto VII et Agrippa III</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>For Cassiodorus see</p>	<p>Livii Epit. 134 <i>Cæsar, rebus compositis et omnibus provinciis in certam formam redactis, Augustus quoque cognominatus est</i>. Cassiodorus: <i>C. Cæsar VI</i> [conf. a. 31. 1] et <i>M. Agrippa III. His coss. Cæsar leges protulit, iudices ordinavit, provincias disposuit, et ideo Augustus cognominatus est</i>. Censorinus c. 21 <i>Hic annus cujus velut index et titulus est Ulpri et Pontiani consulatus [A. D. 238]—eorum qui vocantur anni Augustorum est CCLXV—ex Kal. Jan. quamvis ex ante diem decimum sextum Kal. Februarii Imperator Cæsar sententia L. Munatii Planci</i></p>

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Σεβαστοῦ Καίσαρος, ἐβδόμης καὶ ὀγδοηκοστῆς καὶ ἑκατοστῆς ὀλυμπιάδος μεσοῦσης [Ol. 187. 3], καὶ τὸν ἐξ ἐκείνου χρόνον ἑτῶν δύο καὶ εἴκοσι μέχρι τοῦ παρόντος [conf. a. 7] γενόμενον ἐν Ῥώμῃ διατρίψας, διάλεκτόν τε τὴν Ῥωμαϊκὴν ἐκμαθὼν—ἐν παντὶ τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ τὰ συντείνοντα πρὸς τὴν ὑπόθεσιν ταύτην διετέλουν πραγματευόμενος.—ὁ δὲ συντάξας αὐτὴν εἰμὶ Διονύσιος Ἀλεξάνδρου Ἀλικαρνασσεύς. He remarks Ant. VIII p. 1725 that the civil wars occurred in his time: τὸν ἐμφύλιον Ῥωμαίων πόλεμον ἐπὶ τῆς ἐμῆς ἡλικίας, ὃς μέγιστος τῶν πρὸ αὐτοῦ πολέμων ἐγένετο.

Contemporary with *Dionysius* was *Cæcilius*: Dionys. ad Pomp. p. 777 ἐμοὶ καὶ τῷ φιλότῳ Καϊκίλῳ, who flourished with *Timagenes* (conf. a. 55) and *Hermagoras* (conf. a. 6) in the reign of *Augustus*: Suidas: Καϊκίλιος Σικελιωτῆς Καλλαντιανός· Κάλλαντις δὲ [Καλλακτινός· Κάλλακτις δὲ] πόλις Σικελίας [Athen. VI p. 272 f Καϊκίλιος ὁ ῥήτωρ ὁ ἀπὸ Καλῆς ἀκτῆς] ῥήτωρ, σοφιστεύσας ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐπὶ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Καίσαρος· [καὶ ἕως Ἀδριανοῦ] καὶ ἀπὸ δούλων, ὥς τινες ἱστορήκασιν, καὶ πρότερον μὲν καλούμενος Ἀρχάγαθος [τὴν δὲ δόξαν Ἰουδαῖος]. See Toup ad Longinum 1, 1 for the words ἕως Ἀδ. and τὴν δ. Ἰουδ. and for an account of the works of *Cæcilius*.

Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. *Olymp.* 188. 1 *Anaxilaüs Larissæus* | *Pythagoricus et magus ab Augusto urbe Italiaque pellitur.*

Timagenes the historian lived under *Augustus*: M. Senec. Cont. 34 p. 392 *Asinius sæpe solebat apud Cæsarem cum Timagene confligere, homine acidæ linguæ et qui nimis liber erat; puto quia diu non fuerat. Ex captivo coquus ex coquo lecticarius ex lecticario usque ad amicitiam Cæsaris felix, usque eo utramque fortunam contempsit, et in qua erat et in qua fuerat, ut, cum illi multis de causis iratus*

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marique parta. But not the second. Whence we may conclude with Vossius de Hist. Lat. p. 93 that this was written *antequam secundo clauderetur*. The first book, then, appears to have been completed after B. C. 29, and before B. C. 25. conf. a. 25. 2.

The death of *Varro* is placed at this date by Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 188. 1 *M. Terentius Varro philosophus prope nonagenarius moritur.* *Varro* was now 88; and in his 88th year he was still writing: Plin. H. N. XXIX. 4 *Nisi M. Varronem scirem LXXXVIII vitæ anno prodidisse &c.* If he was born in Ol. 166. 1 B. C. 116 (cf. a.), he entered his 88th year Ol. 187. 4 B. C. 29. to which date the account of Pliny may be referred. His death might happen in his 89th year, within Ol. 188. 1, towards the close of B. C. 28, or the beginning of B. C. 27. Pliny therefore and Hieronymus may be reconciled.

Horatii Carm. I. 2: *Vetus Inscriptio: Ad Augustum Cæsarem.* Gesner. in argum. *Pertinet forte—ad illud ipsum tempus quo Augusti nomen suscepit; quod neque Bentleianis rationibus* [cf. a. 38] *repugnat.* This coincides indeed with the 38th year of *Horace*, but not with the calculations of Bentley: for Bentley anticipated the years of *Horace*. cf. a. 17. That inscription therefore is one year below his

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col. 2. De Agrippa Vell. II. 90.		[conf. Vell. II. 91] <i>a senatu cæterisque civibus Augustus adpellatus est, se VII et M. Vipsanio Agrippa tertium coss. Sed Ægyptii, quod biennio ante in potestatem ditionemque populi Romani venerunt, habent hunc Augustorum annum CCLXVII.</i> The <i>Anni Augustani</i> therefore were computed at Rome from Jan. 1 B. C. 27, and at Alexandria from Jan. 1 B. C. 29. The name of <i>Augustus</i> was conferred, according to Ovid Fast. I. 587, on the <i>Ides of January</i> : according to Verrius Flaccus <i>XVII Kal. Februar.</i> Fasti Verriani in <i>Januario: XVII Kal. Feb. Imp. Cæsar.....ppell[at]us ipso VII et Agrip....</i>
		<i>Tiberius</i> puts on the <i>toga virilis</i> <i>VIII Kal. Mai.</i> Fasti Verriani in mense Aprili: <i>VIII Kal. Mai. Ti. Cæsar togam virilem sumpsit Imp. Cæsare VII M. Agripp. III cos.</i> He was now in his 16th year: conf. a. 42.
232		<i>Augustus</i> accepts the government for 10 years: Dio LIII. 13 βουλευθεὶς πόρρω σφᾶς ἀπαγαγεῖν τοῦ τι μοναρχικὸν φρονεῖν δοκεῖν, ἐς δέκα ἔτη τὴν ἀρχὴν τῶν δοθέντων οἱ ὑπέστη.
		<i>Augustus</i> goes into Spain: Dio LIII. 22 ἐξώρμησε μὲν ὥς καὶ ἐς τὴν Βρεττανίαν στρατεύσων, ἐς δὲ δὴ τὰς Γαλατίας ἐλθὼν ἐνταῦθα διέτριψεν.—κἀντεῦθεν ἐς τε τὴν Ἰβηρίαν ἀφίκετο καὶ κατεστήσατο καὶ ἐκείνην. Suetonius attests that he was in Spain on the Calends of January B. C. 26. conf. a. 25.
		<i>M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus pro cos. ex Gallia a. DCCXXVI [727 Varr.] VII K. Oct. Fast. Capitolin. conf. Appian. Civ. IV. 38. Tibullus I. 7</i>
		<i>At te victrices lauros, Messalla, gerentem Portabat niveis currus eburnus equis.</i>
		Conf. II. 5, 117. He had been victorious over the Aquitani: Tibull. I. 7. Idem II. 1, 33
		<i>Gentis Aquitanæ celeber Messalla triumphis.</i>
		Sigonius ad annum Capitolinum 726 confounds this with the war against the <i>Salassi</i> seven years before: conf. a. 34.
		An inscription apud Murator. p. 2006.
		1 In arcu Arimini: <i>cos. sept. designat. octavom V. ... natus pop. A. celeberrimeis Italicæ vieis consilio....</i> In B. C. 27.

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Cæsar interdixisset domo, combureret historias rerum ab illo gestarum; quasi et ipse illi ingenio suo interdiceret, disertus homo et dicax, a quo multa improbe sed venuste dicta. L. Seneca de Ira III. 23 *Timagenes historiarum scriptor quædam in ipsum (Augustum) quædam in uxorem ejus et totum domum dixerat, nec perdiderat dicta; magis enim circumfertur et in ore hominum est temeraria urbanitas. Sæpe illum Cæsar monuit ut moderatius lingue uteretur; perseveranti domo sua interdixit. Postea Timagenes in contubernio Pollionis Asinii consenuit, a tota civitate direptus est, nullum ei limen præclusa Cæsaris domus abstulit. Historias postea quas scripserat recitavit et combussit, et libros acta Cæsaris Augusti continentes in ignem posuit.* Idem Ep. 91 p. 421 *Timagenes felicitati urbis inimicus aiebat Romæ sibi incendia ob hoc unum dolori esse quod sciret meliora resurrectura quam arsisent.* Plutarch. Mor. p. 68 Β *Τιμαγένης ἐξέπεσε τῆς Καίσαρος φιλίας, ἐλευθέρα μὲν οὐδέποτε φωνῇ χρησάμενος, ἐν δὲ τοῖς συμποσίοις καὶ τοῖς περιπάτοις ἐκάστοτε πρὸς οὐδ' ἡντινοῦν σπουδὴν,*

ἀλλ' ὅ τι οἱ εἴσαιο γελοῖον Ἀργεῖοισιν

αἰτίαν φιλίας ὥσπερ σόφισμα λοιδορίας προσφερόμενος. Quintilian. Inst. X. 1, 75 *Clitarchi probatur ingenium &c.—Longo post intervallo temporis natus Timagenes hoc est vel ipso probabilis quod intermissam historias scribendi industriam nova laude reparavit.* Idem I. 10, 10 *Timagenes auctor est omnium in literis studiorum antiquissimam Musicen extitisse.* The same historian, as it seems, is quoted Strab. IV p. 188 *τοὺς θησαυροὺς τοὺς εὐρεθέντας παρ' αὐτοῖς [Tectosagibus] ὑπὸ Καίπιωνος τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐν πόλει Τολώσῃ τῶν ἐκεῖθεν χρημάτων μέρος εἶναι φασί—προσαφάμενον δὲ αὐτῶν τὸν Καίπιωνα διὰ τοῦτο ἐν δυστυχίμασι καταστρέφαι τὸν βίον, ὡς ἱεροσόλυν ἐκβληθέντα ὑπὸ τῆς πατρίδος, διαδόχους δ' ἀπολιπόντα παῖδας, ἃς συνέβη καταπορνευθείσας, ὡς εἶρηκε Τιμαγένης, αἰσχροῦς ἀπολέσθαι.* Auctor *περὶ ποταμῶν* p. 1153 D *ἱστορεῖ Καλλιस्थένης ὁ Συβαρίτης ἐν ἰγ' Γαλατικῶν παρ' οὗ τὴν ὑπόθεσιν εἴληφε Τιμαγένης ὁ Σύρος.* Ammian. XV. 9, 2 *Ambigentes super origine prima Gallorum scriptores veteres notitiam reliquere negotii semiplenam. Sed postea Timagenes et diligentia Græcus et lingua hæc quæ diu sunt ignorata collegit ex multiplicibus libris; cujus fidem secuti—eadem distincte docebimus et aperte.* See Appendix c. 12.

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dates. Hor. Carm. I. 37 was composed after the death of *Cleopatra*. Augustus meditated an expedition to Britain in B. C. 27: Dio XLIII. 22 to which Horace Carm. I. 35, 30 alludes:—*iturum Cæsarem in ultimos orbis Britannos*. These two particulars may agree with the date of Bentley. But Carm. I. 24 was written after the death of Varus: consequently after B. C. 24. conf. a. The argument to Carm. I. 35 apud Gesn., which supposes that ode to have been written *post Varianam cladem*, contains a strange anachronism. The defeat of Varus in Germany occurred in A. D. 9 (conf. a.), 16 years after the death of Horace.

Tibullus was the companion of *Messalla* in his war in Aquitania: Tibull. I. 7, 9 *Non sine me est tibi partus honos*. The war for which *Messalla* triumphed in October B. C. 27 (see col. 2) was probably carried on in B. C. 28. *Tibullus* elsewhere mentions his patron *Messalla*: IV. 1, 197 *Sum quodcunque tuum est.* cf. IV. 8, 5 I. 3, 1—56 I. 5, 31. He celebrates *Messalla* IV. 1 and refers to his victories I. 1, 53. In B. C. 28 *Tibullus* might be 30 years of age: cf. a. 18. On the birth of *Tibullus* and *Propertius* Heyne remarks in *Vita Virgilii ad annum U. C. Varr. 711 Hoc anno—Ovidius natus est, nec multo ante Propertius. Tibullus autem jam ante (anno) 705 [B. C. 49] natus erat [natus est anno 705 exeunte Heyn. in Vita Tibulli]: quanquam alii ejus natales ad annum 690 [B. C. 64] Propertii autem ad annum 697 [B. C. 57] referre volunt.* The testimony to the age of *Tibullus* is contained in the lines of *Domitius*: conf. a. 18. and the years assigned are founded upon the value of the term *juvenis*. But B. C. 49 is too low a date, because he would be only six years older than *Ovid*, and yet *Propertius* came between them: cf. ann. 36. 18. And B. C. 64 is too high, because *Gallus*, who preceded *Tibullus*, would be only two years older: conf. a. 26. 2. For the age of *Propertius* conf. a. 36. Heyne adds *Ibid. Catullus circa 705 [B. C. 49] obierat.* This is an error, because *Catullus* saw *Vatinius* consul in U. C. 707, towards the end of B. C. 47: conf. a. 47.

Vitruvius de Archit. V. 1 names Augustus: *Pro nai ædis Augusti*. His work was therefore published after B. C. 27. In his address to Augustus proem. lib. I he attests that he had been favoured by *Julius Cæsar*, and therefore already known before B. C. 44: *Primum parenti tuo fueram notus; —cum autem concilium celestium in sedibus immortalium eum dedicavisset et imperium parentis in tuam potestatem transtulisset, idem studium meum in ejus*

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26	<p>728. <i>C. Cæsar Augustus VIII T. Statilius Taurus</i> Dio LIII. 23. <i>Augusto VIII et Tauro</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>C. Augustus Cæsar VII et T. Statilius Cassiod.</i></p>	<p>Dio LIII. 23 αὐτός τε τὸ ὄγδοον σὺν τῷ Ταύρῳ τῷ Στατιλίῳ ὑπάτευσεν. —ὁ δὲ δὴ Γάλλος Κορνήλιος [præfect of Egypt] καὶ ἐξύβρισεν ὑπὸ τῆς τιμῆς.—κατηγορήθη τε οὖν ἐπ' αὐτοῖς ὑπὸ Οὐαλερίου Λάργου ἑταίρου τέ οἱ καὶ συμβιωτοῦ ὄντος, καὶ ἡτιμώθη ὑπὸ τοῦ Αὐγούστου.—γενομένου δὲ τούτου, καὶ ἄλλοι αὐτῷ συχροὶ ἐπέθεντο καὶ γραφὰς κατ' αὐτοῦ πολλὰς ἐπήνεγκαν· καὶ ἡ γερονσία ἅπασα ἀλῶναί τε αὐτὸν ἐν τοῖς δικαστηρίοις καὶ φυγεῖν τῆς οὐσίας στερηθέντα—ἐψηφίσατο· καὶ ὁ μὲν περιαλγῆσας ἐπὶ τούτοις ἑαυτὸν προκατεχρήσατο. <i>Reversus cum furtorum arcesseretur et populatæ provinciæ—stricto incubuit ferro</i> Ammian. XVII. 4, 5. conf. Sueton. Aug. c. 66. The death of <i>Gallus</i> is referred by Hieronymus ad Euseb. Chron. to Ol. 188. 2 <i>Cornelius Gallus Forojuliensis poeta—quadragésimo ætatis suæ anno propria se manu interfecit.</i> which may be reconciled with the date of Dio. But if <i>Gallus</i> was in his 40th year in Ol. 188. 2 B. C. 2$\frac{2}{3}$, his birth is fixed to B. C. 66, the close of Ol. 178. 2. Janus Dousa in Schediasm. who produces no testimony except this passage from Euseb. Chron. without any authority makes <i>Gallus</i> 48 years of age at the time of his death, and places his birth at B. C. 74. <i>Gallus</i> had been appointed præfect of Egypt about September B. C. 30: conf. a. 30. 4.</p> <p><i>Sex. Appuleius pro cos. ex Hispania a. DCCXXVII</i> [728 Varr.] VII K. Febr. Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>A coin apud Eckhel tom. 6 p. 89 “antica incerta” + <i>cos. octavo desig. IX.</i></p>

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	<p><i>memoria permanens in te contulit favorem.</i> He had been recommended to <i>Augustus</i> by <i>Octavia</i>: <i>Ibid.</i> <i>Cum M. Aurelio et P. Numisio et Cn. Cornelio ad apparationem balistarum—fui præsto, et cum eis commoda accepi, quæ cum primo mihi tribuisti, recognitionem per sororis commendationem servasti.</i></p>
	<p>Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 16 Q. <i>Cæcilius Epirota</i> Tusculi natus, libertus Attici Satrii equitis Romani, ad quem sunt <i>Ciceronis Epistolæ</i>, cum filiam patroni nuptam <i>M. Agrippæ</i> doceret suspectus in ea et ab hoc remotus ad <i>Cornelium Gallum</i> se contulit, vixitque una familiarissime; quod ipsi Gallo inter gravissima crimina ab <i>Augusto</i> objicitur. Post deinde damnationem mortemque Galli scholam aperuit; sed ita ut paucis et tantum adolescentibus præciperet, prætextato nemini, nisi si cujus parenti hoc officium negare non posset.</p> <p><i>Propertius</i> applied to poetry after <i>Tibullus</i>, and was already in reputation before the rise of <i>Ovid</i>: cf. a. 18. and was now probably 25 years of age: conf. a. 36. The dates marked in his poems confirm this account of his time. He mentions the recent death of <i>Gallus</i>: II. 34, 91. That poem appears to have been written in B. C. 25 or 24, during the absence of <i>Augustus</i> in Spain: conf. a. 24. He describes the battle of Actium and the fall of <i>Antony</i>: II. 1, 34 II. 15, 44 III. 9, 56 IV. 6, 17, 18. These therefore were written at least after B. C. 30. He speaks III. 11, 29 of the death of <i>Cleopatra</i>, and names <i>Augustus</i> v. 50. which places that piece below B. C. 27. The death of <i>Marcellus</i> B. C. 23 is mentioned in III. 18. Elegg. II. 10 III. 4 III. 5 were written after B. C. 20, or at least after B. C. 23. cf. ann. 23. 2. 20. 2. Eleg. IV. 6 contains an allusion to <i>Caius</i> and <i>Lucius</i> the grandsons of <i>Augustus</i>: <i>Differat in pueros ista tropæa suos</i> v. 82. and was probably written many years after B. C. 17, when <i>Lucius</i> was born: conf. a. 17. 2. <i>Gallus</i> to whom <i>Propertius</i> addresses Elegg. I. 5. 10. 13. 20 has been without reason supposed to be <i>Cornelius Gallus</i> the poet. There is nothing to mark that he is addressing the poet <i>Gallus</i>: and it is said of <i>Gallus</i> by <i>Propertius</i> I. 5, 23 <i>Nec tibi nobilitas poterit succurrere amanti</i>; while <i>Gallus</i> the præfect was <i>ex infima fortuna</i> Sueton. Aug. c. 66. Burman ad <i>Ovid. Amor. III. 9</i> for this reason properly distinguishes them. A third <i>Gallus</i>, a kinsman of <i>Propertius</i>, who was slain soon after the siege of <i>Perusia</i> B. C. 41 (cf. <i>Propert. I. 21. 22</i>), has been also confounded by some with the præfect <i>Gallus</i>.</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
25	<p>729. <i>C. Cæsar Augustus IX M. Junius Silanus</i> Fast. Capitol. Dio LIII. 25.</p> <p><i>Augusto IX et Silano</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>For Cassiodorus see col. 2.</p>	<p>Dio LIII. 25 ὁ Αὔγουστος (ἤδη δὲ ἔνατον μετὰ Μάρκον Σιλανοῦ ὑπάτευεν) ἐπὶ μὲν τοὺς Σαλάσσους Τερέντιον Οὐάρρωνα ἐπεμφεν—αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ Αὔγουστος πρὸς τε τοὺς Ἀστύρας καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Κανταβροὺς ἅμα ἐπολέμησε. Liv. Epit. 135 <i>Bellum—a Cæsare adversus Hispanos gestum refertur: et Salassi gens Alpina perdomiti.</i> Cassiodor. <i>C. Aug. Cæsar VIII et M. Silanus. His coss. Cantabros, Germanos, Salassos, Cæsar perdomuit.</i> Orosius VI. 21 places the war with the <i>Cantabri</i> and <i>Astures</i> in B. C. 28: <i>Imperatore Augusto Cæsare sexies et bis M. Agrippa consulibus Cæsar—in Hispanias ipse cum exercitu profectus est.</i> And supposes the war to last five years: Ibid. <i>Cantabrico bello per quinque annos acto—Cæsar Romam rediit.</i> But it is manifest from Dio that <i>Augustus</i> in his sixth and seventh consulships was at Rome. And the order of the narrative in Livy Epit. 134. 135 places the Cantabrian war after the seventh consulship B. C. 27. <i>Augustus</i> was in Spain Jan. 1 B. C. 26, and Jan. 1 B. C. 25, when he entered upon his eighth and ninth consulships: Sueton. Aug. c. 26. conf. a. 23.</p> <p>The temple of <i>Janus</i> is shut a second time by <i>Augustus</i> according to Dio LIII. 26—28 Αὔγουστος μὲν ταῦτά τε ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις ἔπραξε [in Spain in B. C. 25] καὶ τὸ τοῦ Ἰανοῦ τεμένισμα, ἀνοίχθην δι' αὐτοὺς, ἐκλείσεν.—ἐκ δὲ τούτου δέκατον ὁ Αὔγουστος μετὰ Γαίον Νωρβανοῦ ἦρξε [B. C. 24]. Oros. VI. 21 <i>Tunc</i> [after the Cantabrian war] <i>secundo per Cæsarem—clausus est Janus.</i> The temple was thrice shut by <i>Augustus</i>: <i>Janum—ter clusit</i> Sueton. Aug. c. 22. Attested by Orosius VI. 22 <i>U. C. DCCLIII Cæsar Augustus—Jani portas tertio ipse tunc clausit.</i> Although erring in the date. We have no evidence to shew when <i>Janus</i> was shut the third time.</p>
24	<p>Ol. 189 U. C. Varr. 730. <i>C. Cæsar Augustus X C. Norbanus Flaccus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Dio LIII. 28.</p> <p><i>Augusto X et Flacco</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>For Cassiodorus see col. 2.</p>	<p>Dio LIII. 29 ἐπὶ Ἀραβίαν τὴν εὐδαίμονα καλουμένην, ἧς Σαβῶς ἐβασίλευεν, Αἴλιος Γάλλος ὁ τῆς Αἰγύπτου ἄρχων ἐπεστράτευσεν. Strabo XVII p. 819 Γάλλος Αἴλιος μέρει τῆς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ φρουρᾶς εἰς τὴν Ἀραβίαν ἐμβالὼν εἴρηται τίνα τρόπον ἐξήλεγε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀπολέμους ὄντας. εἰ δὲ μὴ ὁ Συλλαῖος αὐτὸν προὔδιδον, κὰν κατεστρέψατο τὴν Εὐδαίμονα πᾶσαν.</p> <p>Cassiodorus: <i>C. Aug. Cæsar IX et C. Norbanus. His coss. Astures et Cantabri per L. Lanium perdomiti.</i> <i>Augustus</i> in this year returned from Spain: Dio LIII. 28. The renewed war which Cassiodorus notices is described by Dio c. 29 οἱ Κανταβροὶ οἱ τε Ἀστύρες, ὡς τάχιστα ὁ Αὔγουστος ἐκ τῆς Ἰβηρίας Λούκιον Αἰμίλιον ἄρχοντα αὐτῆς καταλιπὼν ἀπηλλάγη, ἐπανέστησαν.—ταχέως μέντοι ἐχειρώθησαν. Eusebius Chron. lib. II p. 366 places the subjugation of the <i>Cantabri</i> in the 20th year of <i>Augustus</i>: <i>Anno Augusti 20^o Olymp. 189. 2 Augustus Calabriam et Galatiam [I. Cantabriam et Gallæciam cum Scalig.] vectigales fecit.</i> The 20th year of <i>Augustus</i>, according to Eusebius (when corrected), being in reality coincident with Ol. 189. 1 [see A. D. 14] will give the present year B. C. 24 for the date of Eusebius.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Ol.</i> 188. 4 <i>Munatius Plancus Ciceronis discipulus orator habetur insignis: qui quum Galliam Comatam regeret Lugdunum condidit.</i> Senec. Ep. 91 <i>Huic colonice (Lugduno) ab origine sua centesimus annus est.—A Planco deducta in hanc frequentiam loci opportunitate convaluit.</i> Dio XLVI. 50 records the foundation by <i>Silanus Lepidus</i> and <i>Plancus</i>, <i>coss. Hirtio et Pansa</i> B. C. 43, 18 years before the present date. <i>De Planco</i> conf. ann. 43. 2. 27. 2.</p> <p><i>Horace</i> Carm. II. 4, 23 mentions his 40th year: <i>Cujus octavum trepidavit ætas Claudere lustrum.</i> He completed his 40th year in Dec. B. C. 25. cf. a. 65. In Carm. II. 6, 2 the mention of the <i>Cantabri</i> is consistent with the date of Bentley: conf. ann. 25. 2. 24. 2. Carm. II. 10 was written before the death of <i>Murena</i>: consequently before B. C. 22. But Carm. II. 9 refers to the advantages in the East obtained in B. C. 20. cf. a. 20. 2 Dion. LIV. 9. and therefore falls below the date assigned by Bentley: conf. a. 38.</p> <p>The notes of time which occur in the <i>Georgics</i> are collected by Heyne in <i>Vita Virgil. ad annos</i> U. C. Varr. 724. 725. and he concludes that the <i>Georgics</i>, in which the name of <i>Augustus</i> does not appear, were probably completed before B. C. 27. But, as a part of lib. IV as it now stands was composed after the death of <i>Gallus</i> (conf. a. 30), the poem must have been completed after B. C. 26. It appears probable that a part of the poem was written at least 10 years before: conf. a. 35.</p>
<p><i>Strabo</i> XVI p. 780 mentions the expedition of <i>Gallus</i> into Arabia: πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἡ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀραβας στρατεία νεωστὶ γενηθεῖσα ἐφ' ἡμῶν, ὧν ἡγεμὼν ἦν Αἴλιος Γάλλος, διδάσκει τῶν τῆς χώρας ἰδιωμάτων. τοῦτον δ' ἔπεμψεν ὁ Σεβαστὸς Καῖσαρ διαπειρασόμενον τῶν ἐθνῶν. Plin. H. N. VI. 28 <i>Romana arma solus in eam terram adhuc intulit Ælius Gallus ex equestri ordine.</i> <i>Strabo</i> himself was in Egypt in the time of <i>Gallus</i>: XVII p. 816 καὶ γὰρ δὲ παρὼν ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων μετὰ Γάλλου Αἰλίου καὶ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν συνόντων αὐτῷ φίλων τε καὶ στρατιωτῶν περὶ ὧραν πρώτην ἤκουσα τοῦ ψόφου [of <i>Memnon's</i> statue]. He mentions his visit to Egypt again XVII p. 842 ὁ γοῦν ἡμέτερος ξένος ἀνὴρ τῶν ἐντίμων, αὐτόθι μυσταγωγῶν ἡμᾶς, κ. τ. λ. and p. 818 ἤλθομεν εἰς Φίλας ἐκ Σύνης ἀπήμῃ δι' ὁμαλοῦ σφόδρα πεδίου κ. τ. λ. He was still employed in writing his <i>Geography</i> in A. D. 18, 42 years after this date; and was now at the least 30 years of age. See A. D. 14.</p>	<p>Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Ol.</i> 189. 1 <i>Quintilius Cremonensis Virgilii et Horatii familiaris moritur.</i> His death is lamented by <i>Horace</i> Carm. I. 24 <i>ad Virgilium.</i> Idem Art. Poët. 438 <i>Quintilio si quid recitares, Corrige sodes Hoc, aiebat, et hoc—Vetus Scholiastes: Hic erat Quintilius Varus poeta Cremonensis, amicus Virgilii.</i></p> <p><i>Virgil</i> is now employed upon the <i>Æneid</i>. Donatus in <i>Vita: Æneidos vixdum coeptæ tanta existit fama ut Sext. Propertius non dubitarit sic prædicare</i> [II. 34, 61—66]: <i>Cedite Romani &c. Augustus vero cum tum forte expeditione Cantabrica abesset et supplicibus atque minacibus per jocum literis efflagitaret, ut sibi de Æneide (ut ipsius verba sunt) vel prima carminis hypographa vel quodlibet colon mitteret, negavit se facturum Virgilius</i> [conf. Macrobian. Sat. I. 24]: <i>cui tamen multo post—recitavit.</i> conf. a. 22. <i>Augustus</i> was engaged in the Cantabrian war in B. C. 25, 24. To this period therefore we may refer that correspondence of</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
23	<p>731. <i>C. Cæsar Augustus XI A. Terentius Varro Murena</i> <i>Murena</i> [in mag. mort.] <i>est in e. l. f. e.</i> [Cn. Calpurni] <i>us Pi..</i> Fast. Capitolin. ὁ Αὔγουστος ἐνδεκατὸν μετὰ Καλπουρνίου Πέλωνος ἄρξας Dio LIII. 30. <i>Augusto XI et Pisone</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>C. Aug. Cæsar X et Cn. Piso</i> Cassiod.</p>	<p>The tribunician power for life is voted to <i>Augustus</i>: Dio LIII. 32 ἡ γερονσία δῆμαρχον αὐτὸν διὰ βίου εἶναι ἐψηφίσατο. Tacitus Ann. I. 9 coincides with Dio in the date: <i>Continuata per septem et triginta annos tribunicia potestas</i>. But if the 37th year had commenced in U. C. Varr. 767, when <i>Augustus</i> died, the first year would commence in U. C. 731. The tribunician years of <i>Augustus</i> were dated from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i> Conf. Fabric. ad Dion. LIII. 17 Noris. ad Cen. Pis. p. 261.</p> <p>Death of <i>Marcellus</i> (de quo Virg. <i>Æn.</i> VI. 861—887 Propert. III. 18) in his ædileship in this year: Dio LIII. 30. 31. 33. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 30 ἀγορανομῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐτελεύτησε νύμφιος, Καίσαρος θυγατρὶ χρόνον οὐ πολλὸν συνοικήσας. Vell. II. 93 <i>Munere ædilitatis edito decessit</i>. After the 1st of August: Plin. H. N. XIX. 1 <i>Marcellus—in ædilitate sua avunculo XI consule Calend. Augusti velis forum inumbravit ut salubrius litigantes consisterent</i>. In his 20th year: Propert. III. 18, 15 <i>Ocidit, et misero steterat vigesimus annus</i>. <i>Servius</i> ad Virg. <i>Æn.</i> VI. 862 makes him 18: <i>Periit octavo decimo (anno), cum ædilitatem gereret</i>.</p> <p>The 11th consulship of <i>Augustus</i>: Sueton. Aug. c. 26 <i>Consulatum vicesimo ætatis anno invasit</i> [B. C. 43].—<i>Secundum consulatum post IX annos</i> [B. C. 33], <i>tertium anno interjecto gessit</i> [B. C. 31]; <i>sequentes usque ad undecimum continuavit</i> [conf. Vell. II. 89];—<i>duodecimum magno, id est XVII annorum intervallo</i> [B. C. 5], <i>et rursus tertium decimum biennio post ultro petiit</i>. He was consul designatus XIII in B. C. 3 [biennio post], and consul in B. C. 2. Sueton. Ibid. <i>Quinque medios consulatus a sexto ad undecimum annuos gessit: cæteros autem sex aut IX aut VI aut IV aut III mensibus; secundum vero, paucissimis horis</i>.—<i>Nec omnes Romæ; sed quartum consulatum in Asia</i> [conf. a. 31], <i>quintum in insula Samo, octavum et nonum Tarracone iniit</i>.</p> <p>An embassy from Parthia is noticed by Dio LIII. 33 ἐπειδὴ ὁ μὲν Τηριδάτης αὐτὸς παρὰ δὲ δὴ τοῦ Φραάτου πρέσβεις—ἀφίκοντο [B. C. 23 coss. Aug. XI et Pisone: conf. c. 30], ἐς τὴν βουλὴν αὐτοὺς ἐσήγαγε· καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο, ἐπιτραπέις παρ' αὐτῆς τὴν διάγνωσιν, τὸν μὲν Τηριδάτην τῷ Φραάτῃ οὐκ ἐξέδωκε, τὸν δὲ νῖόν αὐτῷ ὃν πρότερον—εἶχεν ἀπέπεμψεν ἐπὶ τῷ τοῦς τε αἰχμαλώτους καὶ τὰ σημεῖα τὰ στρατιωτικὰ τὰ ἐν τε τῇ τοῦ Κράσσου καὶ ἐν τῇ τοῦ Ἀντωνίου συμφορᾷ ἀλόντα κομίσασθαι. This restitution was accomplished in B. C. 20: conf. a. But to this demand of <i>Augustus</i> in B. C. 23 <i>Horace</i> may allude Carm. III. 5 and <i>Virgil</i> <i>Æn.</i> VII. 606.</p>
22	<p>732. <i>M. Claudius Marcellus L. Arruntius</i> Dio LIV. 1 Cassiod. <i>Marcello et Arruntio</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 2 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i> Conspiracy and death of <i>Murena</i>: Dio LIV. 1. 3 τῷ ἔτει ἐν ᾧ Μάρκος τε Μάρκελλος καὶ Λούκιος Ἀρρουντίος ὑπάτευσαν—ἐπιβουλὴν ἕτεροι συνέστησαν. Φάνιος μὲν γὰρ Καίπιων ἀρχηγὸς αὐτῆς ἐγένετο, συνεπέλαβοντο δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι· καὶ σφίσι καὶ ὁ Μουρήνας συνομωμοκέναι, εἴτ'</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Augustus</i> and <i>Virgil</i>, and also that poem of <i>Propertius</i>; which agrees with his mention of the recent death of <i>Gallus</i>: conf. a. 26. In the same poem <i>Propertius</i> bears testimony to the Eclogues v. 67—76, and the Georgics v. 77—80, and to the Argonautics of <i>Varro</i> (cf. a. 82): v. 85 <i>Hæc quoque perfecto ludebat Iänone Varro</i>. which were therefore written before B. C. 25.</p>
<p><i>Nestor</i> of <i>Tarsus</i> was the preceptor of <i>Marcellus</i>: Strabo XIV p. 675 (ἐκ Ταρσοῦ) Ἀκαδημαῖκὸς Νέστωρ ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς, ὁ Μαρκέλλου καθηγησάμενος τοῦ Ὀκταουῖας παιδὸς τῆς Καίσαρος ἀδελφῆς. καὶ οὗτος δὲ προέστη τῆς πολιτείας διαδεξάμενος τὸν Ἀθηνόδωρον, καὶ διετέλεσε τιμώμενος παρὰ τε τοῖς ἡγεμόσι καὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει. <i>Athenodorus</i>, whom <i>Nestor</i> succeeded, had returned to <i>Tarsus</i> after the fall of <i>Antony</i> B. C. 31. conf. a. 30.</p>	<p><i>Horatii Carm.</i> lib. III is placed at this date by Bentley: conf. a. 38. <i>Carm.</i> III. 14 celebrates the return of <i>Augustus</i> from Spain; from whence he returned in B. C. 24. The allusion therefore to the <i>Cantabri Carm.</i> III. 8, 22 <i>Cantaber sera domitus catena</i> may be referred to the conclusion of the war in that year. conf. a. 24. 2. and there is no need to understand this (as some have done) of the petty renewed war concluded by <i>Agrippa</i> in B. C. 19. conf. a. 19. 2. The notice of the Parthians in III. 5 we may refer to B. C. 23. see col. 2.</p>
<p><i>Athenæus</i> a Peripatetic philosopher is mentioned by Strabo XIV p. 670 at this time: τὴν Σελεύκειαν πόλιν.—ἐνταῦθα ἐγένοντο καθ' ἡμᾶς ἄνδρες ἀξιόλογοι τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Περιπάτου φιλοσόφων Ἀθήναιός τε καὶ Ξέναρχος· ὧν ὁ μὲν Ἀθήναιος καὶ ἐπολιτεύσατο καὶ</p>	<p><i>Virgil</i> <i>Æn.</i> VI. 862 mentions the death of <i>Marcellus</i>: Donatus in Vita: <i>Augusto multo post</i> [post annum 25: conf. a. 24] <i>perfecta demum materia tres omnino libros recitavit, secundum videlicet quartum et sextum</i> [recitavit primum libros tertium</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>οὖν ἀληθῶς εἶτε καὶ ἐκ διαβολῆς, ἐλέχθη.—καὶ (οὐ γὰρ ὑπέμειναν τὸ δικαστήριον) ἐρήμην μὲν ὥς καὶ φευξόμενοι ἤλωσαν ἀπεσφάγησαν δὲ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον. οὐδὲ ἐπήρκεσαν τῷ Μουρήνῃ οὔτε ὁ Προκοῦλιος ἀδελφὸς ὦν οὔτε ὁ Μαϊκήνας τῇ ἀδελφῇ αὐτοῦ συνοικῶν. Sueton. Aug. c. 19 <i>Conjuraciones complures priusquam inualescerent indicio detectas compressit: et alias alio tempore: Lepidi juvenis, deinde Varronis Murenæ et Fannii Cæpionis.</i> Conf. Vell. II. 91.</p> <p>Dio LIV. 5 ὑπὸ τὸν αὐτὸν τοῦτον χρόνον [sc. <i>Marcello et Arruntio coss.</i>] οἱ Αἰθιοπες οἱ ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου οἰκοῦντες προεχώρησαν μέχρι τῆς πόλεως τῆς Ἐλεφαντίνης ὠνομασμένης—ἡγουμένης σφίσι Κανδάκης. πυθόμενοι δὲ ἐνταυθὰ πον Γάιον Πετρώνιον τὸν τῆς Αἰγύπτου ἄρχοντα προσιέναι προαπήλθον μὲν ὥς καὶ διαφενζόμενοι, καταληφθέντες δὲ ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ ἡττήθησαν κ. τ. λ. Conf. Strab. XVII p. 820. Strabo adds p. 821 ὁ Πετρώνιος—ἀπῆρεν εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν, καὶ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων τοὺς μὲν ἐλαφροπόλησε χιλίους δὲ Καίσαρι ἔπεμψε νεωστὶ ἐκ Καντάβρων ἥκοντι. <i>Augustus</i> had returned from Spain in B. C. 24: conf. a.</p>
21	<p>733. <i>M. Lollius Q. Æmilius Lepidus</i> Dio LIV. 6 Cassiod. Hor. Ep. I. 20, 28.</p> <p><i>Lollio et Lepido</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Lapis Colotian. apud Sigon. p. 145 b</p> <p><i>Q. Æmilius Lepid. M. Lo....</i></p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 3 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i></p> <p>Fast. Capitolini: [Imp. Cæsar Augustus tribu]nic. potest.</p> <p><i>Q. Aemilius Lepid.</i> The second tribunician year of <i>Augustus</i> (which commenced <i>V Kal. Jul.</i> B. C. 22) was not yet ended upon <i>Kal. Jan.</i> when these consuls entered upon office. See the years B. C. 23 and A. D. 8. Sigonius p. 146 a and Marlianus p. 106 ad annum Capitulinum 744 (<i>convenit cum Taciti opinione discrepat autem ab A. C.</i>) without reason suppose that the Capitoline Marbles differ from other authorities upon this point.</p> <p><i>L. Sempronius Atratinus pro cos. ex Africa a. DCCXXXII</i> [733 Varr.] <i>IIII Idus Oct.</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p><i>Augustus</i> winters at Samos: Dio LIV. 7 ὁ γοῦν Αὔγουστος τό τε Ἑλληνικὸν διήγαγε καὶ ἐς Σάμον ἐπλευσεν ἐνταυθὰ τε ἐχείμασε, καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐν τῷ ἡρὶ ἐν ᾧ Μάρκος τε Ἀπουλήσιος καὶ Πούπλιος Σίλιος ὑπάτευσαν [spring B. C. 20] κομισθεὶς πάντα τὰ τε ἐκεῖ καὶ ἐν τῇ Βιθυνίᾳ διέταξεν.</p>
20	<p>Ol. 190 U. C. Varr. 734. <i>M. Appuleius P. Silius Nerva</i> Dio LIV. 7 Cassiodor.</p> <p><i>Apuleio et Nerva</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Lapis Colotian. apud Sigon.</p> <p><i>M. Appuleius P. Si...</i></p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 4 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i></p> <p>Cassiod. <i>M. Appuleius et P. Silius.</i> <i>His coss. aquilas et signa Crassiana de Parthis Cæsar recepit.</i> Confirmed by Dio LIV. 8 who places it in this year. Sueton. Aug. c. 22 <i>Parthi—signa militaria quæ M. Crasso et M. Antonio ademerant reposcenti reddiderunt.</i> Conf. a. 23. This event is referred to by <i>Propertius</i> II. 10 III. 4, 9 III. 5, ult. IV. 6, 79 by <i>Ovid</i> Trist. II. 1, 228 Fast. VI. 467 by <i>Horace</i> Epist. I. 18, 56 Carm. IV. 15, 6.</p> <p>Birth of <i>Caius Cæsar</i> the grandson of <i>Augustus</i>: Dio LIV. 7. 8 <i>Appuleio et Silio coss.</i>—ἡ Ἰουλίᾳ τὸν Γάιον ὀνομασθέντα ἔτεκε. βουθυσία τέ τις τοῖς γενεθλοῖς αὐτοῦ αἰδῖος ἐδόθη.</p> <p><i>Augustus</i> winters again at Samos: Dio LIV. 9 ὁ Αὔγουστος—τῶν Ἀρμενίων τῶν ἐτέρων τοῦ τε Ἀρταβάζου κατηγορησάντων καὶ τὸν Τιγράνην τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ ὄντα μεταπεμφθέντων, μετέστειλε τὸν Τιβέριον ὅπως τὸν μὲν ἐκβάλῃ τῆς βασιλείας τὸν δὲ ἐς αὐτὴν ἀποκαταστήσῃ</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>ἐδημαγώγησε χρόνον τινα ἐν τῇ πατρίδι· εἴτ' ἐμπεσὼν εἰς τὴν Μουρήνα φιλίαν ἐκείνῳ συνεάλω φεύγων [see col. 2.]—ἀναίτιος δὲ φανείς ἀφείθη ὑπὸ Καίσαρος.—ὀλίγον δ' ἐπιβιὸς χρόνον ἐν συμπτώσει τῆς οἰκίας ἐν ᾗ ᾠκει διεφθάρη, νύκτωρ γενομένη. Fabricius ad Sext. Empir. p. 301 supposes this <i>Athenæus</i> to be no other than <i>Athenæus</i> the rhetorician, who is mentioned by Quintilian. But <i>Athenæus</i> the rhetorician flourished with <i>Hermagoras</i> before <i>Apollonius Molo</i> (conf. a. 62): and probably taught rhetoric 70 years before this date. He was therefore a different person from the Peripatetic philosopher of Seleucia.</p> <p>Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 189. 3 <i>Pylades Cilix pantomimus, quum veteres ipsi canerent et saltarent, primus Romæ chorum et fistulam sibi præcinere fecit.</i> Conf. Dion. LIV. 17 (who mentions <i>Pylades</i> in B. C. 18 <i>coss. P. et Cn. Lentulis</i>) <i>Athenæum</i> I p. 20 e Suidam v. Πυλάδης Zosimum I. 6.</p>	<p><i>et quartum</i> Serv. ad Æn. IV. 324]: <i>sed hunc præcipue ob Octaviam; quæ cum recitationi interesset ad illos de filio suo versus "Tu Marcellus eris"—defecisse fertur.</i> Conf. Serv. ad Æn. VI. 862. <i>Marcellus</i> died after Aug. 1 B. C. 23. <i>Augustus</i> went into the East in B. C. 21. from whence he did not return till after the death of <i>Virgil</i> B. C. 19. conf. ann. 21. 2. 19. 2. We may therefore refer that recitation to B. C. 22. The expression <i>multo post</i> is to be understood with some latitude.</p>
	<p>Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 189. 4 <i>Atratinus qui septemdecim natus annos Cælium accusaverat clarus inter oratores habetur; et ad extremum morborum tædio in balneo voluntate exanimatus hæredem dereliquit Augustum.</i></p> <p><i>Horace</i> completes his 44th year in December B. C. 21: Epist. I. 20, 27.</p> <p><i>Me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres Collegam Lepidum quo duxit Lollius anno.</i></p> <p>An inscription: Muratori p. 220. 8 in monte Casino. <i>Imp. Cæsari divi f. Augusto cos. XI imp. VIII tribunic. potestat. III P. Rubrius M. f. Mælarba.</i> The 3rd tribunician year began <i>V Kal. Jul.</i> B. C. 21. and this inscription is within June 27 B. C. 21—June 26 B. C. 20. Referred to a wrong year by Muratori l. c.</p>
	<p><i>Horatii</i> Epist. I. 3 is written while <i>Tiberius</i> is still in the East: and therefore not later than B. C. 19. Idem Epist. I. 12, 26 <i>Cantaber Agrippæ, Claudii virtute Neronis Armenius cecidit.</i> The <i>Cantabri</i> in B. C. 19: conf. a. 19. 2. the Armenians in B. C. 20: see col. 2. This Epistle was therefore written after the victory of <i>Agrippa</i> in B. C. 19. Epist. I. 18, 55 refers to the Cantabrian war of <i>Augustus</i> B. C. 24, and the recovery of the standards of <i>Crassus</i> B. C. 20. Epist. I. 4 was written while <i>Tibullus</i> was yet living: perhaps in B. C. 19. Epist. I. 20 after the year B. C. 21. conf. a. In Epist. I. 19, 24 he alludes to his Epodes.</p> <p>All these incidents agree with the dates of Bentley: conf. a. 38.</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		[Conf. Vell. II. 94. 122 Sueton. Tib. c. 9 Strab. XVII p. 821].—ὁ δὲ Αὐγουστος ἐς τε τὴν Σάμον ἐπανήλθε κἀνταῦθα αὖθις ἐχείμασε. In the next year (B. C. 19) Κύντον Λουκρήτιον—ἔπατον ἀνέδειξε, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἡπέλχθη. conf. a. 19.
19	<p>735. <i>C. Sentius Saturninus Q. Lucretius</i> Dio LIV. 10 Cassiodor. Donat. in Vita Virgil. Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 10.</p> <p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. ad Ol. 190. 2.</p> <p><i>Saturnino et Lucretio</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Lapis Colotian. apud Sigon. <i>C. Sentius Saturn. Q. Lu...</i></p> <p>De <i>Sentio</i> Vell. II. 92.</p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot. 5</i> from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i></p> <p><i>L. Cornelius Balbus pro cos. ex Africa an. DCCXXXIV</i> [735 Varr.] <i>VI K. April.</i> Fast. Capitolin. conf. Plin. H. N. V. 5. This day of U. C. Varr. 735, reckoned from the <i>Palilia</i>, would fall within March B. C. 18. But, for the reasons assigned in Introd. p. xviii and in the Tables B. C. 98, 44, this triumph may be referred to B. C. 19, where Sigonius places it.</p> <p>The <i>Cantabri</i>, who had revolted again in B. C. 22, conf. Dion. LIV. 1. 5, are finally subdued: Dio LIV. 11 [<i>cos. Sentio et Lucretio</i>: conf. c. 10] Ἀγρίππας—πρὸς τοὺς Κανταβροὺς πολλὰ προσέπταισε.—τέλος δέ ποτε—τοὺς τε ἐν τῇ ἡλικίᾳ πολέμιους πάντας ὀλίγον διέφθειρε.</p> <p><i>Augustus</i>, who had passed the two preceding winters at Samos (cf. ann. 21. 20), returns to Rome Oct. 12. Dio LIV. 10 ἐψηφίσθη—τὴν ἡμέραν ἣν ἀφίξοιτο—Αὐγουστάλια ὀνομάζεσθαι. <i>Vetus Calendarium</i> ad calcem Fast. Verrian. p. 114 <i>IV Eid. Octob. August. Lud. in circ. fer. ex. S. C. q. e. d. Imp. Cæs. Aug. ex transmarin. provinc. urbem intravit.</i> That he returned in this year is attested by Cassiodorus: <i>C. Sentius et Q. Lucretius. His cos. Cæsari ex provinciis redeunti currus—decretus est &c.</i></p> <p>Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 10 <i>Agrippa cum jam tertium consul fuisset C. Sentio Q. Lucretio cos. post annum XIII quam Juliam deduxerat</i> [conf a. 33] <i>Virginem quoque in agro Lucullano collectam Romam perduxit: dies quo primum in Urbe responderit V Id. Jun. invenitur.</i> Related in this year by Dio LIV. 11.</p>
242	<p>18 736. <i>P. Cornelius Lentulus Cn. Cornelius Lentulus</i> Dio LIV. 12 Cassiodor.</p> <p><i>Lentulo et Lentulo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Lapis Colotian. apud Sigon.</p> <p><i>P. Cornelius Cn.....</i></p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot. 6</i> from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i></p> <p><i>Augustus</i> accepts the empire for five years: Dio LIV. 12 πρῶτον μὲν αὐτὸς πέντε τῆς προστασίας ἔτη, ἐπειδὴ περ ὁ δέκετης χρόνος ἐξήκων ἦν, προσέθετο (ταῦτα γὰρ Πουπλίου τε καὶ Γναίου Λευτούλου ὑπατευνόντων ἐγένετο)· ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τῷ Ἀγρίππᾳ ἄλλα τε ἐξ ἴσου πῇ ἑαυτῷ καὶ τὴν ἐξουσίαν τὴν δημαρχικὴν ἐς τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ἔδωκε. τοσαῦτα γὰρ σφίσις ἐτι τότε ἐπαρκέσειν ἔφη. ὕστερον γὰρ οὐ πολλῶ καὶ τὰ πολλὰ τῆς αὐτοκράτορος ἡγεμονείας ἔλαβεν ὥστε αὐτὰ δέκα αὖθις γενέσθαι. Idem LIII. 16 τῆς γοῦν δεκαετίας ἐξελευθούσης [in B. C. 18 inclusive], ἄλλα ἔτη πέντε, εἴτα πέντε [B. C. 17—8], καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο δέκα [B. C. 7—A. D. 3], καὶ ἕτερα αὖθις δέκα [A. D. 4—13], πεμπτάκις αὐτῷ ἐψηφίσθη. ὥστε τῇ τῶν δεκετηρίδων διαδοχῇ διὰ βίου αὐτὸν μοναρχῆσαι. Cf. Zonar. X p. 533 A. The law of <i>Augustus de maritandis ordinibus</i> (Sueton. Aug. c. 34) referred to by Livy lib. 59 was passed in this year: Dio LIV. 16 τοῖς τε ἀγάμοις καὶ ταῖς ἀνάδροις βαρύτερα τὰ ἐπιτίμια ἐπέταξε.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Death of <i>Virgil</i>: Donatus in <i>Vita</i>: Anno quinquagesimo secundo ut ultimam manum <i>Æneidi</i> imponeret statuit in Græciam et Asiam secedere, triennioque continuo omnem operam limationi dare.— Sed cum aggressus iter Athenis occurrisset Augusto ab Oriente Romam revertenti [see col. 2], una cum Cesare redire statuit. Ac cum Megaram vicinum Athenis oppidum visendi gratia peteret, languorem nactus est: quem non intermissa navigatio auxit ita ut gravior indies tandem Brundisium adveniret; ubi diebus paucis obiit X Kal. Oct. C. Sentio et Q. Lucretio coss. Hieronymus in Chron. Euseb. Olymp. 190. 2 Virgilius Brundisii moritur Sentio Saturnino et Lucretio Cinna coss. Ossa ejus Neapolim translata in secundo ab urbe miliario sepeliuntur, titulo istiusmodi suprascripto quem moriens ipse dictaverat: "<i>Mantua</i>" &c. He had nearly completed his 51st year: conf. a. 70. Pliny H. N. XIV. 1 computes 90 years from the death of <i>Virgil</i> to his own time: <i>A cujus obitu XC aguntur anni</i>. This date will give U. C. 825 A. D. 72 for the time at which that part of the work of <i>Pliny</i> was composed; five years before his completion and dedication of the work in the 6th consulship of <i>Titus</i>: Plin. in præfat. <i>Tito Vesp. suo. Triumphalis et censorius tu sexiesque consul ac tribuniciæ potestatis particeps</i>. U. C. 830 A. D. 77.</p>
	<p><i>Livy</i> is employed after this year upon his 59th book: Epit. lib. 59 <i>Exstat oratio Metelli quam Augustus Cæsar, quum de maritandis ordinibus ageret</i> [see col. 2], <i>velut in hæc tempora scriptam in senatu recitavit</i>.</p> <p>The death of <i>Tibullus</i> is recorded by Domitius Marsus apud <i>Tibull.</i> IV. 15</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Te quoque Virgilio comitem non æqua, Tibulle, Mors juvenem campos misit ad Elysios.</i></p> <p><i>Tibullus</i> therefore died after <i>Virgil</i>, and soon after him. There is no difficulty in the term <i>juvenis</i>, which may express 40 years of age. <i>Tibullus</i> died in the lifetime of his mother: <i>Ovid. Amor.</i> III. 9, 51. and not only <i>Catullus</i> but <i>Calvus</i> (de quo <i>Propertius</i> II. 34, 89) and <i>Gallus</i> were already dead: <i>Ovid. Ibid.</i> 61—66.</p> <p><i>Ovid</i> Trist. IV. 10, 41—50 mentions the poets of this period to whom he was known: <i>Macer</i> [conf. a. 16], <i>Propertius</i>, <i>Ponticus</i>, <i>Bassus</i>, <i>Horace</i>.</p>

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B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
17	<p>737. <i>C. Furnius C. Junius Silanus</i> Dio LIV. 18 Censorin. c. 17 Cassiod. Obseq. c. 131.</p> <p><i>Furnio et Silano</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Lapis Colotian. apud Sigon.</p> <p><i>C. Furnius C. Ju....</i></p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot. 7</i> from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i></p> <p><i>Ludi sæculares</i>: conf. Tacit. Ann. XI. 11. For the fifth time: Dio LIV. 18. Censorinus c. 17 <i>Quintos ludos C. Furnio C. Junio Silano coss. anno DCCXXXVII Cæsar Augustus et Agrippa fecerunt.</i> Idem Ibid. T. <i>Livius libro CXXXVI.</i> “<i>Eodem anno ludos sæculares “Cæsar ingenti adparatu fecit; quos centesimo quoque anno (is enim “terminus sæculi) fieri mos.”</i> Inscriptio apud Noris. ad Cen. Pisan. p. 305 <i>Ludi sæculares quint. Imp. Cæsare Divi f. Augusto C. Sentio C. f. C. n. Saturnino M. Claudio M. f. M. n. Marcello M. Fufio M. f. Strigone mag. XV vir. D. Lelio D. f. D. n. Balbo.</i></p> <p>Birth of <i>Lucius Cæsar</i> the grandson of <i>Augustus</i>: Dio LIV. 18 ἐπὶ δὲ δὴ τοῦ Γαίου τε Φουρνίου καὶ Γαίου Σιλανοῦ ὑπάτων υἱὸν αὐθις ὁ Ἀγρίππας ἀνείλετο τὸν Λούκιον ὀνομασθέντα· καὶ αὐτὸν εὐθὺς ὁ Αὐγουστος μετὰ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ τοῦ Γαίου [conf. a. 20] ἐποιήσατο, μὴ ἀναμείνας σφᾶς ἀνδρωθῆναι, ἀλλ’ αὐτόθεν διαδόχους τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀποδείξας. This adoption took place while <i>Agrippa</i> was still at Rome: see col. 4. After the birth and adoption of <i>Lucius</i>, <i>Agrippa</i> is sent into Syria: Dio LIV. 19 (Αὐγουστος) ἐς τὴν Γαλατίαν, Λουκίου τε Δομιτίου καὶ Πονπλίου Σκιπίωνος ὑπατευόντων [B. C. 16], ὥρμησε—τόν τε γὰρ Ἀγρίππαν ἐς τὴν Συρίαν αὐθις ἐστάλκει. He reached Asia at the approach of winter: Joseph. Ant. XVI. 2, 1 (Ἡρώδης) ἐπειδὴ καὶ Μάρκον Ἀγρίππαν ἐπέθετο καταπεπλευκέναι πάλιν ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἡπειχθεὶς πρὸς αὐτὸν ἡξίωσεν εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτῷ παρελθεῖν.—κακείνος μὲν—ἦκεν εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν.—Ἀγρίππας δὲ,—ὅσον ἐπὶ τῷ καθ’ ἡδονὴν κἂν ἔτι πλείους ἐπιμείνας ἡμέρας, διὰ τὸν καιρὸν ἡπείγετο· τὸν γὰρ πλοῦν ἐπιβαίνοντος τοῦ χειμῶνος οὐκ ἐνόμιζεν ἀσφαλῆ.—ἐκείνος μὲν οὖν ἀπέπλει—ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς χειμάσας ἐν τοῖς οἰκείοις ἔαρός [B. C. 16] ἡπείγετο συντυχεῖν αὐτῷ, τὴν εἰς Βόσπορον εἰδὼς στρατιὰν προηρημένον. <i>Agrippa</i> was accompanied by <i>Julia</i>: conf. a. 16.</p> <p>A coin apud Eckhel tom. 6 p. 102 <i>Augustus tr. pot. VII+Imp. Cæs. Aug. lud. sæc. XV S. F. L. Mescinius Rufus III vir.</i> Within June 27—Dec. 31 B. C. 17.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>He then adds 51—54</p> <p><i>Virgilium vidi tantum : nec avara Tibullo Tempus amicitiae fata dedere meae. Successor fuit hic tibi, Galle, Propertius illi : Quartus ab his serie temporis ipse fui.</i></p> <p><i>Tibullus</i> preceded <i>Propertius</i>, who preceded <i>Ovid</i>. We may therefore with Dousa reject that passage in <i>Tibull.</i> III. 5, 17. 18 which places the birth of <i>Tibullus</i> in the same year with that of <i>Ovid</i>, as an interpolation derived from <i>Ovid</i>. <i>Trist.</i> IV. 10, 6. It appears from that account of <i>Ovid</i> that <i>Propertius</i> survived <i>Tibullus</i>. <i>Gallus</i> was born B. C. 66 : conf. a. 26. 2. and was 23 years older than <i>Ovid</i>. <i>Tibullus</i> and <i>Propertius</i> came between them. We may therefore place <i>Gallus</i> (æt. 20) at B. C. 46, <i>Tibullus</i> (æt. cir. 23) at B. C. 36, <i>Propertius</i> at B. C. 26 (cf. a.) : <i>Ovid</i>, who followed <i>Propertius</i>, might be in reputation for 25 years before his exile from B. C. 17 to A. D. 8 inclusive.</p>
	<p><i>Porcius Latro</i> flourished : <i>Senec.</i> <i>Controv.</i> 12 p. 195 (<i>Nepos ex meretrice susceptus</i>.) <i>Latro</i> declamabat illam <i>Cæsare Augusto audiente et Agrippa, cujus filios, nepotes suos, Cæsar Lucium et Caium adoptaturus diebus illis videbatur. Erat Agrippa inter eos qui non nati sunt nobiles sed facti. Cum diceret partem adolescentis Latro et tractaret adoptionis locum, dixit : " Nam isti adoptione nobilitati fuerunt."</i> In B. C. 17 before the departure of <i>Agrippa</i> into Syria : see col. 2. The death of <i>Porcius Latro</i> is placed by <i>Hieron.</i> in B. C. 4. conf. a.</p> <p><i>Horatii Carmen Sæculare</i> : conf. <i>Sueton.</i> in <i>Vita. Horace</i> is now in his 48th year : conf. ann. 65. 21. Bentley refers this to the 49th year of <i>Horace</i>. He had supposed that B. C. 27, when <i>Cæsar</i> received the name of <i>Augustus</i>, was the 39th year : <i>Id nomen consecutus est anno demum Flacci XXXIX.</i> Because the 49th year began in December B. C. 17, and the 39th in December B. C. 27, Bentley has anticipated these years of <i>Horace</i>. He has committed a similar <i>prochronism</i> in the other years of the poet. Thus he reckons <i>pugnam Actiæcam annumque Flacci XXXV Philippensem annumque XXIV.</i> Those epochs corresponded with the 34th and 23rd years. When therefore Bentley names the 26th year of <i>Horace</i>, he intends to mark B. C. 40 ; and so of the rest. In the dates assigned at B. C. 38, the years have been adapted to this anticipated reckoning, and have been made to express the meaning of Bentley.</p> <p><i>Hieron.</i> in <i>Euseb. Chron.</i> Ol. 190. 4 Aug. 27. <i>Varius et Tucca Virgilii et Horatii contubernales</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
16	<p>Ol. 191 U. C. Varr. 738. <i>L. Domitius Ahenobarbus P. Cornelius Scipio</i> Dio LIV. 19 Cassiod. <i>Ænobarbo et Scipione</i> Fast. apud Noris. Lapis Colotian. apud Sigon. <i>L. Domitius P. Co....</i></p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 8 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i> <i>Agrippa</i> is in Asia: cf. a. 17. De Nicolao apud Valesium p. 418 = p. 225 Coray Ἰλιεῖς ἀφικνουμένης νύκτωρ ὡς αὐτοὺς Ἰουλάς τῆς Καίσαρος μὲν θυγατρὸς γυναικὸς δὲ Ἀγρίππα, καὶ τοῦ Σκαμάνδρου μεγάλου ῥύνεντος ὑπὸ χειμάρρων πολλῶν, κινδυνευούσης περὶ τὴν διάβασιν ἀπολέσθαι σὺν τοῖς κομίζουσιν αὐτὴν οἰκέταις, οὐκ ἤσθοντο· ἐφ' οἷς ἀγανακτήσας ὁ Ἀγρίππας ὅτι οὐ παρεβόηθησαν οἱ Ἰλιεῖς δέκα μυριάσιν αὐτοὺς ἐξημίωσεν ἀργυρίου. οἱ δὲ, ἀπόρως ἔχοντες, καὶ ἅμα οὐ προὔπειδόμενοι τὸν χειμῶνα οὐδ' ὅτι ἐξίοι ἡ παῖς, Ἀγρίππα μὲν οὐδ' ὅτι οὐδ' εἰπεῖν ἐτόλμησαν, ἤκοντα δὲ τὸν Νικόλαον δεόμενοι παρασχεῖν αὐτοῖς Ἡρώδην βοηθὸν καὶ προστάτην. καὶ ὃς μάλα προθύμως ὑπέστη διὰ τὴν τῆς πόλεως δόξαν· καὶ ἐδεήθη τοῦ βασιλέως. —τέλος δ' οὖν ἀναδεξάμενος ὁ ἀνὴρ τὴν προστασίαν εὕρισκεται αὐτοῖς τὴν ἄφρασιν τῆς ζημίας, καὶ τὴν ὑπὲρ ταύτης ἐπιστολήν, ἅτε διῆ ἀπεληλυθότων ἤδη, —Νικολάῳ δίδωσι πλέοντι ἐπὶ Χίου καὶ Ῥόδου, ἔνθα ἦσαν αὐτῷ οἱ υἱεῖς (αὐτὸς γὰρ ἐπὶ Παφλαγονίας ἦει [conf. Joseph. Ant. XVI. 2, 2] σὺν Ἀγρίππᾳ). Νικόλαος δὲ ἐκ τῆς Ἀμισοῦ πλεύσας ἐπὶ Βυζάντιον κἀκεῖθεν εἰς τὴν Τρωάδα γῆν ἀνέβη εἰς Ἴλιον. The interference of <i>Herod</i> is noticed by Josephus Ant. XVI. 2, 2 (Ἡρώδης) τῶν παρ' Ἀγρίππα τιῶν ἐπιζητουμένων μεσίτης ἦν.—Ἰλιεῦσι μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸν διήλλαξεν ὀργιζόμενον. The offence of the Ilians occurred in the winter at the close of B. C. 17; the intercession of <i>Nicolaüs</i> in B. C. 16. <i>Julia</i>, called ἡ παῖς in this narrative, is now in her 23rd year: conf. a. 39. <i>Nicolaüs</i> described this period in his 123rd and 124th books: Joseph. Ant. XII. 3, 2 τῶν Ἰώνων κινήσεων ἐπ' αὐτοὺς (τοὺς Ἰουδαίους), καὶ δεομένων τοῦ Ἀγρίππα ἵνα τῆς πολιτείας ἦν αὐτοῖς ἔδωκεν Ἀντίοχος ὁ Σελεύκου υἱὸς ὁ παρὰ τοῖς Ἕλλησι θεὸς λεγόμενος μόνος μετέχων, ἀξιούντων δ' εἰ συγγενεῖς εἰσὶν αὐτοῖς Ἰουδαῖοι σέβεσθαι τοὺς ἰδίους αὐτῶν θεοὺς, καὶ δίκης περὶ τούτων συστάσης, ἐνίκησαν οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι τοῖς αὐτῶν ἔθεσι χρῆσθαι, συνηγορήσαντος αὐτοῖς Νικολάου τοῦ Δαμασκηνοῦ.—τὸ δ' ἀκριβὲς εἴ τις βούλεται καταμαθεῖν, ἀναγνώτω τῶν Νικολάου ἱστοριῶν τὴν ἑκατοστὴν καὶ εἰκοστὴν τρίτην καὶ τετάρτην.</p>
246	<p>15 739. <i>M. Livius Drusus Libo L. Calpurnius Piso</i> Dio LIV. 21 Cassiod. <i>Libone et Pisone</i> Fast. apud Noris. Lapis Colotian. apud Sigon. <i>M. Drusus L....</i></p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 9 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i> <i>Augustus</i> remains in Gaul: Dio LIV. 21 τοῦτόν τε τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν [B. C. 16: conf. a. 17] κατηγάωσε καὶ τὸν ὕστερον, ἐν ᾧ Μάρκος τε Λίβων καὶ Καλπούρνιος Πείσων ὑπάτευσαν. Meanwhile <i>Tiberius</i> and <i>Drusus</i> subdue the <i>Rhæti</i>: Dio LIV. 22. <i>M. Libone Calpurnio Pisone coss.</i> Idem LIV. 21. conf. c. 23. 24. This expedition of <i>Tiberius</i> is noticed by Strabo VII p. 292. <i>Livii</i> Epit. 136 [138] <i>Rhætia a Tiberio Nerone et Druso Cæsaris privignis domita</i>. The last event mentioned in Epit. 135 was the conquest of the <i>Salassi</i> B. C. 25: conf. a. The transactions of B. C. 24—16 inclusive, described by</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>poëtæ habentur illustres: qui Æneïdum postea libros emendarunt sub ea lege ut nihil adderent.</i> Donatus in Vita Virgilii: <i>L. Varium et Plotium Tuccam qui ejus Æneïdem post obitum, prout petiverat, jussu Cæsaris emendaverunt. Nam nullius omnino sententia crematu Æneïdis digna visa fuit.</i> That <i>Virgil</i> himself had desired his poem to be destroyed (as an unfinished work) is attested by Plin. H. N. VII. 30 Gell. XVII. 10 Macrob. Sat. I. 24.</p>
<p><i>Nicolaïus Damascenus</i> is in favour with <i>Herod</i>: see col. 2. De Nicolao apud Vales. p. 418=p. 225 Ἡρώδης πάλιν διαμεθεῖς τὸν φιλοσοφίας ἔρωτα—ἐπεθύμησε πάλιν ῥητορικῆς, καὶ Νικόλαον ἠνάγκαζε συρρητορεύειν αὐτῷ, καὶ κοινῇ ἐρρητόρευον. αὐθις δ' ἱστορίας αὐτὸν ἔρως ἔλαβεν, ἐπαινέσαντος Νικόλαου τὸ πρᾶγμα καὶ πολιτικώτατον εἶναι λέγοντος χρήσιμον δὲ καὶ βασιλεῖ ὡς τὰ τῶν προτέρων ἔργα καὶ πράξεις ἱστοροίη. καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦτο ὁρμήσας προὔτρεψε καὶ Νικόλαον πραγματευθῆναι τὰ περὶ ἱστορίαν. ὁ δὲ μειζύνως ἔτι ὥρμησεν ἐπὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα, πᾶσαν ἀθροίσας τὴν ἱστορίαν μέγαν τε πόνον ὑποστὰς καὶ οἶον οὐκ ἄλλος· ἐν πολλῷ δὲ χρόνῳ φιλοπονήσας ἐξετέλεσεν αὐτήν.—ἐκ τούτου πλέων εἰς Ῥώμην ὡς Καίσαρα Ἡρώδης [conf. Joseph. Ant. XVI. 4] ἐπήγετο τὸν Νικόλαον ὁμοῦ ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς νηὸς, καὶ κοινῇ ἐφιλοσόφουν. This passage occurs in the fragments of Valesius after the account of the Ilienses (see col. 2); whence we collect that <i>Nicolaïus</i> composed his history after B. C. 16. For his favour with <i>Augustus</i> see Plutarch Sympos. p. 723 D Athen. XIV p. 652 a b Phot. cod. 189 Suid. Νικόλαος. That he lived to old age, is attested in the fragments of Valesius p. 226 Cor. πρὸς γε μὴν πόνους—πάντων ἀοκνότατος οὐκ ἐν νεότητι μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν γήρᾳ. See a newly discovered fragment quoted at B. C. 4.</p>	<p>Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 191. 1 Aug. 28^o <i>Æmilius Macer Veronensis</i> poëta in Asia moritur. That is, the elder <i>Macer</i>, who flourished in the youth of <i>Ovid</i>: <i>Ovid</i>. Trist. IV. 10, 43.</p> <p><i>Sæpe suas volucres legit mihi grandior ævo.</i> <i>Quæque necet serpens, quæ juvet herba, Macer.</i></p> <p>To this elder <i>Macer</i> Quintilian Inst. X. 1, 87 refers. The younger <i>Macer</i> was contemporary with <i>Ovid</i>: <i>Ovid</i>. ex Ponto IV. 16, 6. and was still living in A. D. 12. conf. a. His subject is described by <i>Ovid</i> ex Ponto II. 10, 13</p> <p><i>Tu canis aeterno quicquid restabat Homero.</i></p> <p>Hence <i>Iliacusque Macer</i> Ibid. IV. 16, 6. Scalliger ad Euseb. Chron. p. 171 has distinguished these two poets.</p> <p>A coin apud Eckhel tom. 6 p. 105 <i>Augustus</i> tr. pot. VIII+S. P. Q. R. imp. Cæ. quod V. M. S. ex ea P. Q. is ad A. de. L. Vinicius L. f. III vir. Compare Dio 53. 22 quoted by Eckhel l. c. Within June 27 B. C. 16—June 26 B. C. 15.</p>
	<p>Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 9 <i>Orbilius Pupilius Beneventanus</i>—vixit prope ad centesimum ætatis annum amissa jam pridem memoria.—Statua ejus Beneventi ostenditur in Capitolio. He was in his 50th year in the consulship of <i>Cicero</i> B. C. 63: cf. a.</p> <p><i>Horace</i> Carm. IV. 1, 6 marks his 50th year: <i>Circa lustra decem.</i> He completed his 50th year in Dec. B. C. 15. Carm. IV. 14 was written 15 years—<i>lustrum tertio</i> v. 34—37—after the surrender of <i>Alexandria</i>: which places that ode at B. C. 15.</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Dio LIII. 28—LIV. 20, are wanting in the extant Epitomē of Livy, and were contained in the 136th and 137th books, which do not now appear. The 136th book, therefore, as it is now called, was the 138th; the 140th was the 142nd. For this defect of two books, confirmed by two manuscripts, and by the testimony of Petrarch, see Sigonius and Drakenborch ad Liv. Epit. 136.</p>
14	<p>740. <i>M. Licin. Crassus Cn. Corn. Lentulus Augur</i> Dio LIV. 24 Cass. <i>Grasso et Augure Noris. Marco et Cn. Lentulo Augure</i> Lapis Ancyran. <i>M. Licinius.....</i> Lapis Colotian.</p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 10 from <i>Kal. Jul.</i> An inscription ad calcem Sueton. N° III: <i>Imp. Cæsar Divi f. Augustus pont. max. cos. XI tribunic. potest. X Imp. VIIII orbe mari et terra pacatis templo Jani cluso et rep. P. R. optimis legibus et sanctissimis institutis reformatam viam superior. cos. tempore inchoatam et multis locis intermissam pro dignitate imperi P. R. latiore longioremque Gadeis usq. promovit.</i> The 10th tribunician year extended from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i> B. C. 14 to <i>VI Kal. Jul.</i> B. C. 13; within which period this inscription must be placed.</p>
13	<p>741. <i>Tib. Claudius Nero P. Quinctilius Varus</i> Dio LIV. 25 Cassiod. <i>Vetus Calendarium</i>: see col. 2. <i>Nerone et Varo</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>Ti. Claudius.....</i> Lapis Colotian.</p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 11 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i> <i>Augustus</i> returns from Gaul: Dio LIV. 25 ὁ Αὔγουστος, ἐπειδὴ πάντα τὰ τε ἐν ταῖς Γαλαταῖαις καὶ τὰ ἐν ταῖς Γερμαναῖαις ταῖς τ' Ἰβηρίαις —διωκήσατο, τὸν μὲν Δροῦσον ἐν τῇ Γερμανίᾳ κατέλιπεν αὐτὸς δὲ ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐπὶ τε τοῦ Τιβερίου καὶ ἐπὶ Κνύντιλίου Οὐάρου ὑπάτων ἀνεκομίσθη. And <i>Agrippa</i> from Asia: conf. a. 12. According to Josephus Ant. XVI. 3, 3 he had been 10 years in the administration of Asia: Ἀγρίππα μὲν ἀνιόντι εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην μετὰ τὴν διοίκησιν τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀσίας δεκαετῇ γεγενημένην. The 10 years are to be computed from his first mission described by Dio LIII. 32 <i>Aug. XI et Pisone coss.</i> B. C. 23. His second mission was in B. C. 17. conf. a. <i>Vet. Calend. ad calcem Fast. Verrian.</i> p. 111 <i>IV Non. Jul. Fer. ex S. C. q. e. d. ara Pacis Aug. in camp. Mar. constituta est Nerone et Varo cos.</i></p>
12	<p>Ol. 192 U. C. Varr. 742. <i>M. Valerius Messalla P. Sulpicius Quirinus</i> Dio LIV. 28 Cassiod. <i>Lapis Colotianus</i> apud Sigonius p. 145 b <i>M. Valerius M. f.</i> <i>Suf.</i> { <i>C. Valgius C. f.</i> <i>C. Caninius</i></p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 12 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i> <i>Augustus pontifex maximus</i>: Fasti Verriani in Martio: <i>Prid. Non. F.... Imp. Cæsar August. pont.....nio et Valgio cos.</i> <i>Vetus Calendarium</i> ad calcem Fast. Verr. p. 107 <i>Prid. Non. Mart. Hoc die Cæsar pontif. maxim. fact. est.</i> Ovid. Fast. III. 415—420 agrees in the day: <i>prid. Non. Mart. Fast. Verr. in Aprili: IIII Kal. Mai. Ludi Floræ. feriæ ex S. C. quod eo di ... et Vestæ in domu Imp. Cæsaris Augu ontif. ma.... dedicata .st Quirinio et Valgio cos. Lepidus</i> had held that office during his life: Dio LIV. 27 τοῦ Λεπίδου μεταλλάξαντος ἀρχιερεὺς ἀπεδείχθη. Idem LVI. 38 τὸν Λέπιδον αὐτὸν, ὃς καὶ ἐπεβίω</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Carm. IV. 14, 8 <i>Vindelici didicere nuper</i>: referring to B. C. 16: conf. Dion. LIV. 22 Velleium II. 95. Carm. IV. 4 celebrates the victories of <i>Drusus</i> over the <i>Rhæti</i> (see col. 2). These dates agree with the calculation of Bentley: cf. a. 38. Carm. IV. 2, 36 <i>Sicambros</i>. IV. 14, 51 <i>Sicambri compositis venerantur armis</i>. The <i>Sicambri</i> were invaded by <i>Drusus</i> in B. C. 12. 11. conf. ann. 12. 2. 11. 2. But they had already been engaged in war with the Romans in B. C. 16: conf. Dion. LIV. 20. which ended in their submission: Dio Ibid. εἰς τὴν αὐτῶν ἀνεχώρησαν καὶ σπονδὰς ἐποιήσαντο, ὁμήρου δόντες. To this incident <i>Horace</i> may allude: and the references to the <i>Sicambri</i> may be reconciled with the dates of Bentley. But Carm. IV. 12 was written while <i>Virgil</i> was yet living, and therefore before B. C. 19.</p>
	<p>Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 191. 4 <i>Aug.</i> 31^o <i>Cestius Smyrnæus rhetor Latine Romæ docuit</i>. Senec. Con. 16 p. 238 <i>Cestium Latinorum verborum inopia hominem Græcum laborasse, sensibus abundasse</i>. This declaimer was preferred by his disciples to <i>Cicero</i> himself: conf. Senec. Controv. exc. præf. lib. III p. 428.</p>
	<p>Inscriptio apud Muratorium p. 442. 6 prope Forum Julii: item 2005. 3 Pugeti: <i>Imp. Cæsar divi f. Augustus imp. XI tribunicia potestate XI. IIII</i>. The 11th tribunician year was June 27 B. C. 13—June 26 B. C. 12. <i>Augustus</i> is now <i>imp. XI</i>. and therefore Eckhel tom. 6 p. 143 refers this inscription to B. C. 12. But as the title <i>pont. max.</i> is absent, it may be placed before March 6.</p> <p>Inscriptio apud Gruterum p. 226. 6 Murato-</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>Quirinio et Valgio Fasti Verriani in mensibus Mart. et Aprili.</i> <i>Messala et Quirino Fast. apud Noris.</i></p>	<p>τοσοῦτον τῇ ἡττῇ [cf. a. 36] χρόνον καὶ ἀρχιερεὺς διὰ παντὸς τοῦ βίου αὐτοῦ ὧν διετέλεσεν. <i>Lepidus</i> therefore died in this year. Upon the death of <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius</i> in B. C. 63 <i>Cicerone et Antonio</i> coss. Dio XXXVII. 37 <i>C. Julius Cæsar</i> was elected: Dio Ibid. Sueton. Cæs. c. 13 Plutarch. Cæs. c. 7 Sallust. Catil. c. 49. <i>Lepidus</i> succeeded <i>Cæsar</i> in B. C. 44: ἤρουντο ἐπὶ τὴν Καίσαρος ἱερωσύνην Appian. Civ. II. 132. Cf. Dion. XLV. 17. <i>Augustus</i> succeeded <i>Lepidus</i> March 6 B. C. 12.</p> <p>Death of <i>Agrippa</i> in March: Dio LIV. 28 τὸν Ἀγρίππαν ἐκ τῆς Συρίας ἐλθόντα τῇ τε δημαρχικῇ ἐξουσίᾳ αὐθις ἐς ἄλλα ἔτη πέντε ἐμεγάλυνε [conf. a. 18] καὶ ἐς τὴν Παννονίαν πολεμῆσειονσαν ἐξέπεμψε.—καὶ δς τὴν μὲν στρατείαν, καίτοι τοῦ χειμῶνος ἐν ᾧ Μάρκος τε Οὐαλέριος καὶ Πούπλιος Σουλπίκιος ὑπάτεον ἐνεστηκότος, ἐποιήσατο. ἐκπλαγέντων δὲ τῶν Παννονίων—ἐπανήλθε, καὶ ἐν Καμπανίᾳ γενόμενος ἐνόσησε. πυθόμενος δὲ τοῦτο ὁ Αὐγουστος (ἔτυχε δὲ ἐν τοῖς Παναθηναίοις [XIV—X Kal. April. Ovid. Fast. III. 809—813] ὁπλομαχίας ἀγῶνας τῷ τῶν παίδων ὀνόματι τιθεῖς) ἐξωρμήθη καὶ καταλαβὼν αὐτὸν τεθνηκότα κ. τ. λ. Liv. Epit. 136 (138) <i>Agrippa Cæsaris gener mortuus est</i>. In his 51st year: Plin. H. N. VII. 8 <i>Quinquagesimo uno raptus anno</i>.</p> <p><i>Drusus</i> in Germany: Dio LIV. 32 (ὁ Δροῦσος)—τό τε ὑπήκουον προ-κατέλαβε, τοὺς πρώτους προφάσει τῆς ἑορτῆς ἣν καὶ νῦν περὶ τὸν τοῦ Αὐγουστού βωμὸν ἐν Λουγδούνῳ τελοῦσι [Aug. 1. conf. a. 10] μεταπεμφάμενος, καὶ τοὺς Κελτοὺς τηρήσας τὸν Ῥῆνον διαβαίνοντας ἀνέκοψε. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἐς τε τὴν τῶν Οὔσιπετῶν κατὰ αὐτὴν τὴν τῶν Βαταούων νῆσον διέβη καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Συγαμβρίδα ἐκείθεν ἐπιπαρελθὼν συχνὰ ἐπόρθησεν.—καὶ τότε μὲν—ἀνεχώρησε, χειμῶν γὰρ ἦν [B. C. 1$\frac{2}{3}$], καὶ ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐλθὼν ἀστυνόμος ἐπὶ τε Κύντου Αἰλίου καὶ ἐπὶ Παύλου Φαβίου ὑπάτων—ἀπεδείχθη.</p>
11	<p>743. <i>Q. Ælius Tubero, Paullus Fabius Maximus</i> Dio LIV. 32 Casiodor. Obseq. c. 132 Plin. H. N. VIII. 17. <i>Tuberone et Maximo</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>Senatusconsulta</i> apud Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 99. 100. 104. 106. 108. 125. 127.</p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 13 from V Kal. Jul.</p> <p>Campaign of <i>Drusus</i> in Germany: Dio LIV. 33 ἅμα τῷ ἡρὶ [B. C. 11] πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον αὐθις ὤρμησε, καὶ τὸν τε Ῥῆνον ἐπεραιώθη καὶ τοὺς Οὔσιπέτας κατεστρέψατο—καὶ ἐς τὴν τῶν Συγάμβρων ἐνέβαλε κ. τ. λ.—καὶ διέβη ἂν καὶ τὸν Οὔσουργον εἰ μὴ—ὁ χειμῶν ἐνέστη.—οὗτ' οὖν περαιτέρω διὰ ταῦτα προεχώρησε.—c. 34 ἐν ᾧ δ' οὖν ὁ Δροῦσος ταῦτ' ἐπραττεν, ἥ τε πανήγυρις ἢ τῇ στρατηγίᾳ αὐτοῦ προσήκουσα [he is prætor elect: conf. a. 9] πολυτελεστάτῃ ἐποιήθη καὶ τὰ γενέθλια τὰ τοῦ Αὐγουστού—θηρίων σφαγαῖς ἐτιμήθη. : <i>Drusus</i> therefore did not return to Rome till towards the end of the year. Meanwhile <i>Tiberius</i> is engaged in Dalmatia: Dio LIV. 34 ὁ Τιβερίος τοὺς Δαλμάτας νεοχμώσαντας καὶ τοὺς Παννονίους μετὰ τοῦτο—ἐχειρώσατο. Cf. Dion. LIV. 31 (ὁ Αὐγουστος)—τὴν Ἰουλίαν οἱ ἐνέγνησε καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς Παννονίους αὐτὸν ἐξέπεμψε. Liv. Epit. 138 (140) <i>Cherusci, Tenchteri, Chatti, aliæque Germanorum trans Rhenum gentes subactæ a Druso</i>. <i>Drusus</i> in Germany is mentioned in this year by Obsequens c. 132.</p> <p><i>Augustus</i> dedicates the theatre of <i>Marcellus</i>: Plin. H. N. VIII. 17 <i>Q. Tuberone Fabio Maximo</i> coss. IV Nonas Maias, theatri Marcelli dedicatione. Dio LIV. 26 places this dedication two years earlier, before the return of <i>Agrippa</i> from the East: μετὰ δὲ δὴ ταῦτα [after the return of <i>Augustus</i> to Rome B. C. 13] τὸ θέατρον τὸ τοῦ Μαρκέλλου καλούμενον καθιέρωσε.</p> <p>Death of <i>Octavia</i>: Dio LIV. 35 ἐν τῷ ἔτει ἐκείνῳ [<i>Q. Tuberone Paullo Fabio</i> coss.] τὴν τε Ἰουλίαν τῷ Τιβερίῳ συνώκισε καὶ τὴν Ὀκτα-</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>rium p. 1080. 4 Seduni in Valesia : <i>Imp. Cæs. divi f. Aug. tribunicie pot. XII consuli XI pon... maximo p... patriæ posteritas Sedunorum patrono.</i> Within June 27 B. C. 12—June 26 B. C. 11.</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>οὐίαν τὴν ἀδελφὴν ἀποθανοῦσαν προέθετο ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἰουλίου ἡρώου—καὶ αὐτός τε ἐκεῖ τὸν ἐπιτάφιον εἶπε καὶ ὁ Δροῦσος ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος—ἐγένετο. Sueton. Aug. c. 61 <i>Sororem Octaviam amisit quinquagesimum et quartum agens ætatis annum</i>. Perhaps an error of the transcriber: <i>LIIII</i> for <i>LIII</i>. <i>Augustus</i> only commenced his 53rd year in September B. C. 11. The death of <i>Octavia</i> would happen after the return of <i>Drusus</i> from Germany. Towards the end of the year; after <i>Augustus</i> had entered his 53rd year. Liv. Ep. 138 (140) <i>Octavia soror Augusti defuncta, antea amisso filio Marcello</i>.</p>
10	<p>744. <i>Iulus Antonius Q. Fabius Maximus Africanus</i> Dio LIV. 36 Sueton. Claud. c. 2 Cassiodor.</p> <p><i>Africano et Maximo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 14 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i></p> <p><i>Augustus</i> is in Gaul: Dio LIV. 36 οἱ Δαλμάται—ἐπανέστησαν. καὶ τούτους μὲν ὁ Τιβέριος ἐκ τῆς Γαλατίας, ἐς ἣν μετὰ τοῦ Αὐγούστου ἐσεληλύθει, καταπεμφθεὶς ἀνεστήσατο. τὰ δὲ δὴ τῶν Κελτῶν τῶν τε ἄλλων καὶ τῶν Χάπτων (πρὸς γὰρ τοὺς Συγάμβρους μετέστησαν—) ὁ Δροῦσος τὰ μὲν ἐκάκωσε τὰ δὲ ἐχειρώσατο· καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἐς τε τὴν Ῥώμην σὺν τῷ Αὐγούστῳ συνεκομίσθησαν· ἐν γὰρ τῇ Λουγδουνίδι τὰ πολλὰ οὕτως ἐγγύθεν τοῖς Κελτοῖς ἐφεδρεύων διέτριβε.—ταῦτα μὲν ἐπὶ τε τοῦ Ἰούλου καὶ ἐπὶ Φαβίου Μαζίμου ὑπάτων ἐγένετο.</p> <p>Birth of <i>Claudius</i>: Sueton. Claud. c. 2 <i>Natus est Julio Antonio Fabio Africano coss. Kalendis Augustis, Lugduni, eo ipso die quo primum ara ibi Augusto dedicata est</i>. This altar is noticed Liv. Ep. 137 (139) <i>Ara Cæsari ad confluentem Araris et Rhodani dedicata</i>. And is described by Strabo IV p. 192. But it appears from the acts of <i>Drusus</i> (conf. a. 12) that this altar existed two years before. We may therefore perhaps understand Suetonius to mean, not the day on which it was actually erected, but the anniversary of the dedication.</p> <p>Inscriptio ad calcem Suetonii N° IIII <i>Imperator Cæsar Divi f. Augustus pontifex maximus Imp. XII cos. XI trib. pot. XIV Ægypto in potestatem populi Romani redacta Soli donum dedit</i>.</p>
9	<p>745. <i>Nero Claudius Drusus T. Quinctius Crispinus Volcanus</i> Dio LV. 1 Cassiod. Fasti Verriani in Januario.</p> <p>Lapis ad calcem Sueton. N° V.</p> <p><i>Druso et Crispino</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 15 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i></p> <p>Dio LV. 1 ὁ Δροῦσος—ἐς τε τὴν τῶν Χάπτων ἐσέβαλε καὶ προήλασε μέχρι τῆς Σουηβίας, τὴν τε ἐν ποσὶν οὐκ ἀταλαιπώρως χειρούμενος—κάντεθθεν πρὸς τε τὴν Χερουσκίαν μετέστη, καὶ τὸν Οὐίσουργον διαβὰς ἤλασε μέχρι τοῦ Ἀλβίου πάντα πορθῶν.—σπουδῇ τε ὑπέστρεψε καὶ ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ νόσῳ τινὶ πρὶν ἐπὶ τὸν Ῥήνον ἐλθεῖν ἐτελεύτησε. Liv. Epit. 140 (142) <i>Bellum adversus Germanorum trans Rhenum civitates gestum a Druso</i>. —<i>Ipse ex fractura, equo super crus ejus collapsus, tricesimo die quam id acciderat mortuus est</i>. Vell. II. 97 <i>Drusum—fatorum iniquitas consulem agentem annum tricesimum rapuit</i>. Strabo VII p. 291 Σάλας ποταμός, οὗ μεταξὺ καὶ τοῦ Ῥήνου πολεμῶν καὶ κατορθῶν Δροῦσος ἐτελεύτησεν ὁ Γερμανικός. Conf. Val. Max. V. 5, 3 Plin. H. N. VII. 20. <i>Drusus</i> was ædile in B. C. 11 (conf. a. 12), and prætor in B. C. 10, the year before his consulship: Sueton. Claud. c. 1 <i>Post præturam confestim inito consulatu atque expeditione repetita, supremum diem morbo obiit in æstivis castris</i>. <i>Augustus</i> was at Ticinus at the time of the death of <i>Drusus</i>: Val. Max. V. 5, 3. οὗ γὰρ ἦν πόρρω Dio LV. 2.</p> <p>Fasti Verriani in mense Januario: <i>III Kal. Feb. Feriæ... ex S. C. quo... die ara Pacis Augusta</i>. [in campo] <i>Martio dedicata .st Druso et Crispino c..</i> Ovid. Fast. I. 710 agrees in the date of this dedication: <i>Hæc erit a mensis fine secunda dies</i>.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 192. 3 <i>Aug.</i> 34^o <i>Passienus pater declamator insignis diem obiit.</i> Seneca con. 13 p. 204 <i>Passienus, vir eloquentissimus et temporis sui primus orator, hanc subtilitatem actionis non probabat in Latrone, &c.</i> He therefore preceded the time at which Seneca wrote, and was contemporary with <i>Porcius Latro</i>: which confirms the date of Hieronimus for his death, six years before the death of <i>Latro</i> B. C. 4.</p> <p>Hieronym. Ibid. <i>Ol.</i> 192. 3 <i>C. Julius Hyginus cognomento Polyhistor, insignis grammaticus, habetur illustris.</i> conf. a. 47.</p>
	<p>The History of <i>Livy</i> ended with the death of <i>Drusus</i>, or soon after; the funeral of <i>Drusus</i> being the last event mentioned by the Epitome lib. 140 (142) <i>Corpus—in C. Julii tumultu conditum. Laudatus est a Casare Augusto vitrico, et supremis ejus plures honores additi. Livy</i> survived this period of his History about 26 years, and died at the age of 76 A. D. 17. See B. C. 59 A. D. 14.</p> <p>An inscription apud Muratorium p. 1095 tab. II. Conf. Eckhel tom. 6 p. 143. <i>Secusiae in arcu: Imp. Cesari Augusto divi f. pontifici maximo tribunic. potestate XV imp. XIII [al. XIII] M. Julius regis Donni f. Cottius praefectus civitatum quae subscriptae sunt, Segoviorum Seguginorum Belacorum Caturigum Medullorum Tebaviorum Adanatum Savincatum Egdiniorum, Veaminiorum Venicamorum Temeriorum Vesubianorum Oraditium, et civitates quae sub eo praefecto fuerunt.</i> If <i>Imp. XIII</i> is the genuine number, this inscription may belong to the latter half of that tribu-</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
252		<p>An inscription ad calcem Sueton. N^o V refers to this year: <i>Imp. Cæsar Divi f. Augustus pontifex maximus Imp. XIII cos. XI trib. potest. XV ex stipe quam populus Romanus anno novo apsentī contulit: Nerone Claudio Druso T. Quinctio Crispino Volcano cos.</i> Conf. Noris. ad Cen. Pis. p. 302. Within June 27—Dec. 31 B. C. 9.</p>
8	<p>Ol. 193 U. C. Varr. 746. <i>C. Marcius Censorinus</i> <i>C. Asinius Gallus</i> Dio LV. 5 Censorin. c. 22 Cassiodor. Plin. H.^N. XXXIII. 10; Sueton. in Vita Horatii. Lapis Ancyran. <i>Censorino et Gallo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 16 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i></p> <p><i>Augustus</i> accepts the empire a third time: Dio LV. 6 τὴν ἡγεμονίαν καίπερ ἀφίεις, ὡς ἔλεγεν, ἐπειδὴ τὰ δέκα ἔτη τὰ δεύτερα ἐξεληλύθει [conf. a. 18], ἄκων δὴθεν αὐθις ὑπέστη καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς Κελτοὺς ἐστράτευσεν· καὶ αὐτὸς μὲν ἐν τῇ οἰκείᾳ ὑπέμεινεν, ὁ δὲ δὴ Τιβέριος τὸν Ῥήνον διέβη.— ὁ δ' οὖν Αὐγουστος—τοῖς στρατιώταις ἀργύριον, οὐχ ὡς κεκρατηκόσι, καίτοι τὸ τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος ὄνομα καὶ αὐτὸς λαβὼν καὶ τῷ Τιβερίῳ δοὺς, ἀλλ' ὅτι τὸν Γάϊον ἐν ταῖς γυμνασίαις τότε πρῶτον συνεξεταζόμενον σφίσιν ἔσχον, ἐχαρίσατο. τὸν δ' οὖν Τιβέριον—ὑπατον αὐθις ἀπέδειξε. <i>Caius</i> was now in his 13th year: conf. a. 20. Cassiod. <i>C. Asinius et C. Marcius. His coss. inter Albim et Rhenum Germani omnes Tiberio Neroni dediti: per Sex. Appuleium Pannonii subacti.</i></p> <p>The month <i>Sextilis</i> named <i>Augustus</i>: Dio LV. 6. Censorin. c. 22 <i>Qui Sextilis fuerat ex senatusconsulto C. Marcio Censorino C. Asinio Gallo coss. in Augusti honorem dictus est Augustus anno Augustano XX [= B. C. 8].</i> Senatuscons. apud Macrobian. Sat. I. 12 <i>Cum imperator Cæsar Augustus mense Sextili et primum consulatum inierit [cf. a. 43. 1] et triumphos tres in urbem intulerit [conf. a. 29] et ex Janiculo legiones deductæ secutæque sint ejus auspicia ac fidem, sed et Ægyptus hoc mense in potestatem P. R. redacta sit [conf. a. 30] finisque hoc mense bellis civilibus impositus sit, atque ob has causas hic mensis huic imperio felicissimus sit ac fuerit, placere senatui ut hic mensis Augustus appelletur.</i> Conf. Sueton. Aug. c. 31.</p> <p>Census taken by <i>Augustus</i>: Lapis Ancyran. ad calcem Sueton. <i>Nuper lustrum solus feci (legi) Censo[rino et As]inio cos. quo lustro censa sunt civium Romanorum...quadragies centum millia et ducenta triginta tria.</i> conf. a. 28.</p> <p>Death of <i>Mæcenas</i>: Dio LV. 7 τοῦ δὲ δὴ Μαϊκήνου τελευτήσαντος ἡλγησε. mentioned by Dio among the latest transactions of this year.</p>
7	<p>747. <i>Ti. Claudius Nero</i> <i>II Cn. Calpurnius Piso</i> Dio LV. 8 Dionys. Ant. I p. 11 Cassiod. Lapis Ancyranus. <i>Nerone II et Pisone</i> Fast. apud Noris. Γν. Καλπούρνιος Πείσω τὸ β' Index Dion. lib. LV. De <i>Tiberio</i> Gruter. p. 11. 1. See col. 2.</p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 17 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i></p> <p>Dio LV. 8 Τιβέριος ἐν τῇ νομηνίᾳ ἐν ᾗ ὑπατεύειν μετὰ Γναίου Πείσωτος ἤρξατο ἔς τε τὸ Ὀκταούειον τὴν βουλὴν ἡθροισε διὰ τὸ ἔξω τοῦ πωμηρίου αὐτὸ εἶναι—τά τε νικητήρια ἤγαγε—καὶ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον, νικηθέντων τινῶν ἐν τῇ Γερμανίᾳ, ἐξωμήθη. Conf. Vell. II. 97 <i>Tum alter triumphus cum altero consulatu ei (Tiberio) oblatu est.</i></p> <p>Inscriptio Romæ apud Gruter. p. 11. 1 <i>Ti. Claudius Ti. f. Nero pontifex cos. iterum imp. iterum ludos votivos pro reditu imp. Cæsaris divi f. Augusti pontificis maximi Jovi Optimo Maximo fecit ex S. C.</i> Dio LV. 8 Τιβέριος—ἐξωμήθη. τὴν δὲ δὴ πανήγυριν τὴν ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐπανόδου τοῦ Αὐγούστου γενομένην ὁ Γάϊος ἀντ' αὐτοῦ σὺν τῷ Πείσωνι διέθηκε.</p>
6	<p>748. <i>C. Antistius Veter</i> <i>D. Lælius Balbus</i> Dio LV. 9 Cassiodor. Lapis Ancyranus.</p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 18 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i></p> <p><i>C. Cæsar</i> is consul designatus: Lapis Ancyranus ad calcem Sueton. <i>Honoris mei caussa senatus populusque Romanus annum quintum et decimum agentis consulis designavit [sc. C. et L. Cæsares] ut eum magistratum</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.	
	<p>nician year, within Jan. 1—June 26 B. C. 8. See col. 2.</p>	253
	<p>Death of <i>Horace</i>: Sueton. in <i>Vita</i>: <i>Decessit V Kal. Decembres C. Marcio Censorino C. Asinio Gallo coss. post nonum et quinquagesimum annum</i>. An error, or rather a corruption of the text: LVIII for LVII. A similar corruption in another date of Suetonius has been already noticed. conf. a. 11. 2. <i>Horace</i> completed his 56th year in December B. C. 9. conf. ann. 65. 21. His death is referred by Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. to B. C. $\frac{11}{6}$ Ol. 192. 2 Aug. 33° <i>Horatius quinquagesimo ætatis suæ anno Romæ moritur</i>. A <i>prochronism</i> of three years. The word <i>septimo</i> added by Scaliger to the age of <i>Horace</i>, although not agreeing with the date of Hieronymus, yet expresses the true age of the poet. Ol. 192. 2 commenced in his 54th year. At his death in November of Ol. 193. 1 he had nearly completed his 57th year.</p> <p>A coin apud Eckhel tom. 6 p. 111 <i>Augustus divi f. + tr. pot. XVI</i>. Within June 27 B. C. 8—June 26 B. C. 7.</p>	
<p><i>Dionysius of Halicarnassus</i> completes his History: Dionys. Ant. I p. 11 ταῦτα δὲ πέντε καὶ τετράρακοντα ἤδη πρὸς τοῖς ἐπτακοσίοις ἔτεσιν [the Catonian computation: see Introd. p. xix] ἐστὶν εἰς ὑπάτους Κλαύδιον Νέρωνα τὸ δεύτερον ὑπατεύοντα καὶ Πίσωνα Καλπούρνιον, οἱ κατὰ τὴν τρίτην ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐνεήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν Ὀλυμπιάσιν ἀπεδείχθησαν. He had been settled at Rome 22 years: conf. a. 29.</p>	<p>An inscription in Muratori of the 17th trib. year: p. 442. 4 Romæ: <i>Imp. Cæsar divi f. Augustus pontifex maximus tribunic. potest. XVII ex S. C. terminos pomeri restituendos cur.</i> Within June 27 B. C. 7—June 26 B. C. 6.</p> <p>A coin apud Eckhel tom. 6 p. 111 <i>Augustus divi f. + tr. pot. XVII</i>.</p>	
<p><i>Theodorus of Gadara</i> is heard by <i>Tiberius</i> at Rhodes: conf. a. 44. But according to Sueton. Tib. c. 57 <i>Theodorus</i> had already before this period taught <i>Tiberius</i> in his early years: <i>Sæva ac</i></p>	<p>Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 193. 3 Aug. 38° <i>Albucius Silo Novariensis clarus rhetor agnoscitur</i>. Sueton. de clar. Rhet. c. 6 <i>C. Albutius Silus Novariensis—receptus in Planci oratoris con-</i></p>	

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
254	<p><i>Balbo et Vetere</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Antistio Vetere</i> Plin. H. N. XXXI. 2.</p>	<p><i>inirent post quinquennium ex eo die [quo] deducti in interessent consiliis publicis decrevit senatus. Equites autem Romani universi principem hastis argenteis donatum appellaverunt. Tacit. Ann. I. 3 Genitos Agrippa Caium ac Lucium in familiam Cæsarum induxerat; necdum posita puerili prætexta principes juventutis appellari, destinari consules, specie recusantis flagrantissime cupiverat. Conf. a. 5.</i></p> <p><i>Tiberius receives the tribunician power for five years: Dio LV. 9 τῷ δὲ ὑστέρω, ἐν ᾧ Γαῖος τε Ἀντίστιος καὶ Λαίλιος Βάλβος ὑπάτευσαν, ὁ Αὔγουστος—τῷ Τιβερίῳ τὴν τε ἐξουσίαν τὴν δημαρχικὴν ἐς πέντε ἔτη ἔνευε. Sueton. Tib. c. 9 Magistratus—pæne junctim percurrit; quæsturam, præturam, consulatum: interpositoque tempore cos. iterum etiam tribuniciam potestatem in quinquennium accepit. See A. D. 4. 13. The Capitoline Marbles compute the tribunician years of Tiberius from the 22nd tribunician year of Augustus B. C. 7. See A. D. 8.</i></p> <p><i>Tiberius retires to Rhodes his coss. Dio LV. 9. conf. Sueton. Tib. c. 10. 11. He remained seven years: Velleius II. 99 Tib. Nero duobus consulatibus totidemque triumphis actis, tribunicia potestatis consortione æquatus Augusto,—mira quadam—pietate (cujus causæ mox detectæ sunt cum C. Cæsar sumpsisset jam virilem togam, L. item maturus esset viris, ne fulgor suus orientium juvenum obstaret initiis) dissimulata causa consilii sui commeatum—petiit.—septem annos Rhodi moratum. Conf. Burm. ad locum. He returned A. D. 2. conf. a. Sueton. Tib. c. 14 Rediit octavo post secessum anno. When Tiberius withdrew to Rhodes, Caius was in his 15th year: conf. a. 20. and Lucius in his 12th: conf. a. 17.</i></p> <p><i>Zonaras X p. 538 D ὁ δὲ Αὔγουστος—τῷ Τιβερίῳ ἐς πέντε ἔτη τὴν δημαρχικὴν ἐξουσίαν ἀπένευε καὶ τὴν Ἀρμενίαν ἀλλοτριονμένην μετὰ τὸν τοῦ Τιγράνου θάνατον προσεκλήρωσεν.—ὁ δὲ Τιβέριος τὴν ὀργὴν αὐτῶν [Caii et Lucii] ἐφοβήθη διὸ οὐτ' ἐς Ἀρμενίαν ἀπεληλύθει ἀλλ' ἐς Ῥόδον ἀφίκετο.</i></p>
	<p>5 749. <i>C. Cæsar Augustus XII L. Cornelius Sulla</i> Plin. H. N. VII. 13 Index Dionis lib. LV.</p> <p><i>Augusto XII et Sulla</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p><i>C. Aug. Cæsar XI et L. Sulla</i> Cassiod. conf. a. 31.</p> <p>De <i>Augusto XII</i> Sueton. Aug. c. 26 Zonar. X p. 539 A.</p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot. 19 from V Kal. Jul.</i></p> <p><i>C. Cæsar receives the toga virilis: Zonaras X p. 539 A τῷ δ' ἐφεξῆς ἔτει [the year after Tiberius retired to Rhodes] δωδέκατον ὑπατεύων ὁ Αὔγουστος ἐς τοὺς ἐφήβους τὸν Γαῖον ἔταξε καὶ ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον ἅμα εἰσήγαγε καὶ πρόκριτον ἀπέφηνε τῆς νεότητος.—καὶ μετ' ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ ὁ Λούκιος τὰς τιμὰς ὅσαι τῷ Γαίῳ τῷ ἀδελφῷ αὐτοῦ ἐδίδοτο ἔλαβεν. This date for the toga virilis of Caius is confirmed by Sueton. who also places it in the 12th consulship of Augustus: cf. a. 2. and by Lapis Ancyran. which places it five years before Caius was consul: conf. a. 6. But he was consul in A. D. 1 U. C. Varr. 754. and therefore received the toga in B. C. 5.</i></p> <p><i>Inscriptio ad calcem Sueton. N° VIII Imp. Cæsar Divi Julii f. Augustus pontifex maximus cos. XII tribunicia potestat. XIX Imp. XIII rivos aquarum omnium refecit.</i></p>
4	<p>Ol. 194 U. C. Varr. 750. <i>C. Calvisius Sabinus L. Passienus Rufus</i> Cassiod. Index Dionis lib. LV Lapis ad calcem Sueton. N° VI.</p> <p><i>Sabinus et Rufinus Sul-</i></p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot. 20 from V Kal. Jul.</i></p> <p><i>Death of Herod: Joseph. Ant. XVII. 8, 1 τελευτᾷ βασιλεύσας μεθ' ὃ μὲν ἀνέειλεν Ἀντίγονον [B. C. 37: conf. a. 38] ἔτη τέσσαρα καὶ τριάκοντα, μεθ' ὃ δὲ ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων ἀπεδέδεικτο [B. C. 40: conf. a. 38] ἑπτὰ καὶ τριάκοντα. During his last illness an eclipse of the moon happened: Joseph. Ant. XVII. 6, 4 Ἡρώδης τὸν τε Μαθθίαν ἐπεπαύκει τῆς ἀρχιερωσύνης καὶ τὸν ἕτερον Μαθθίαν—καὶ ἄνδρας ἐκ τῶν ἐταίρων αὐ-</i></p>

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lenta natura ne in puero quidem latuit: quam Theodorus Gadareus rhetoricæ præceptor et perspexisse primus sagaciter et assimilasse aptissime visus est, subinde in objurgando appellans eum πηλὸν αἵματι πεφυραμένον. Suidas: Θεόδωρος Γαδάρειος σοφιστής, ἀπὸ δούλων, διδάσκαλος γεγωνῶς Τιβερίου Καίσαρος· ἔπειτα δὲ συνεκρίθη περὶ σοφιστικῆς ἀγωνισάμενος Ποτάμῳ καὶ Ἀντιπάτρῳ ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ Ῥώμῃ. ἐπὶ Ἀδριανοῦ Καίσαρος ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ Ἀντώνιος συγκλητικὸς ἐγένετο. Senec. Suas. 3 p. 28 *Tiberius ipse Theodorus offendebatur Nicetis* [conf. a. 31] *ingenio. Theodorus is placed by Hieronymus at B. C. 31 when Tiberius was 11 years of age. Quintilian Inst. III. 1, 18 remarks Apollodori præcepta* [conf. a. 44] *magis ex discipulis cognoscas.—Plura scripsit Theodorus, cujus auditorem Hermagoram sunt qui viderint. His disciple Hermagoras is described by Suidas: Ἐρμαγόρας Τήμνου τῆς Αἰολίδος ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Καρίων, ῥήτωρ.—ἐπαίδευσε δὲ οὗτος μετὰ Καικιλίου ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐπὶ Καίσαρος Αὐγούστου, καὶ τελευτᾷ πόρρῳ τῆς ἡλικίας.*

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tubernium, cui declamatorio mos erat prius aliquem qui ante diceret excitare, suscepit eas partes atque ita implevit ut Planco silentium imponeret.—Sed ex eo clarus propria auditoria instituit &c.—Jam autem senior ob vitium vomicæ Novariam rediit, convocataque plebe causis propter quas mori destinasset—redditis abstinnit cibo. De Albutio conf. Senecam præf. Con. lib. III (VII) p. 219—224.

Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. *Ol.* 193. 4 *Aug.* 39^o *M. Tullius Tiro Ciceronis libertus, qui primus notas commentus est, in Puteolano prædio usque ad centesimum annum consenescit. Thirty-eight years after the death of Cicero.*

An inscription apud Muratorium p. 2099. 8 In S. Albani vico: *Imp. Cesari divi f. Augusto pontif. max. cos. XII trib. pot. XVIII Urbani. Within Jan. 1—June 26 B. C. 5.*

Nicolaüs of Damascus is 60 years of age at this date. M^r Muller fragm. Hist. Gr. tom. 3 p. 351 has published a valuable fragment of Nicolaüs, in which he relates p. 353. 354 the death of Herod and the events that followed: μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ὀλίγου χρόνου διελθόντος τελευτᾷ καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς· καὶ τὸ ἔθνος ἐπανίσταται τοῖς τέκνοις αὐτοῦ καὶ τοῖς ἑλ-

Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. *Ol.* 194. 1 *Aug.* 40^o *M. Melissus Spoletinus grammaticus agnoscitur* [conf. a. 33]. *M. Porcius Latro Latinus declamator tædio duplicis quartanæ semet interficit. Latro had been the preceptor of Ovid: Seneca con. 10 p. 172 Memini me videre Nasonem declamare apud rhetorem Arellium Fuscum, cujus auditor fuit. Nam*

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256	<p>pic. II. 39. <i>Sabino et Rufo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Γ. Καλοντίσιος Σαβίνος τὸ β' Index Dionis lib. LV.</p> <p>The consuls of U. C. Varr. 749—757 are wanting in the text of Dio.</p>	<p>τοῦ ἔκαυσε ζῶντας. καὶ ἡ σελήνη δὲ τῇ αὐτῇ νυκτὶ ἐξέλειπεν. Ἡρώδης δὲ μαιζόνως ἡ νόσος ἐνεπικραίνετο. Conf. Bell. I. 33, 4 κατέκαυσε ζῶντας, τοὺς λοιποὺς δὲ τῶν συλληφθέντων παρέδωκε τοῖς ὑπηρέταις ἀνελεῖν. ἔνθεν αὐτοῦ τὸ σῶμα πᾶν ἡ νόσος διαλαβοῦσα ποικίλοις πάθεσι διεμερίζετο. This eclipse is fixed to March 13 B. C. 4. He died shortly before a pass-over: Joseph. Ant. XVII. 9, 3 ἐνστάσης κατὰ τόνδε τὸν καιρὸν [immediately after the death of <i>Herod</i>] ἑορτῆς—Πάσχα δὲ ἡ ἑορτὴ καλεῖται. Bell. II. 1, 3 τῆς τῶν ἀζύμων ἐνστάσης ἑορτῆς, Πάσχα παρὰ τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις καλεῖται. These incidents determine his death to March B. C. 4. And this is consistent with the reign of his successor <i>Archelaüs</i>; who was banished in A. D. 6: Dio LV. 25. 27 ἐπὶ Αἰμίλιον Λεπίδου καὶ ἐπὶ Λευκίου Ἀρρουντίου ὑπάτων—ὁ Ἡρώδης ὁ Παλαιστίνος αἰτίαν τινα ἀπὸ τῶν ἀδελφῶν λαβὼν ὑπὲρ τὰς Ἄλπεις ὑπερωρίσθη, καὶ τὸ μέρος τῆς ἀρχῆς αὐτοῦ ἐδημοσιώθη. This confiscation was completed in the 37th year from the battle of Actium: Joseph. Ant. XVIII. 2, 1 Κυρήνιος τὰ Ἀρχελάου χρήματα ἀποδόμενος ἦδη, καὶ τῶν ἀποτιμῆσεων πέρας ἔχουσῶν αἱ ἐγένοντο τριακοστῷ καὶ ἐβδόμῳ ἔτει μετὰ τὴν Ἀντωνίου ἐν Ἀκτίῳ ἦτταν. which also agrees with A. D. 6 September U. C. Varr. 723+36 (37 current)=U. C. Varr. 759=Sept. A. D. 6. But <i>Archelaüs</i> had reigned nine years, or the 10th year current: Joseph. Bell. II. 7, 3 ἔτει τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐνάτῳ φυγαδεύεται μὲν εἰς Βιένναν—αὐτὸς, ἡ οὐσία δ' αὐτοῦ τοῖς Καίσαρος θησαυροῖς ἐγκατατάσσεται. Idem in Vita c. 1 βασιλεύοντος Ἀρχελάου τὸ δέκατον. Idem Ant. XVII. 13, 2 δεκάτῳ δὲ ἔτει τῆς ἀρχῆς Ἀρχελάου οἱ πρῶτοι—κατηγοροῦσιν αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ Καίσαρος. If the 10th year was current in A. D. 6, to which his exile is fixed by Dio, he began to reign in B. C. 4. Upon these arguments the death of <i>Herod</i> has been rightly placed at the passover of B. C. 4. This date also agrees with the years of the tetrarch <i>Philip</i>: Joseph. Ant. XVIII. 4, 6 Φίλιππος—τελευτᾷ τὸν βίον εἰκοστῷ μὲν ἐνιαυτῷ τῆς Τιβερίου ἀρχῆς ἡγησάμενος δὲ αὐτὸς ἐπὶ καὶ τριάκοντα τῆς Τραχωνίτιδος καὶ Γαυλαντίτιδος. <i>Philip</i> had reigned 37 years in the 20th year of <i>Tiberius</i>. But, if his accession was at the passover of B. C. 4, his 37th year commenced in spring A. D. 33, about five months before the commencement of the 20th year of <i>Tiberius</i> in August A. D. 33. <i>Herod</i> had reigned 34 years current computed from B. C. 37, and 37 years current from B. C. 40. He was about 70 years of age: Joseph. Bell. I. 33, 1 ἦν μὲν γὰρ ἡδὴ σχεδὸν ἑτῶν ἐβδομήκοντα.</p> <p>Inscriptio ad calcem Sueton. N° VI <i>Laribus publicis sacrum Imp. Caesar Augustus pontifex maximus tribunici. potestat. XVIII</i> [I. XVIII] <i>ex stipe quam populus ei contulit K. Januar. apsentī C. Calvisio Sabino L. Passieno Rufo cos.</i> We must correct the date to the 19th tribunician year, which began <i>V Kal. Jul.</i> B. C. 5 and was current Jan. 1 B. C. 4.</p> <p>[The <i>Nativity</i>, according to Sulpicius Sacr. Hist. II. 39 <i>CHRISTUS natus est Sabino et Rufino</i> coss. <i>VIII Kal. Januarias.</i> = Dec. 25 B. C. 4.]</p>
258	<p>3 751. Cn. <i>Cornelius Lentulus M. Valerius Messallinus</i> Sueton. Galb. c. 4 Cassiod. Index Dionis lib. LV.</p> <p><i>Lentulo et Messalino</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 21 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i></p> <p>Birth of <i>Galba</i>: Sueton. Galb. c. 4 <i>Ser. Galba Imperator M. Valerio Messalla Cn. Lentulo coss. natus est IX Kal. Januarii.</i></p> <p>[The <i>Nativity</i> according to Cassiodorus and Clemens: Cassiodor. C. <i>Lentulus et M. Messalla. His coss. Dominus noster JESUS CHRISTUS Filius Dei in Bethleem nascitur anno imperii Augusti XLI.</i> He computes the year of <i>Hirtius</i> and <i>Pansa</i> U. C. Varr. 711 as the first year</p>

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λησιν. ἦσαν δὲ πλείους μυρίων. γενομένης δὲ μάχης, νικᾷ τὸ Ἑλληνικόν· καὶ ὁ διάδοχος Ἀρχέλαος εἰς Ῥώμην πλέων ἔνεκα τῆς ὅλης ἀρχῆς μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἀδελφῶν παρακαλεῖ συμπλεῦσαι Νικόλαον, ἀναχωρεῖν ἤδη ὡς ἑαυτὸν ἐγνωκότα· καὶ γὰρ ἦν περὶ ξ' ἔτη. συνέπλευσεν οὖν· καὶ εὗρεν πάντα κατηγορῶν πλέα ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀρχέλαον· χωρὶς μὲν γὰρ ὁ νεώτερος ἀδελφὸς τῆς βασιλείας ἀντεποιεῖτο, χωρὶς δ' οἱ συγγενεῖς ἅπαντες κατηγοροῦν αὐτοῦ, οὐ τῷ νεωτέρῳ συναγωνιζόμενοι· ἐπρεσβεύσαντο δὲ καὶ οἱ ὑφ' Ἡρώδῃ Ἑλληνίδες πόλεις αἰτούμεναι τὴν ἑλευθερίαν παρὰ Καίσαρος, καὶ ὅλον δὲ τὸ Ἰουδαίων ἔθνος ἐπεκάλουν φόνον τρισχιλίων ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ πεσόντων, καὶ ἡξίουν μάλιστα μὲν ὑπὸ Καίσαρι εἶναι, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὑπὸ γε οὖν τῷ νεωτέρῳ ἀδελφῷ. τοσούτων δὲ δικῶν ἐπηγγελμένων, ἀγωνισάμενος ὑπὲρ Ἀρχελάου Νικόλαος τὸν πρὸς τοὺς συγγενεῖς ἀγῶνα πρῶτος κατέρθωσεν, ἔπειτα δὲ τὸν πρὸς τοὺς ὑπηκόους Ἰουδαίους. τὸν μέντοι πρὸς τὰς Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις οὐκ ἡξίου, ἀλλὰ καὶ Ἀρχελάῳ παρήγει μὴ ἐναντιοῦσθαι αὐταῖς ἑλευθερίας γλιχομέναις· ἀρκεῖν γὰρ αὐτῷ τὴν ἄλλην δυναστείαν. ὁμοίως δ' οὐδὲ πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ ἡξίου ἀγωνίζεσθαι διὰ τὴν πρὸς τὸν κοινὸν αὐτῶν πατέρα φιλίαν· δῆλτ' ἔτισε δὲ Καῖσαρ τὸ ὅλον, ἐκάστω τῶν παίδων μέρος ἀποδοῦς τῆς ἀρχῆς, τὴν δ' ἡμίσειαν μοῖραν Ἀρχελάῳ. καὶ Νικόλαον μὲν ἐτίμησεν ὁ Καῖσαρ Ἀρχέλαον δὲ ἐθιάρχην κατέστησεν· ὑπέσχετο δὲ, εἰ αὐτὸν ἄξιον παρασκευάσεις, καὶ βασιλέα ταχὺ ποιήσῃν· τοὺς δὲ μετ' αὐτὸν ἀδελφοὺς, Φίλιππον καὶ Ἀντίπαν, τετράρχας ἀπέδειξεν.

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Latronis admirator erat cum diversum sequeretur dicendi genus.—Oratio ejus jam tum nihil aliud poterat videri quam solutum carmen. Adeo autem studiose Latronem audivit, ut multas ejus sententias in versus suos transtulerit. Ovid at the death of *Latro* was in his 40th year: conf. a. 43. *Latro* was the friend and companion of *Seneca*: *Seneca* Con. præf. lib. I p. 69 *Latronis Porcii carissimi mihi sodalis memoriam sæpius cogar retractare et a prima pueritia usque ad ultimum ejus diem perductam familiarem amicitiam cum voluptate maxima repetam.* Idem Ib. p. 74 *Hoc quoque Latro meus faciebat ut amaret sententias. Cum discipuli essemus apud Marillum rhetorem, hominem satis aridum, &c.* He declaimed before *Augustus* and *Agrippa*: conf. a. 17. and before *Messalla*: *Seneca* con. 12 p. 192. He is often quoted by *Seneca*, as con. p. 358. 360. 371. 374. 378. 387. 395. conf. p. 310. On his inaptitude for the *forum* compare *Seneca*. præf. lib. IV (IX) p. 291 with *Quintil.* X. 5, 18.

Seneca himself might have heard *Cicero*: *Seneca* Con. præf. lib. I p. 67 *Omnes magni in eloquentia nominis excepto Cicerone videor mihi audisse. Nec Ciceronem quidem ætas mihi eripuerat sed bellorum civilium furor—intra coloniam meam me continuit: alioquin in illo Atriolo in quo duos grandes prætextatos ait secum declamare solitos* [in B. C. 46: conf. a.] *potui illud ingenium—cognoscere;—potui vivam vocem audire.* He addressed his *Controversiæ* to his sons when in his old age: *Seneca* Con. præf. lib. I. Conf. *Suas.* 2 p. 24 *Cum ad meam ætatem veneritis.* and the *Suasoriæ* after the *Controversiæ*: conf. Con. 12 p. 192. His son the philosopher *Seneca* was in old age—*senile corpus* *Tacit.* Ann. XV. 63—at his death in A. D. 65. The son might be 20 years of age at the death of *Augustus*, and the father might be 15 in B. C. 46: which would place the birth of *M. Seneca* at B. C. 61, and the birth of *L. Seneca* at B. C. 7.

Inscriptions in *Muratori* p. 220. 10 p. 442. 2 *Nemausi: Imp. Cæsar divi f. Aug. pontif. maximus cos. XII cos. designat. XIII imp. XIII tribunicia potestate XX.* p. 220. 11 *Ibidem: Imp. Cæsar &c. cos. designat. XIII imp. XIII tribunicia potestate XIII* [recte *Murator.* XX]. Within Jan. 1—June 26 B. C. 3. *Muratori* p.

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>of <i>Augustus</i>. Clein. Al. Strom. I p. 340 B γίνονται ἀφ' οὗ ὁ Κύριος ἐγεννήθη ἕως Κομοδου τελευτῆς τὰ πάντα ἔτη ἑκατὸν ἐνενήκοντα τέσσαρα, μὴν εἰς, ἡμέραι ιγ'. <i>Commodus</i> was slain Dec. 31 A. D. 192. which gives B. C. 3 for the Nativity. Clemens Ibid. reckoned this the 28th year of <i>Augustus</i>: Idem p. 339 D ἐγεννήθη ὁ Κύριος ἡμῶν τῷ ὀγδόῳ καὶ εἰκοστῷ ἔτει. which would be computed from the battle of Actium: conf. a. 31.]</p>
2	<p>752. <i>C. Cæsar Augustus XIII M. Plautius Sylvanus</i> Index Dionis lib. LV Epiphan. tom. I p. 445 B. see col. 2. <i>Augusto XIII et Silvano</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>C. Aug. Cæsar XII et M. Plautius</i> Cassiod. conf. a. 31.</p> <p>De <i>Aug. XIII</i> Sueton. Aug. c. 26. conf. a. 23. 2.</p> <p><i>Augusto et Gallo Caninio</i> Velleius II. 100. <i>L. Caninio et Q. Fabricio</i> Lapis Ancyran. sc. <i>Caninio</i> suf. in locum <i>Sylvani Kal. Jul. Fabricio</i> suf. in locum <i>Augusti Kal. Octobr.</i> conf. Noris. ad Cen. Pisan. p. 183.</p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 22 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i></p> <p><i>L. Cæsar</i> receives the <i>toga virilis</i>: Sueton. Aug. c. 26 <i>Augustus—duodecimum (consulatum)—et rursus tertium decimum biennio post ultro petiit, ut Caium et Lucium filios amplissimo præditus magistratu suo quemque tirocinio deduceret in forum.</i> <i>Caius</i> in B. C. 5. cf. a. <i>Lucius</i> therefore in the 13th consulship, three years later, at the age of 15: conf. a. 17. Zonaras inaccurately places the <i>toga virilis</i> of <i>Lucius</i> one year—μετὰ ἐνιαυτόν—after the <i>toga virilis</i> of <i>Caius</i>: conf. a. 5.</p> <p>Fasti Verriani p. xii. 106 Gruter p. 136. 2 <i>Non. N. Concordiæ in arce feriæ ex S. C. quod eo die Imperator Cæsar Augustus pontifex maximus trib. potest. XXI cos. XIII a-senatu populoque Romano pater patriæ appellatus.</i> These were the Nones of February: Ovid. Fast. II. 121—132. Conf. Spartian. Hadrian. c. 6 <i>Hadrianus patris patriæ nomen—distulit, quod hoc nomen Augustus sero meruisset.</i> Nummus apud Norisium ad Cen. Pisan. p. 338 <i>August. pont. max. tr. pot. XXI cos. XIII Imp. XIV.</i></p> <p>Banishment of <i>Julia</i> in the 13th consulship of <i>Augustus</i>: Velleius II. 100 gives the date: <i>Eo ipso anno quo magnificentissimi gladiatorii muneris navmachiæque spectaculis</i> [cf. Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 11 Dion. LV. 10 et Fabric. ad loc.] <i>D. Augustus abhinc annos XXX</i> [30 years before <i>Kal. Jan.</i> A. D. 30] <i>se et Gallo Caninio coss. dedicato Martis templo animos oculosque P. R. repleverat, &c.</i> <i>Augustus</i> held his 13th consulship nine months: Sueton. Aug. c. 26. and <i>Caninius</i> became his colleague in July: see col. 1. which places the detection of <i>Julia</i> between <i>Kal. Jul.</i> and <i>Kal. Octob.</i> cf. Noris. ad Cenot. Pisan. p. 183. 240. <i>Julia</i> is now in her 38th year: conf. a. 39. and that year of her age—<i>annum agebat tricesimum octavum</i>—is named by Macrobius Sat. II. 5, who therefore attests that she was not banished before this date. De <i>Julia</i> conf. Dion. LV. 10 Sueton. Aug. c. 65 Tacit. Ann. I. 53. She died after <i>Augustus</i>, at the close of A. D. 14: Tacit. Ibid. <i>Eodem anno</i> [sc. <i>Appuleio et Pompeio coss.</i>] <i>Julia supremum diem obiit.</i></p> <p>[The <i>Nativity</i> according to Eusebius H. E. I. 5 ἦν δὴ οὖν τοῦτο δεύτερον καὶ τεσσαρακοστὸν ἔτος τῆς Αὐγούστου βασιλείας Αἰγύπτου δ' ὑποταγῆς καὶ τελευτῆς Ἀντωνίου καὶ Κλεοπάτρας—ὄγδοον ἔτος καὶ εἰκοστόν. Nicephorus Callisti H. E. I. 10 p. 68 C follows Eusebius: Αὐγούστου Καίσαρος δεύτερον καὶ τεσσαρακοστὸν ἦν, μετὰ δὲ τὴν τῆς Μακεδονικῆς δυναστείας [sc. <i>Ptolemæorum</i>] κατάλυσιν ὄγδοον πρὸς τῷ εἰκοστῷ. Eusebius Ibid. I. 9 ἐπὶ τὰ ἐπὶ πενήκοντα ἔτεσι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐπικρατήσαντος Αὐγούστου. Eusebius, like Josephus Ant. XVIII. 2. 2, reckoned the years of <i>Augustus</i> from the death of <i>Cæsar</i>. Accordingly with Cassiodorus we must compute the year of <i>Hirtius</i> and <i>Pansa</i> U. C. 711 as the first year of <i>Augustus</i>; consequently U. C. 752 as the 42nd year. Idem H. E. VII. 32 ἀπὸ τῆς τοῦ Σωτῆρος ἡμῶν γενέσεως ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν προσευκτηρίων καθαίρεσιν εἰς ἑτὴ συντείνουσιν πέντε καὶ τριακόσια. But</p>

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	<p>2005. 4 In agro Arelatensi: <i>Pater patriæ imp. Cæsar divi f. Augustus pontifex maximus cos. XII designatus XIII imp. XIII tribun. pot. XII.</i> [recte Muratori "Scribe XX."] Muratori p. 2005. 5 patr]icæ divi f. pontifex XII cos. ... atus XIII potest. XXI. Within June 27—Dec. 31 B. C. 3.</p>
	<p><i>Ovidii de Arte Amandi.</i> This poem was published soon after the <i>Naumachia</i> which <i>Augustus</i> exhibited in this year (see col. 2): Art. I. 171</p> <p><i>Quid modo cum belli navalis imagine Cæsar Persidas induxit Cecropidasque rates?</i></p> <p>And before the expedition of <i>Caius</i> into the East: Ibid. I. 177—218</p> <p><i>Ecce parat Cæsar domito quod defuit orbi Addere, &c.</i></p> <p>The acts of <i>Caius</i> are described as still future. The expedition is prepared, and <i>Caius</i> is about to march. Conf. Noris. ad Cen. Pisan. p. 188. But, as <i>Caius</i> was in Asia in the following year, B. C. 1 (conf. a.), this passage may be referred to the close of B. C. 2. Whether however the poem was published before the disgrace of <i>Julia</i> (see col. 2) is only a matter of conjecture. <i>Ovid</i> notices Art. III. 343 <i>Amorum libros tres.</i> and <i>Epistolas Heroidum</i>: v. 345. He mentions III. 333—338 <i>Propertius, Gallus, Tibullus</i>, the Argonautics of <i>Varro</i> (conf. a. 82), and the <i>Æneid</i> of <i>Virgil</i>. <i>Ovid</i> describes the poem <i>de Arte Amandi</i> as one of the two causes of his exile: Trist. II. 207 <i>Perdiderint cum me duo crimina, carmen et error.</i> The <i>Ars Amandi</i> is mentioned again as a cause of exile by <i>Ovid</i> Trist. II. 211. 240 III. 14, 5. 17 IV. 1, 27. 35 V. 1, 8. 19. 68. 12, 46. 68 ex Ponto I. 1, 8—14. 2, 136. 4, 42. 5, 28 II. 9, 73—76. 10, 12. 15. 11, 2 III. 3, 24—58. 5, 4 IV. 2, 46. Although his exile in December A. D. 8 (conf. A. D. 9) was nine years after the publication. <i>Ovid</i> completed his 41st year in March B. C. 2. His early education and his teachers are noticed by Anon. in Vita: <i>Sub Plotio Grippo literis eruditus: deinde apud Marcellum [l. Arellum] Fuscum rhetorem cujus auditor fuit optime declamavit</i> [conf. a. 4]. <i>Admirator plurimum Porcii Latronis fuit, quem adeo studiose audivit ut multas ejus sententias—transtulerit</i> [cf. a. 4].—<i>Ingenii sui adeo amator ut ex iis quæ dixit—nihil mutaverit.</i> In carminibus vitia sua non ignoravit sed amavit. Cf. Senec. Con. 10 p. 174. Alius Anon. in Vita: <i>Familiarissimus fuit Julii</i></p>

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B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>this term of 305 years ended in the 19th of <i>Diocletian</i>: Idem H. E. VIII. 2 ἔτος τοῦτο ἦν ἐννεακαιδέκατον τῆς Διοκλητιανοῦ βασιλείας, Δύστρος μὴν· λέγοιτο δ' ἂν οὗτος Μάρτιος κατὰ Ῥωμαίους.= March A. D. 303. But 305 years (current) in March A. D. 303 will place the Nativity in B. C. 2. Photius cod. 256 p. 1405 has the same numbers, probably derived from Eusebius: ἐννεακαδεκάτῳ ἔτει τῆς Διοκλητιανοῦ βασιλείας τῆς δὲ τοῦ Σωτῆρος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ παρουσίας πέμπτῳ καὶ τριακοσιοστοῦ ἔτους. Eusebius therefore placed the Nativity in B. C. 2, although in his Tables Chron. lib. II he erroneously makes the 42nd year of <i>Augustus</i> coincide with Ol. 194. 4 instead of Ol. 194. 3. See A. D. 14. Epiphanius de Hæres. lib. I tom. I p. 48 B τῷ τεσσαρακοστῷ δευτέρῳ (ἔτει) Αὐγούστου βασιλέως γεννᾶται ὁ Σωτῆρ. He repeats this date lib. II p. 450 D lib. III p. 1041 D de Pond. et Mensur. p. 169 B. Idem de Hæres. lib. II p. 444. 445 γεννᾶται μὲν γὰρ ὁ Σωτῆρ τῷ τεσσαρακοστῷ δευτέρῳ ἔτει Αὐγούστου βασιλέως τῶν Ῥωμαίων—ἐν ὑπατείᾳ Ὀκταοῦτου Αὐγούστου τρισκαιδέκατον καὶ Σιλανοῦ ὑπάτου. Epiphanius therefore placed the Nativity in the 42nd year of <i>Augustus</i>, and the 42nd year of <i>Augustus</i> in B. C. 2 U. C. Varr. 752. Zonaras X p. 544 D follows Eusebius: ἐν δὲ τῷ τεσσαρακοστῷ δευτέρῳ ἔτει τῆς Αὐγούστου μοναρχίας ἐτέχθη—κατὰ τὸν Παμφίλου Εὐσέβιον· ὃς ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησιαστικῇ ἱστορίᾳ πεντήκοντα μὲν καὶ ἐπτὰ ἔτη αὐτὸν ἱστορεῖ μοναρχῆσαι. Orosius VI. 22 VII. 2. 3 also refers the Nativity to this year: <i>Cæsaris emenso propemodum anno quadragesimo secundo natus est CHRISTUS:—natus est autem VII Kalend. Januarii.—Igitur anno ab urbe condita DCCLII natus est.</i> Orosius placed the death of <i>Cæsar</i> in U. C. 710. conf. VI. 18. and therefore reckoned U. C. 711 <i>Hirtio et Pansa coss.</i> as the first year of <i>Augustus</i>.]</p>
1	<p>753. <i>Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Cossus L. Calpurnius Piso</i> Index Dionis lib. LV Cassiodor. Epiph. tom. I p. 445 B. <i>Lentulo et Pisone</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 23 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i> <i>C. Cæsar</i> is sent into the East: Dio LV. 11 τοῦ δὲ Γαίου σταλέντος ἐς τὸν πρὸς Ἀρμενίους πόλεμον ὁ Τιβέριος ἐς Χίον ἐλθὼν αὐτὸν ἐθεράπευσεν. Vell. II. 101 <i>Breve ab hoc intercesserat spatium</i> [from the exile of <i>Julia</i>] <i>cum C. Cæsar ante aliis provinciis ad visendum obitis in Syriam missus, convento prius Tiberio,—varie se gessit &c.</i> <i>Caius</i>, according to the Pisan Monument, passed his consulship U. C. 754 in Asia: see A. D. 4. He went to Asia therefore in this year, about four years before his death Feb. 21 A. D. 4. [Tertullian. adv. Jud. c. 8 <i>Videbimus quoniam quadragesimo et primo anno imperii Augusti quo post mortem Cleopatæ imperavit nascitur CHRISTUS. Et supervixit idem Augustus ex quo nascitur Christus annis XV. Qui post mortem Cl.</i> apud Hieron. ad Daniel. c. 9 p. 503. But <i>post mortem Cleopatæ</i> is perhaps an error for <i>post mortem Cæsaris</i>. Although 41 + 15 = 56 years do not express the interval. If Tertullian placed the Nativity 15 years before the death of <i>Augustus</i>, he placed it in this year. If he dated it 41 years after the death of <i>Cæsar</i>, it ought to be referred to B. C. 3.]</p>

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Hygini grammatici [conf. ann. 47. 10].—*Post parentis mortem ad poeticon integer rediit scripsitque libros duos Heroidum Epistolarum. Inde cum M. Varrone Asiam petiit, sub quo militavit, neque prius huc se contulit quam peritissimus literarum Græcarum foret.* See Ovid Trist. IV. 10 for the History of himself. That he visited Asia is attested by himself ex Ponto II. 10, 21. Ovid enumerates the contemporary poets ex Ponto IV. 16. Among others he describes *Domitius Marsus* [cf. a. 18 Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 16], *Rabirius* [conf. Quintil. Inst. X. 1, 90 Senec. de benef. VI. 3], the younger *Macer* [conf. a. 16], *Pedo Albinocanus* [conf. A. D. 14 Senec. Suas. 1 p. 11 con. 10 p. 174], *Cornelius Severus* [conf. A. D. 14 Quintil. Inst. X. 1, 89 Senec. Suas. 2 p. 19. 6 p. 49], *Montanus* [Senec. con. 16 p. 238], *Sabinus*, *Varro Atacinus* [conf. a. 82], *Tuticanus* [conf. A. D. 14], *Melissus* [conf. a. 33].

An inscription of the 22nd tribunician year: Muratori p. 442. 3 Faganæ in Foro Julii: ... *Cæsar divi f. cos. XIII tr. pot. XXII.* Within June 27 B. C. 2—June 26 B. C. 1.

Dionysius flourished: Plin. Hist. Nat. VI. 27 *Hoc in loco* [a town near the Persian Gulf] *genitum esse Dionysium terrarum orbis situs recentissimum auctorem constat; quem ad commentanda omnia in Orientem præmisit Divus Augustus, ituro in Armeniam ad Parthicas Arabicasque res majore filio* [see col. 2].—*In hac tamen parte arma Romana sequi placet nobis, Jubamque regem, ad eundem Caium Cæsarem scriptis voluminibus de eadem expeditione Arabica.* Idem XII. 14 *Juba rex iis voluminibus quæ scripsit ad C. Cæsarem Augusti filium.* *Juba* probably died within five years of this date, for *Archelaüs* the ethnarch married his widow: Joseph. Bell. II. 7, 4 Γλαφύρα ἦν θυγάτηρ μὲν Ἀρχελάου τοῦ Καππαδοκῶν βασιλέως—συνώκησε δὲ Ἰόβα τῷ βασιλεύοντι Λιβύης· οὗ τελευτήσαντος ἐπανελθοῦσαν αὐτὴν καὶ χηρεύουσαν παρὰ τῷ πατρὶ θεασάμενος ὁ ἐθνάρχης Ἀρχέλαος ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ἔρωτος ἦλθεν ὥστε παραχρῆμα—ἐκείνην ἀγαγέσθαι. Conf. Ant. XVII. 13, 4. *Glaphyra* died μετ' ὀλίγον τῆς ἀφίξεως χρόνον Idem Bell. II. 7, 4. But as *Archelaüs* after his marriage was banished in A. D. 6 (conf. a. 4), the death of *Juba* could not well have happened later than A. D. 4.

An inscription of the 23rd tribunician year: Muratori p. 221. 2 *Imp. Cæsari Augsto* [sic] *pontifici ma. cos. XIII trib. po. XXIII pat. p.* Within June 27 B. C. 1—June 26 A. D. 1.

A.D.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
1	<p>Ol. 195 U. C. Varr. 754. <i>C. Cæsar L. Æmilius Paullus</i> Λουκίου Καίσαρος καὶ Παύλου Epiphan. tom. I p. 445 B. <i>Cæsare et Paulo</i> Noris.</p> <p>Γ. Καίσαρ Αὔγουστος τὸ ἰδ' καὶ Α. Αἰμίλιος Παῦλος Index Dionis lib. LV corrupte. Item <i>C. Aug. Cæsar XIII et L. Paulus</i> male Cass. By this error Cassiodorus recovers the 13th consulship of <i>Augustus</i>, which he had lost by omitting the first. conf. a. 31.</p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 24 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i></p> <p>War in Germany: Vell. II. 104 <i>Germaniam—ubi ante triennium [three years before the adoption of Tiberius V Kal. Jul. A. D. 4] sub M. Vinicio immensum exarserat bellum.</i></p> <p><i>Augustus</i> mentions his 64th birthday in his letter to <i>C. Cæsar</i> apud Gellium XV. 7 <i>IX Kalend. Octobr.—Diebus talibus, qualis est hodiernus, oculi mei requirunt meum Caium; quem ubicunque hoc die fuisti, spero lætum et bene valentem celebrasse quartum et sexagesimum natalem meum. Nam, ut vides, κλιμακτῆρα communem seniorum omnium tertium et sexagesimum annum evasimus. Deos autem oro ut mihi quantumcunque superest temporis id salvis vobis [sc. Caio et Lucio] traducere liceat in statu reipublicæ felicissimo, ἀνδραγαθούντων ὑμῶν καὶ διαδεχομένων stationem meam.</i> That letter was consequently written <i>IX Kal. Octob.</i> U. C. Varr. 754. conf. a. 63.</p> <p>[Fasti apud Norisium: <i>Cæsare et Paulo. Hoc consule CHRISTUS natus est VIII Kal. Jan.=Dec. 25 A. D. 1.</i>]</p>
2	<p>755. <i>P. Vinicius P. Alphinus Varus</i> Index Dionis lib. LV. Cassiodor. Epiphan. tom. I p. 445 B.</p> <p><i>Vinicio et Varo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Vinicio</i> Vell. II. 103.</p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 25 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i></p> <p>Interview of <i>Caius</i> with <i>Phraates</i>: see col. 4. Velleius II. 102 <i>M. Lollii, quem veluti moderatorem juventæ filii sui Augustus esse volebat, perfida—consilia per Parthum indicata Cæsari fama vulgavit: cujus mors intra paucos dies fortuita an voluntaria fuerit ignoro.</i> For <i>Lollius</i> see Tacit. Ann. III. 48.</p> <p>Return of <i>Tiberius</i> to Rome: Vell. II. 103 <i>Ante utriusque horum [Lucii et Caii] obitum patre tuo P. Vinicio consule Tib. Nero recersus Rhodo incredibili lætitia patriam repleverat. Sueton. Tiber. c. 13 Tiberius coactus est—reditum expostulare.—Destinatum Augusto erat nihil super ea re nisi ex voluntate majoris filii statuere. Is forte tunc M. Lollio offensior facilis exorabilisque in vitricum fuit. Permittente ergo Caio revocatus est.</i> Dio LV. 11 ὁ δὲ δὴ Φραάτης ὕστερον κατηλλάγη ἐπὶ τῷ τῆς Ἀρμενίας ἀποστήναι, ἐπειδὴ τὸν τε Γάιον ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ παρόντα ἔμαθε καὶ τὰ οἰκεία παραττόμενα μίσει αὐτοῦ ὑπετόπασε. συνέβη δὲ εὐθὺς μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ τὸν Τιβέριον ἐκ Ῥόδου ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἀφικέσθαι. The conference therefore with <i>Phraates</i>, which immediately preceded the return of <i>Tiberius</i>, may be placed in A. D. 2. <i>Tiberius</i> returned not long before the death of <i>Lucius</i>: Zonar. X p. 539 D οὐ πολλῷ πρότερον ἐκ τῆς Ῥόδου πρὸς τὴν Ῥώμην ὑπονοστήσας. We may accordingly reject the expression Λουκίου καὶ Γαίου τελευτησάντων in Dio LV. 11 as an error, not of Dio, but of the abbreviator. Conf. Fabric. ad locum. Dio fixes the year in which <i>Tiberius</i> retired from Rome, and Velleius fixes the year of his return: and both agree with the period of 7 years, or the 8th year current, named by Velleius and Suetonius. Conf. a. 6.</p> <p>Death of <i>Lucius</i> at Massilia, 18 months before the death of <i>Caius</i>: Sueton. Aug. c. 65 <i>Caium et Lucium in duodeviginti mensium spatio amisit ambos, Caio in Lycia Lucio Massiliæ defunctis. Cenotaphium Pisanum: XIII K. Octobr. Pisis in foro, in Augusto.—Cum senatus populi Romani inter ceteros plurimos ac maximos honores L. Cæsaris Augusti Cæsaris patris patriæ pontificis maximi tribuniciæ potestatis XXV filio auguri consuli designato [conf. a. 6] per consesum (sic) om-</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>Euseb. Chron. lib. II <i>Ol.</i> 195. 1 <i>Augusti</i> 43° <i>Sextus Pythagoricus philosophus agnoscebatur.</i> In Hieronymus <i>Ol.</i> 194. 4 <i>Aug.</i> 43°. The 43rd year therefore appears to be the date, although this notice is placed in Ed. Mediolan. at <i>Ol.</i> 195. 2 <i>Augusti</i> 44°.</p>	
<p><i>Thrasyllus</i> is at Rhodes with <i>Tiberius</i>: see A. D. 14.</p>	<p><i>Velleius Paterculus</i> serves under <i>C. Cæsar</i>: Vell. II. 101 (<i>C. Cæsar</i>)—<i>cum rege Parthorum—</i> <i>in insula quam amnis Euphrates ambiebat æquato</i> <i>utriusque partis numero cōit. Quod spectaculum—</i> <i>sub initia stipendiorum meorum tribuno militum</i> <i>mihī visere contigit. Quem militiæ gradum ante</i> <i>sub patre tuo M. Vinicio et P. Silio auspicatus in</i> <i>Thracia Macedoniæque, mox Achaia Asiæque, et</i> <i>omnibus ad Orientem visis provinciis—haud inju-</i> <i>cunda tot rerum, locorum, gentium, urbium, recor-</i> <i>datione perfruor.</i></p>

A.D.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
264		<p>nium ordinum .....—uti apud eam aram quod annis a. d. publice manibus ejus per magistratus—inferre mittantur:—utique primo quoque tempore legati ex nostro ordine Imper. Cæsare (sic) Augustum patrem patriæ pontificem maximum tribunicie potestatis XXV adeant petantque ab eo uti colonis Juliensibus colonie—Julie Pisanæ ex hoc decreto ea omnia (sic) facere exsequique permittat. The date is obliterated; but Norisius p. 265 has shewn that <i>Lucius</i> died in the month before these honours were voted; in August of the 25th tribunician year of <i>Augustus</i> = Aug. A. D. 2, 18 months, according to the account of Suetonius, before the death of <i>Caius</i> in Feb. A. D. 4. conf. a. The date of Norisius is confirmed by an ancient monument which fixes the death of <i>Lucius</i> to Aug. 20: <i>Vetus Calendarium ad calcem Fast. Verrian.</i> p. 112 <i>XIII Kal. Septemb. infer. L. Cæsaris.</i></p>
3	<p>756. <i>L. Ælius Lamia</i> <i>M. Servilius</i> Index Dionis lib. LV Cass. Val. Max. I. 8, 11. Λαμπία καὶ Σεργίου Νουμπίου Epi-phan. tom. I p. 445 B. <i>Lamia et Servilio</i> Nor.</p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 26 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i> <i>Augustus</i> accepts the empire for a fourth period of 10 years: Dio LV. 12 πληρωθείσης οἱ τῆς τρίτης δεκαετίας τὴν ἡγεμονίαν καὶ τὸ τέταρτον, ἐκβιασθεὶς δῆθεν, ὑπεδέξατο. Although this acceptance is named in the fragments of Dio after the death of <i>Caius</i>, yet it must be placed in this year; for the third acceptance was in B. C. 8, and the fifth in A. D. 13: conf. ann. The fourth period therefore was voted in A. D. 3.</p>
4	<p>757. <i>Sex. Ælius Catus</i> <i>C. Sentius Saturninus</i> Vell. II. 103 Cassiod. Index Dionis lib. LV Cen. Pisan. See col. 2. <i>Catulo et Saturnino</i> Fast. apud Noris. Omissi ab Epiphanio: conf. A. D. 12. 2.</p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 27 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i> Death of <i>Caius</i> in Lycia <i>IX Kal. Mart. Ælio et Sentio</i> coss. Tacit. Ann. I. 3 <i>L. Cæsarem euntem ad Hispanienses exercitus, Caium remeantem Armenia et vulnere invalidum, mors—abstulit.</i> Vell. II. 102 <i>Caius—revertens in Italiam in urbe Lyciæ (Limyra nominant) morbo obiit, quum ante annum ferme L. Cæsar frater ejus Hispanias petens Massiliæ decessisset.</i> Cenotaphium Pisanum: <i>Cum a ... II Nonas Apriles allatus esset nuntius Caium Cæsarem Augusti patris patriæ . . ntif. maxsumi custodis Imperi Romani totiusque orbis terrarum præsi . . . ilium Divi nepotem post consulatum quem ultra finis extremas populi . . . ani bellum gerens feliciter peregerat bene gesta republica devictis aut in . . . em receptis bellicosissimis ac maximis gentibus ipsum volneribus pro repu . . . ca exceptis ex eo casu crudelibus fatis ereptum populo Romano jam designatu . . ustissimum ac simillimum parentis sui virtutibus principem colonieque no . . ræ unicum præsidium, eaque res nondum quieto luctu quem ex decessu . . æsaris fratris ejus consulis designati auguris proni nostri principi . . ventutis colonia universa susceperat renovasset,—ob eas res universi decuri . . s colonique—inter sese consenserunt—oportere ex ea die qu . . us decesus (sic) nuntiatus esset usque ad eam diem qua ossa relata atque co . . ita justaque ejus manibus perfecta essent cunctos—con . . ctibus sese abstinere, matronas quæ in colonia nostra sunt sublugere di . . que eum quo die C. Cæsar obit, qui dies est a. d. VIII K. Martias, pro Alliensi lu . . brem memorie prodi:—utique—T. Statulenus Juncus fl . . n Augustalis pontif. minor publicorum P. R. sacrorum rogaretur . . cum legatis—hoc of . . . m publicum et voluntatem universorum libello reddito Im . . esari Augusto patri patriæ pontif. maximo tribunicie po . . . XXVI indicet: idqu . . atulenus Juncus—libello ita uti supra scriptum es . . eratori Cæsari Augusto pontifici maximo tribun. potest. XXVI pa . . . pa . . . reddito fecerit placere con-</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Death of <i>Pollio</i>: Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 195. 4 <i>Augusti</i> 47° <i>Asinius Pollio orator et consularis</i> [consul B. C. 40] <i>qui de Dalmatiis triumpharat</i> [conf. Hor. Carm. II. 1, 16] <i>LXXX ætatis suæ anno in villa Tusculana moritur</i>. He was therefore born about B. C. 76, and was consul at the age of 36. <i>Pollio</i> retained his strength to the end of life: Val. Max. VIII. 13, 4 exteⁿ. <i>Asinius Pollio—ipse nervosæ vivacitatis haud parvum exemplum</i>. See A. D. 11.</p> <p><i>Velleius Paterculus</i> serves with <i>Tiberius</i> in Germany: Vell. II. 104 <i>Hoc tempus me functum ante tribunatu castrorum Ti. Cæsaris militem fecit. Quippe protinus ab adoptione missus cum eo præfectus equitum in Germaniam successor officii patris mei—per annos continuos VIII præfectus aut legatus—fui</i>. The operations of this campaign were carried on till December: Vell. II. 105 <i>Anni ejus æstiva usque in mensem Decembrem perducta</i>.</p> <p>A coin apud Eckhel tom. 6 p. 116 <i>Augustus divi f. + tr. pot. XXVII</i>. Within June 27 A. D. 4—June 26 A. D. 5.</p>

A.D.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>scriptis quæ ad IIII Nonas Apriles quæ... Ælio Cato C. Sentio Saturnino cos. fuerunt facta—sunt &c.</i> The 26th tribunician year commenced <i>V Kal. Jul.</i> A. D. 3. His death is followed by the adoption of <i>Tiberius</i>: Vell. II. 103 <i>Itaque quod post L. mortem adhuc C. vivo facere voluerat—post utriusque adulescentium obitum facere perseveravit, ut et tribunicie potestatis consortionem Neroni constitueret—et eum Ælio Cato, Sentio coss. V Kalend. Jul.—adoptaret.</i> Dio LV. 13 τὸν δὲ γε Τιβέριον καὶ ἐποιήσατο καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς Κελτοὺς * τὴν ἐξουσίαν αὐτῷ τὴν δημαρχικὴν ἐς δέκα ἔτη δούς. καὶ μέντοι καὶ αὐτὸν ἐκέλευον ὑποπτεύσας πῃ ἐκφρονήσῃ—τὸν Γερμανικὸν οἱ τὸν ἀδελφιδοῦν, καίτοι καὶ αὐτῷ νῦν ἔχουσι, ἐσεποίησε. Sueton. Tib. c. 15 <i>Caio et Lucio intra triennium defunctis adoptatur ab Augusto simul cum fratre eorum M. Agrippa; coactus prius ipse Germanicum fratris sui filium adoptare.</i> For the mission of <i>Tiberius</i> into Germany see col. 4.</p>
5	<p>Ol. 196 U. C. Varr. 758. Cn. Cornelius Cinna Magnus L. Valerius Messalla Valesus Dio LV. 22 Cassiod. <i>Μάγνον Πομπηίου καὶ Οὐάρον Epiphan. tom. I p. 445 B.</i> <i>Voluso et Magno Fast. apud Noris.</i></p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot. 28 from V Kal. Jul.</i> Second campaign of <i>Tiberius</i> in Germany: Vell. II. 105 <i>Tutela imperii eum veris initio reduxit in Germaniam.</i> Velleius describes c. 106 the things transacted <i>insequenti æstate.</i> At the end of the campaign <i>Cæsar in hiberna legiones reduxit eadem qua priore anno festinatione urbem petens</i> c. 107. Conf. Dion. LV. 28 where the two campaigns are briefly noticed. During this second campaign the Dalmatians prepare to revolt: Dio LV. 29 ὡς ὁ τε Τιβέριος ἐπὶ τοὺς Κελτοὺς τὸ δεύτερον ἐστράτευσεν καὶ Οὐαλέριος Μεσσαλῖνος ὁ τότε καὶ τῆς Δαλματίας καὶ τῆς Παννονίας ἄρχων αὐτὸς σὺν ἐκείνῳ ἐστάλη—οὐκέτι διεμέλλησαν ἀλλ' ἐνάγοντος αὐτοὺς ὀτιμάλιστα Βάτωνός τινος—ἀπέστησαν. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο καὶ Βρεῦκοι Παννονικὸν ἔθνος. Towards the close of the year: see A. D. 6. The expression τὸ δεύτερον is not to be understood with Fabricius of the second war with reference to the first in B. C. 7, but of the second campaign in A. D. 5, with Dodwell. <i>Inscriptio ad calcem Sueton. N° IX Imp. Cæsari Divi Julii f. Augusto cos. XIII tribunitia potestate XXVIII patri patriæ pontifici maximo civitas Sedunorum... patrono.</i> A famine in this year: Dio LV. 22 ἐπὶ τε τοῦ Κορυηλίου καὶ ἐπὶ Οὐαλερίου Μεσσαλοῦ ὑπάτων σεισμοὶ τε ἐξαίσιτοι συνέβησαν, καὶ ὁ Τιβέρις τὴν τε γέφυραν κατέσυρε καὶ πλωτὴν τὴν πόλιν ἐπὶ ἑπτὰ ἡμέρας ἐποίησε [conf. Cassiod. <i>his coss.</i>]. τοῦ τε ἡλίου τι ἐκλείπες ἐγένετο καὶ λιμὸς συνήνεχθη. Orosius VII. 3 <i>Anno imperii Cæsaris quadragesimo octavo</i> [i. e. U. C. Varr. 758: conf. a. 2 U. C. 752] <i>dira Romanos fames consecuta est.</i></p>
6	<p>759. M. Æmilius Lepidus L. Arruntius Dio LV. 25 Cassiodor. Epiphan. tom. I p. 445 B. <i>Lepido et Arruntio Fast. apud Noris.</i></p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot. 29 from V Kal. Jul.</i> Third campaign of <i>Tiberius</i>: attested by Velleius II. 122 <i>Fractis post adoptionem continua triennii militia</i> [A. D. 4—6] <i>Germanicæ viribus.</i> In which he prepared to attack <i>Maroboduus</i>: Idem II. 109 <i>Proximo anno</i> [next after his second winter quarters c. 107] <i>diversis e partibus Tib. Cæsar adgredi statuit.</i> <i>Sentio Saturnino mandatum ut per Catthos—legiones Boiohæmum—duceret: ipse a Carnunto—exercitum qui in Illyrico merebat ducere in Marcomannos orsus est.</i> They are interrupted by the revolt of Pannonia and Dalmatia: Idem II. 110 <i>Præparaverat jam hiberna Cæsar ad Danubium, admotoque exercitu non plus quam quinque dierum iter a primis hostium Saturninum admo-</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Velleius quæstor designatus</i>: Vell. II. 111 <i>Habiti delectus</i> [on the news of the Pannonian revolt: see col. 2].—<i>Habuit in hoc quoque bello mediocritas nostra speciosi ministri locum. Finita equestri militia designatus quæstor—partem exercitus ab urbe traditi ab Augusto perduxit ad filium ejus.</i> The third of the nine campaigns which <i>Velleius</i> served in Germany: see A. D. 4.</p> <p>Coins apud Eckhel tom. 6 p. 117 1 “antica incerta” + <i>tr. pot. XXIX.</i> 2 “antica incerta” + <i>pontif. max. tribun. potest. XXIX. S. C.</i> Within</p>

A.D.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<i>veri placuerat—cum universa Pannonia et Delmatia—arma corripuit.</i> Dio LV. 30 πυθόμενος ταῦτα ὁ Τιβέριος καὶ φοβηθεὶς μὴ καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐσβάλωσιν ἕκ τε τῆς Κελτικῆς ἀνέστρεψε, καὶ τὸν Μεσσαλῖνον προπέμψας αὐτὸς τῷ πλείονι τοῦ στρατοῦ ἐφείπετο.
268	7 760. <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus Creticus A. Licinius Nerva Silanus</i> Dio LV. 30 Cassiodor. Epiphan. tom. I p. 445 C. <i>Cretico et Nerva</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 30 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i> <i>Germanicus</i> is sent into Germany: Dio LV. 30—32 ἐς μὲν χεῖρας καίπερ τοῦ Τιβερίου πλησιάσαντος σφίσιν οὐκ ἦλθον αὐτῷ, ἄλλοσε δὲ καὶ ἄλλοσε μεθιστάμενοι πολλὰ ἐπόρθησαν.—καὶ ἐπειδὴ γε ὁ χειμὼν ἐνέστη [A. D. $\frac{6}{7}$] πολὺν πλείω ἐκακούργησαν· καὶ γὰρ καὶ ἐς τὴν Μακεδονίαν αὐθις ἐνέβαλον.—οἱ δὲ δὴ—τῇ μὲν χώρα σφῶν πορθουμένη μετὰ τοῦτο ἐπὶ τε Καικιλίου Μετέλλου καὶ ἐπὶ Λικιννίου Σιλανοῦ ὑπάτων οὐκ ἐπέμειναν.—μαθὼν οὖν τοῦτο ὁ Αὔγουστος, καὶ ὑποπτεύσας ἐς τὸν Τιβέριον—ὥς τρίβοντα ἐξεπίτηδες—πέμπει τὸν Γερμανικὸν καίτοι ταμιεύοντα.—τοῦ δὲ δὴ Γερμανικοῦ ἐς τὴν Παννονίαν ἐλθόντος καὶ στρατευμάτων πολλαχόθεν ἐκείσε συνιόντων—οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι οὐδὲν ἄξιον λόγον τότε γε ἔδρασαν, ὁ δὲ δὴ Γερμανικὸς Μαζαίους Δαλματικὸν ἔθνος μάχῃ νικήσας ἐκάκωσεν. ἐν μὲν δὴ τῷ ἔτει ἐκείνῳ ταῦτα ἐπράχθη. This campaign is described by Velleius II. 112. 113 <i>Felix eventu forte conatu prima æstate belli Messalini opus (primo anno c. 111).</i> After the campaign <i>Tiberius ipse asperrimæ hiemis initio regressus Sisciam legatos, inter quos ipsi fuimus, partitis præfecit hibernis.</i> This Illyrian war, of which this was the first year, lasted three years: Sueton. Tib. c. 16 <i>Nuntiata Illyrici defectione transiit (Tiberius) ad curam novi belli, quod gravissimum omnium externorum bellorum post Punica per XV legiones paremque auxiliorum copiam triennio [A. D. 7—9] gessit.</i> A coin apud Eckhel tom. 6 p. 117 “antica incerta” + <i>pontif. maxim. tribun. potest. XXX. S. C.</i>
	8 761. <i>M. Furius Camillus Sextus Nonius Quinctilianus</i> Fast. Capitol. Dio LV. 33 Cassiodor. Epiphan. tom. I p. 445 C. <i>Camillo et Quintiliano</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 31 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i> Dio LV. 33 Μάρκου δὲ δὴ Φουρίου μετὰ Σέξτου Νωνίου ὑπατεύσαντος ἐπεθύμησαν μὲν καὶ οἱ Δαλμάται καὶ οἱ Παννόνιοι συμβῆναι,—ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς ἀντείχον. τοῦ δὲ γε Γερμανικοῦ—κατ’ αὐτῶν ἐστρατευμένου καὶ πόλει τινὶ ὀχυρᾷ προσκαθημένου—ἐαυτοὺς παρέδοσαν. τοῦ δὲ δὴ Βάτωνος ὃς πολλὰ τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἀποστήσας τοὺς Δαλμάτας ἐκάκωσε καθ’ ὁμολογίαν ποτὲ τῷ Τιβερίῳ προσκεχωρηκότος,—ἡ Δαλματία τοῦτο μὲν πολέμῳ τοῦτο δὲ καὶ ὁμολογία πάλιν προσεχώρησε τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις. Velleius II. 114 <i>Insequenti æstate omnis Pannonia reliquis totius belli in Delmatia manentibus pacem petiit.—Autumno victor in hiberna reducitur exercitus, cujus omnibus copiis a Cæsare M. Lepidus præfectus est.</i> Dalmatia therefore was not finally recovered till the following year. This relic of war in Dalmatia is recognised by Dio LV. 34 LVI. 1. 11. Conf. A. D. 9. Fast. Capitolin. <i>Imp. Cæsar. Divi f. Augustus pon. ... tr. pot. XXX T. Cæsar Augusti f. Divi n. tribun. potest. IX M. Furius Camillus Sex. Nonius Quinctilian. Ex K. Jul. L. Apronius A. Vibius Habitus.</i> As the consuls commenced in January and the tribunician years in June, the 30th tribunician year of <i>Augustus</i> and the 9th of <i>Tiberius</i> had not yet ended when <i>Camillus</i> and <i>Nonius</i> entered upon office; which reconciles the Marble (in the years of <i>Augustus</i>) with Dio and Tacitus: conf. ann. 23. 21. A coin apud Eckhel tom. 6 p. 117 “antica incerta” + <i>pontif. maxim. tribun. potest. XXXI. S. C.</i>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Ol.</i> 196. 3 <i>Aug.</i> 50^o <i>Philistio mimographus natione Magnesianus Romæ clarus habetur.</i> Mentioned by Hieron. in Rufin. p. 830 (842) Ammian. XXX. 4, 21 and by Euph. p. 57 D ἐπὶ τῆς τοῦ Φιλιστίνου μιμολογίας. p. 82 D οἱ τὰ τοῦ Φιλιστίνου ἡμῖν αὖθις προσφερόμενοι. p. 222 D οἱ μιμητοὶ τὸν τρόπον, — Φιλιστῖνα λέγω καὶ Διογένη τὸν τὰ ἅπιστα γράψαντα. p. 639 B τὰ τοῦ Φιλιστίνου. Suidas: Φιλιστῖν Προυσαεὺς ἦ, ὡς Φίλων, Σαρδιανὸς, κωμικός· τελευτᾷ δὲ ἐπὶ Σωκράτους. ὃς ἔγραψε κωμωδίας βιολογικάς. τελευτᾷ δὲ ὑπὸ γέλωτος ἀπείρου. — Νικαεὺς δὲ μάλλον παρὰ πᾶσιν ᾄδεται, ὡς μαρτυρεῖ τὸ ἐπίγραμμα:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">ὁ τὸν πολυστένακτον ἀνθρώπων βίον γέλῳτι κέρασας Νικαεὺς Φιλιστῖν.</p> <p>Conf. Antholog. Jacobs. tom. IV p. 230. Scaliger ad Euseb. p. 179 with reason concludes that Suidas by an error has placed <i>Philistion</i> in the time of <i>Socrates</i>.</p>	<p>June 27 A. D. 6—June 26 A. D. 7.</p> <p><i>Velleius quæstor</i> [see A. D. 6] and <i>legatus</i>: Vell. II. 111 <i>In quæstura deinde remissa sorte provinciæ legatus ejusdem ad eundem missus quas nos primo anno acies hostium vidimus!</i></p> <p>An inscription of the 30th tribunician year: Panvin. p. 301 Gruter p. 187. 12 Romæ: <i>Imp. Cæsar divi f. Augustus pont. max. trib. pot. XXX imp. XV cos. XIII pater patr. P. Lentulus Cn. f. Scipio T. Quinctius Crispinus Valerianus cos. ex S. C. faciundum curaver. eidemque probaver.</i> These are <i>cos. suffecti</i>; and place this inscription within June 27—Dec. 31 A. D. 7.</p>
	<p>Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Ol.</i> 196. 4 <i>Aug.</i> 51^o <i>Athenodorus Tarsensis Stoicus philosophus</i> [conf. A. D. 9. 3] <i>et M. Verrius Flaccus grammaticus insignes habentur.</i> Suetonius de illustr. Gramm. c. 17 <i>Verrius Flaccus libertinus docendi genere maxime inclaruit.—Quare ab Augusto quoque nepotibus ejus præceptor electus transiit in Palatium cum tota schola; verum ut ne quem amplius posthac discipulum reciperet: docuitque in atrio Catilinæ domus quæ pars Palatii tunc erat, et sestertia centena in annum accepit. Decessit ætatis exactæ sub Tiberio. Statuam habet Præneste in inferiore fori parte contra hemicyclum, in quo et fastos a se ordinatos et marmoreo parieti [marmore perite Casaub.] incisos publicavit.</i> These <i>Fasti Verriani</i>, of which fragments remain, were composed in the reign of <i>Tiberius</i>: <i>Fasti Verriani in mense Martio: VI Id. Mart. ferice ex S. C. q ... Ti. Cæsar pontifex max. fac. est Druso et Norbano ... sc. A. D. 15. Idem in mense Aprili: VIII Kal. Mai. Sig. Divo Augusto patri ad theatrum Mar[celli] Julia Augusta et Ti. Augustus dedicarunt.</i> Conf. Tacit. Ann. III. 64.</p>

A.D.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
270 9	<p>Ol. 197 U. C. Varr. 762. <i>C. Poppæus Sabinus</i> <i>Q. Sulpicius Camerinus</i> Fast. Capitol. Cassiod. Index Dionis lib. LVI Sueton. Vesp. c. 2 Epiphan. tom. I p. 445 <i>C. Camerino et Sabino</i> Fast. apud Nor. <i>Cn. Pompeio</i> [recte <i>Sigon. C. Poppæo</i>] <i>Q. Sulpitio</i> Plin. H. N. VII. 48.</p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 32 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i></p> <p>Dio LVI. 1 ὁ δὲ δὴ Τιβέριος ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην μετὰ τὸν χειμῶνα ἐν ᾧ Κύντος Σουλπίκιος καὶ Γάιος Σαβίνος ὑπάτευσαν ἀνεκομίσθη. c. 11 οἱ δὲ γε μετὰ Γερμανικοῦ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐπὶ Ῥαίτινον τῆς Δαλματίας πόλιν ἐλθόντες οὐ καλῶς ἀπήλλαξαν. c. 12 τοῦ τε πολέμου μηχανομένου—τὸν Τιβέριον ὁ Αὐγουστος ἐς τὴν Δαλματίαν αὐθις ἐπέμψε· καὶ ὁς—τριχῇ διεΐλε (τοὺς στρατιώτας), καὶ τοὺς μὲν τῷ Σιλουανῷ τοὺς δὲ Μάρκῳ Λεπίδῳ προστάξας ἐπὶ τὸν Βάτωνα μετὰ τῶν λοιπῶν σὺν τῷ Γερμανικῷ ὥρμησε. Their successful campaign is described c. 12—17. Defeat of <i>Quintilius Varus</i>: Dio LVI. 18 ἄρτι δὲ ταῦτα ἐδέδοκτο [honours voted for the victory of <i>Germanicus</i>] καὶ ἀγγελία δεινὴ ἐκ τῆς Γερμανίας ἐλθοῦσα ἐκώλυσε σφᾶς διεορτάσαι· ἐν γὰρ τῷ αὐτῷ ἐκείνῳ χρόνῳ καὶ ἐν τῇ Κελτικῇ τάδε συνήχθη. Velleius II. 115—117 <i>Cæsar ad alteram belli Delmatici molem animum atque arma contulit.—Initio æstatis Lepidus educto hibernis exercitu—pervenit ad Cæsarem;—Illa æstas maximi belli consummavit effectus.—Tantum quod ultimam imposuerat Pannonico ac Delmatico bello Cæsar manum cum intra quinque consummati tanti operis dies funestæ ex Germania epistolæ cæsi Vari trucidatarumque legionum trium totidemque alarum et sex cohortium.</i> Both therefore agree in placing the defeat of <i>Varus</i> in this year: and the date is further confirmed by Dio LVI. 25 τῷ δὲ ἐξῆς ἔτει [A. D. 10] τό τε Ὀμονόειον ὑπὸ τοῦ Τιβερίου καθιερώθη—Μάρκου δὲ Αἰμιλίου μετὰ Στατίλιου Ταύρου ὑπατεύσαντος κ. τ. λ. [A. D. 11]. The death of <i>Varus</i> therefore occurred in A. D. 9. For the circumstances conf. Dion. LVI. 18—24 Velleium II. 117—120 Sueton. Aug. c. 23. Suetonius Tiber. c. 16. 17 concurs in the time of this event: <i>Perseverantiæ (Tiberius) grande pretium tulit toto Illyrico—perdomito et in ditionem redacto. Cui gloriæ amplior adhuc ex opportunitate cumulus accessit: nam sub id fere tempus Quintilius Varus cum tribus legionibus in Germania periit.</i></p> <p>Birth of <i>Vespasian</i>: Sueton. Vesp. c. 2 <i>Natus est in Sabinis—XV Kal. Decembr. vesperi Q. Sulpicio Camerino C. Poppæo Sabino coss. quinquennio ante quam Augustus excederet. Natales Cæsarum apud Bucherium p. 276 Divi Vespasiani XV Kalendas Decembris.</i> Repeated p. 287.</p> <p>Fasti Capitolini: <i>Imp. Cæsar Divi f. Augustus pont. max. tr. pot. XXXI Ti. Cæsar Augusti f. Divi n. trib. potest. X C. Poppæus Sabinus Q. Sulpicius Camerinus. Ex K. Jul. M. Papius Mutilus Q. Poppæus Secund.</i></p>
10	<p>763. <i>P. Cornelius Dolabella C. Junius Silanus</i> Fast. Capitol. Cassiod. Index Dionis lib. LVI.</p> <p>Δολαβέλλα καὶ Σιλουανῷ Epiphan. tom. I p. 445 <i>C. Dolabella et Silano</i> Noris. <i>P. Dolabella C. Silano</i> Fasti Verriani in Januario.</p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 33 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i></p> <p><i>Tiberius</i> is again in Germany: Sueton. Tib. c. 18 <i>Proximo anno [the year after the defeat of Varus] repetita Germania.</i></p> <p>Fasti Capitolini: <i>Imp. Cæsar Divi f. Augustus pont. max. trib. pot. XXXII Ti. Cæsar Augusti f. Divi n. trib. potest. XI P. Cornelius Dolabella C. Junius Silanus flam. Mart. Ex K. Jul. Ser. Cornelius Lentul. Malug. flam. Dial. Conf. A. D. 8.</i> An inscription ad calcem Suetonii N° X and in Panvinus p. 301 belongs to the same tribunician year: In Piceno. <i>Imp. Cæsar Divi f. August. pontifex maximus cos. XIII tribunicie potestatis XXXII Imp. XVI pater patriæ murum dedit.</i> Within June 27 A. D. 9—June 26 A. D. 10.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>Euseb. Chron. lib. II <i>Ol.</i> 197. 1 <i>Aug.</i> 51° <i>Athenodorus Tarsensis philosophus physicus cognoscebatur.</i> conf. a. 30. For the account of Hieronymus see A. D. 8. 4.</p>	<p>Exile of <i>Ovid</i>. He was banished after he had completed his 50th year: <i>Ibis</i> v. 1—6 Trist. IV. 10, 95. conf. IV. 8, 33. In December: Trist. I. 10, 3</p> <p><i>Aut hanc me gelidi tremere cum mense Decembris Scribentem mediis Adria vidit aquis.</i></p> <p>And his sixth winter of exile was current after the death of <i>Augustus</i>: ex Ponto IV. 13, 25—40. The sixth winter therefore was in A. D. $\frac{1}{15}$ and the first winter passed in exile was the winter of A. D. $\frac{0}{10}$. He consequently left Italy in December A. D. 8, as Norisius ad Cen. Pisan. p. 202 rightly determines, having completed his 50th year in the March preceding: conf. a. 43. <i>Ovid</i> mentions the 15 books of the <i>Metamorphoses</i>. Trist. I. 1, 117 III. 14, 19 which were left unfinished at the time of his exile: Trist. I. 1, 118 II. 63, 555 III. 14, 21. The 12 books of the <i>Fasti</i> had been lately written and inscribed to <i>Augustus</i>: Trist. II. 549—552. They were completed in his exile, and dedicated to <i>Germanicus</i>: Fast. I. 590 IV. 81. Trist. II <i>ad Augustum</i> was written while the Dalmatian war was yet pending: v. 225 <i>Nunc tibi Pannonia est nunc Illyris ora domanda</i>. But that war was ended in A. D. 9: see col. 2. and before this piece he had already written Trist. lib. I. An additional proof that the exile of <i>Ovid</i> is to be placed in December A. D. 8, and not at any later period: confirming the date of Norisius, and refuting the date of Scaliger and Masson. The poem in <i>Ibin</i> was composed in his exile: v. 11. when he was 50 years of age: v. 1 <i>Tempus ad hoc lustris mihi jam bis quinque peractis</i>. It may therefore be referred to A. D. 9.</p>
	<p>An inscription of the 32nd tribunician year (see col. 2) is also in Muratori p. 220. 4 Tergeste: <i>Imp. Cæsar. divi f. Augusto pontif. maxim. trib. potest. XXXII cos. XIII p. p. sacru.</i> Idem p. 441. 1 Neapoli: <i>Imp. Cæsar divi f. Augustus pontifex max. cos. XIII tribunicia potestate XXXII imp. XVI pater patriæ murum turresque refecit.</i> Almost the same inscription appears in the Picene district quoted in col. 2.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. places the death of *Messalla Corvinus* at the age of 72 in A. D. 13: *Olymp.* 197. 3 Aug. 54^o *Messala Corvinus orator ante biennium quam moreretur memoriam ac sensum amisit.—et ad extremum—inedia se confecit anno ætatis LXXII.* The numbers would agree: *Corvinus* was born Ol. 180. 2 B. C. $\frac{5}{8}$, and was 72 in Ol. 198. 1 A. D. $\frac{1}{4}$. Scaliger ad Euseb. Chron. p. 180, observing that *Ovid ex Ponto* I. 7, 29. 30 mentions *Corvinus* as dead, and that in *Dial. de Orat.* c. 17 it is asserted *Corvinus in medium usque Augusti principatum Asinius pæne ad extremum duravit*, argues that *Pollio* survived *Corvinus*, and that *Corvinus* died before the exile of *Ovid*: and determines that Hieronymus has transposed the dates. *Corvinus* therefore died in A. D. 4, and *Pollio* in A. D. 13. But the expressions of *Ovid—dedimus medio scripta canenda foro—*do not necessarily imply that he lamented the death of *Messalla* before his exile. That elegy might have been sent from Pontus. The date of this epistle of *Ovid* (*Ex Ponto* I. 7) is not determined, because those epistles were not always collected into books in their precise order: conf. A. D. 13. 14. But, if it was written with others in that book in the winter of A. D. $\frac{1}{3}$ (conf. A. D. 12), the death of *Messalla* might have occurred in A. D. 12 Ol. 197. 4, one year only before the date of Hieronymus. In *Dial. de Or.* the author does not refer to their deaths, but to the times of their speaking in public. *Pollio* was an orator to the close of his life in the 47th year of *Augustus*; *Messalla*, from infirmity, might withdraw from public life before that date. We may therefore place the death of *Pollio* in A. D. 4, and perhaps the death of *Messalla* in A. D. 12, at the age of 72, which would give B. C. 60 Ol. 180. 1 as the year of his birth; one year before the date of Hieronymus. If *Messalla* was born in B. C. 60, he would be in his 16th year when he was sent to study at Athens in B. C. 45: *Cic. Ep. Att.* XII. 32 *Bibulum—Acidinum—Messallam, quos Athenis futuros audio.* He was not yet gone, therefore, when that letter was written: about March B. C. 45. He is mentioned again by *Cicero* *Ep. Att.* XV. 17 in the middle of B. C. 44. He would be in his 18th year at his proscription in November B. C. 43: *Dio* XLVII. 11 *Appian. Civ.* IV. 38. when he is called *ἐπιφανὴς καὶ νέος* by *Appian* *Ibid.* In his 27th when he subdued the *Salassi* in B. C. 34: conf. a. And 29 at his consulship in B. C. 31.

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A.D.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
12	<p>765. <i>Germanicus Cæsar C. Fonteius Capito</i> Dio LVI. 26 Cassiod. Sueton. Calig. c. 8.</p> <p><i>Cæsare et Capitone</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Fasti Capitolini: <i>Germanicus Cæ ... Ti. f. Augusti n. C. Fonteius Capito. Ex K. Julis C. Visellius Varro.</i></p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 35 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i></p> <p>Triumph of <i>Tiberius</i>: Sueton. Tib. c. 19 <i>A Germania in urbem post biennium</i> [A. D. 10. 11] <i>regressus triumphum quem distulerat egit, prosequentibus etiam legatis, quibus triumphalia ornamenta impetrarat.</i> Velleius II. 121 <i>Tiberius—in urbem reversus jampridem debitum sed continuatione bellorum dilatum ex Pannoniis Delmatisque egit triumphum.—Quem mihi fratrique meo inter præcipuos præcipuisque donis adornatos viros comitari contigit.</i> Velleius had served in Germany nine campaigns: conf. A. D. 4. 4. and, as A. D. 4 was the first, A. D. 12 was the ninth. Velleius therefore confirms the date which is obtained from Suetonius.</p> <p>In Epiphanius tom. I p. 445 C these consuls are transposed and placed before the consuls of A. D. 7. And his list of 30 pairs of consuls from B. C. 2 U. C. 752 (his date for the <i>Nativity</i>) to A. D. 28 U. C. 781 inclusive has been otherwise deranged. The consuls of U. C. 757 are omitted: conf. A. D. 4. 1. The consuls of U. C. 767 are divided into two years. In the 14 pairs which follow the numbers are right; although some names are corrupted: as N° 17 U. C. 768 Βρούτου καὶ Φλάκκου I. Δρούσου καὶ Φλάκκου. N° 19 U. C. 770 Κράσσου καὶ Ρούφου I. Φλάκκου καὶ 'Ρ. N° 21 U. C. 772 Σιλουανῶ καὶ Βάλβου I. Σιλανῶ καὶ Φλάκκου. N° 24 U. C. 775 Ἀγρίππου καὶ Βάλβου I. 'Α. καὶ Γάλβου. N° 30 U. C. 781 Σιλουανῶ καὶ Νεροῦ I. Σιλανῶ καὶ Ν. See Petavius ad Epiphan. p. 95. 96 who thinks however that the variations may sometimes arise from a <i>consul suffectus</i>: <i>suffectus aliquis locum habuerit.</i></p> <p>Birth of <i>Caligula</i>: Sueton. Calig. c. 8 <i>C. Cæsar natus est pridie Kal. Septembres, patre suo et C. Fonteio Capitone coss.</i></p>
13	<p>Ol. 198 U. C. Varr. 766. <i>C. Silius L. Munatius Plancus</i> Fast. Capitol. Dio LVI. 28 Cassiodor. Sueton. Aug. c. 101 Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 102.</p> <p>Φλάκκου καὶ Σιλουανῶ Epiphan. tom. I p. 445 C. <i>Planco et Silano</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 36 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i></p> <p><i>Augustus</i> accepts the empire a fifth time for 10 years: Dio LVI. 28 Λουκίου Μουνατίου καὶ Γαίου Σιλίου ἐς τοὺς ὑπατεύοντας ἐγγραφέντων τὴν τε προστάσαν τῶν κοινῶν τὴν δεκέτιν τὴν πέμπτην ἄκων δὴ ὁ Αὐγουστος ἔλαβε, καὶ τῷ Τιβερίῳ τὴν ἐξουσίαν τὴν δημορχικὴν αὐθις ἔδωκε, τῷ τε Δρούσῳ τῷ νικῶν αὐτοῦ ὑπατείαν ἐς ἔτος τρίτον καὶ πρὶν στρατηγήσαι αἰτηῆσαι ἐπέτρεψε. <i>Drusus</i> was consul in A. D. 15: Dio LVII. 14 Tacit. Ann. I. 55.</p> <p>Fasti Capitolini: <i>Imp. Cæsar Divi f. Augustus pont. max. tr. pot. XXXV Ti. Cæsar Augusti f. Divi n. tr. pot. XIII C. Silius L. Munatius Plancus.</i> These tribunician years ended June 26 A. D. 13. On the tribunician years of <i>Tiberius</i> see B. C. 6 A. D. 8. They commenced in each year on <i>V Kal. Jul.</i> See A. D. 4.</p>
14	<p>767. <i>Sex. Pompeius Sex. Appuleius</i> Dio LVI. 29 Cassiodor. Vell. II. 123 Sueton. Aug. c. 100 Tacit. Ann. I. 7 Lapis Ancyran. Vetus Calendarium: see col. 2.</p> <p><i>Duobus Sextis</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>In Epiphan. tom. I p.</p>	<p><i>Augusti trib. pot.</i> 37 from <i>V Kal. Jul.</i></p> <p><i>Lustrum conditum</i>: Lapis Ancyranus: <i>Nuperrime lustrum ... lega Tiberio Sext. Pompeio et Sex. Apuleio cos. quo lustro Romanorum capita quadragens centum millia ginta et septem mil. legi.</i> Euseb. Chron. lib. II <i>Olymp.</i> 198. 2 anno <i>Augusti</i> 56 <i>Augustus cum Tiberio census peragens reperit XLI centena et XC millia centum et septemdecim Romanorum capita.</i> Conf. a. 28. The third census taken by <i>Augustus</i>: Sueton. Aug. c. 27 <i>Tribunitiam potestatem perpetuam recepit</i> [conf. a. 23].—<i>Recepit et morum legumque regimen æque perpetuum: quo jure, quanquam sine censuræ honore, census—ter egit; primum</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Ovid</i> Trist. V. 10, 1 mentions that three winters had passed: <i>Ut sumus in Ponto ter frigore constitit Ister</i>. Since A. D. $\frac{1}{3}$ was the sixth winter, conf. a. 9. the winter of A. D. $\frac{1}{2}$ was the third; and this piece may be referred to the beginning of A. D. 12. <i>Ovid</i> marks this as the fifth book: Trist. V. 1, 2. Trist. V. 3 was written on the <i>Liberalia</i>, and may therefore be placed at <i>XV Kal. April.</i> A. D. 12.</p> <p>In ex Ponto I. 2, 28 he names the fourth winter of exile: <i>Quarta fatigat hiems</i>. In ex Ponto I. 8, 28 four autumns were passed: <i>Quattuor autumnos Pleias orta facit</i>. These passages were therefore written towards the close of A. D. 12. The <i>Tristia</i> were already published: <i>Ante dedi</i> ex Ponto I. 1, 16. He notices II. 1, 1 II. 2, 77 the recent triumph of <i>Tiberius</i>, and the reduction of Dalmatia and Illyricum (see col. 2). <i>Bato</i> the Dalmatian leader (conf. A. D. 8. 2) and his surrender are mentioned II. 1, 46. <i>Germanicus</i> and <i>Drusus</i> the son of <i>Tiberius</i> are named II. 2, 73. 74.</p> <p>Ex Ponto II. 10 is addressed to the poet <i>Macer</i>; who is therefore still living in A. D. 12. For <i>Macer</i> conf. a. 16.</p>
<p>Euseb. Chron. lib. II <i>Ol.</i> 198. 1 Aug. 55° <i>Sotio Alexandrinus philosophus cognoscebatur</i>.</p> <p>In Hieronymus <i>Ol.</i> 197. 4 Aug. 55° <i>Sotio philosophus Alexandrinus, præceptor Senecæ, clarus habetur</i>. The circumstance added by Hieronymus is confirmed by Seneca himself Epist. 49 <i>Modo apud Sotionem philosophum puer sedi</i>. Idem Epist. 108 <i>Non pudebit fateri quem mihi amorem Pythagoræ injecerit Sotio</i>.</p>	<p><i>Ovid</i> ex Ponto III. 3, 86 III. 4 describes the triumph of <i>Tiberius</i>, which occurred in A. D. 12. conf. a. He attests ex Ponto III. 9, 53 that he collected these epistles into books, but without observing the exact order:</p> <p><i>Postmodo collectas utcunque sine ordine junxi</i>.</p> <p>A coin apud Eckhel tom. 6 p. 118. 186 <i>Cæsar Augustus divi f. pater patriæ + Ti. Cæsar Aug. f. tr. pot. XV</i>. "Tiberius in quadrigis triumphalibus." The triumph of <i>Tiberius</i> was in A. D. 12 in his 14th tribunician year (cf. a. 12. 2). Here commemorated in his 15th year, commencing June 27 A. D. 13.</p>
<p><i>Strabo</i> is still living: <i>Strabo</i> IV p. 206 πάντας δὲ (τοὺς Ταυρίσκους) ἔπαυσε τῶν ἀνέδην καταδρομῶν Τιβέριος καὶ ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ Δρούσος θέρῃ μιᾷ, ὥστ' ἤδη τρίτον καὶ τριακοστὸν ἔτος ἐστὶν ἐξ οὗ καθ' ἡσυχίαν ὄντες ἀπεντακτοῦσι τοὺς φόρους. As that expedition was in B. C. 15 (cf. a.), <i>Strabo</i> wrote this passage in A. D. 18. From <i>Strabo</i> VI p. 288 it appears that <i>Strabo</i> wrote the conclusion of that book after the death of <i>Augustus</i>, and before the death of <i>Germanicus</i> A. D. 19. He completed</p>	<p><i>Ovidii</i> ex Ponto IV. 4 is addressed <i>Sex. Pompeio consuli designato</i>: conf. v. 17—25. Written therefore towards the close of A. D. 13. IV. 5, 1 <i>Pompeio jam consuli</i>: after <i>Kal. Jan.</i> A. D. 14. The death of <i>Augustus</i> is mentioned IV. 6, 16. 17 IV. 8, 63 IV. 9, 108. 127—134 IV. 12, 39 IV. 13, 26. These were therefore written after August A. D. 14. In IV. 6, 5. 6 he marks the sixth summer. <i>Bis tertia ducitur ætas</i> IV. 10, 1. The sixth year of exile therefore was current in Au-</p>

A.D.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>445 C these are represented as the coss. of two years: τῶν δύο Σέκστων. Πομπηίου Μάγνου καὶ Ἀπουληίου. The consuls of A. D. 4 having been omitted (conf. a.), the just amount of years was thus recovered. For the same error in Chron. Alex. see Introd. p. viii. ix.</p>	<p>[conf. a. 28] <i>ac tertium cum collega: medium</i> [conf. a. 8] <i>solus</i>. This last census, in which <i>Tiberius</i> was his colleague, is noticed again by Sueton. Aug. c. 97 Tib. c. 21.</p> <p>Inscriptio in ponte Ariminensi apud Norisium ad Cen. Pisan. p. 261 Muratorium p. 2006. 2 <i>Imp. Cæsar Divi f. Augustus pontif. maxim. cos. XIII Imp. XX tribunic. potest. XXXVII P. P.</i> The 37th year fixes that inscription between <i>V Kal. Jul.</i> and <i>XIV Kal. Septemb.</i></p> <p>Death of <i>Augustus</i>: Sueton. Aug. c. 100 <i>Obiit—duobus Sextis Pompeio et Appuleio coss. XIII Kal. Septembris, hora diei nona, septuagesimo et sexto ætatis anno, diebus quinque et triginta minus.</i> Dio LVI. 30 τῇ ἑννεακαίδεκάτῃ τοῦ Αὐγούστου ἐν ᾗ ποτε τὸ πρῶτον ὑπάτευσε μετήλλαξε· ζήσας μὲν πέντε καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτη καὶ μῆνας δέκα καὶ ἡμέρας ἕξ καὶ εἴκοσι (τῇ γὰρ τρίτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τοῦ Σεπτεμβρίου ἐγεγέννητο), μοναρχήσας δὲ ἀφ' οὗ πρὸς τῷ Ἀκτίῳ ἐνίκησε τέσσαρα καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ἔτη δεκατριῶν ἡμερῶν δέοντα. Conf. Zonar. X p. 543 C. Josephus Ant. XVIII. 2, 2 τελευτᾷ—ἐπὶ δὲ καὶ πεντήκοντα τῆς ἀρχῆς ἔτη, πρὸς οἷς μῆνες ἕξ ἡμέραιν δυοῖν πλείονες· τούτου δὲ αὐτῷ τοῦ χρόνου τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα ἔτη συνήρξεν Ἀντώνιος· βιώσας ἔτη—ἐπὶ δὲ καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα. Oros. VII. 4 <i>Anno ab urbe condita DCCLXVII post mortem Augusti Cæsaris Tiberius Cæsar imperium adeptus est.</i> Velleius II. 123 <i>Pompeio Appuleioque coss. septuagesimo sexto anno.</i> Vetus Calendarium ad calcem Fast. Verrian. p. 113 <i>XV Kal. Octobr. Lud. in circ. fer. ex S. C. q. e. d. Divo Augusto honores celestes a senatu decreti Sex. Apul. Sex. Pomp. cos.</i> De <i>Augusto</i> conf. Plin. H. N. VII. 45.</p> <p>The reign of <i>Augustus</i> is variously computed:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 From the death of <i>Cæsar</i> March 15 B. C. 44=57^y 5^m 5^d. 2 From the first consulship of <i>Augustus</i> Aug. 19 B. C. 43=56^y. conf. Eutrop. VII. 8 Auctorem dial. de Or. c. 17. 3 From the triumvirate Nov. 27 B. C. 43=55^y 8^m 24^d. 4 From the battle of Actium Sept. 2 B. C. 31=44^y wanting 14 days: conf. a. 31. 5 From the entrance into Alexandria Aug. 29 B. C. 30=43^y wanting 10 days. This computation is followed by the Astronomical Canon, which reckons N. E. 719 commencing Aug. 30 B. C. 30 as the first year of his reign. <p>Plutarch Mor. p. 319 D reckons 54 years: Σεβαστὸς ἄρξας τέσσαρα καὶ πεντήκοντα ἔτη.</p> <p>For the <i>Anni Augustani</i> conf. a. 27.</p> <p>Josephus correctly expresses the years from the death of <i>Cæsar</i> to the death of <i>Augustus</i>. Eusebius and Cassiodorus also reckon the reign of <i>Augustus</i> from the death of <i>Cæsar</i>, but they compute a year too little. Euseb. Chron. II p. 363 <i>C. Julius Cæsar annis V Augustus annis LVI mensibus VI.</i> Cassiodorus: <i>Cæsar imperavit annis IV mensibus VI cui successit Octavianus Cæsar qui regnavit annis LVI mensibus VI.</i> Cassiodorus however rightly computes five pairs of consuls to <i>Cæsar</i>, and 57 to <i>Augustus</i>=62 years, from U. C. Varr. 706 to U. C. 767 inclusive: and places the first year of <i>Augustus</i> in U. C. 711 <i>Hirtio et Pansa coss.</i> But Eusebius in his Tables assigns only 56 years to <i>Augustus</i>, making his last year coincide with Ol. 198. 2 U. C. 767, and his first with Ol. 184. 3 U. C. 712. By thus</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.

the 12th book after the death of *Archelaüs*: *Strabo* XII p. 534 τελευτήσαντος τὸν βίον Ἀρχελάου τοῦ βασιλεύσαντος. And *Archelaüs* died about A. D. 17. See App. *Kings of Cappadocia*. But *Strabo* was now in advanced age; for he had seen *P. Servilius Isauricus*: *Strabo* XII p. 568 παρέσχον δὲ καὶ Ῥωμαίοις πράγματα καὶ τῷ Ἰσαυρικῷ προσαγορευθέντι Προυπλίῳ Σερβιλίῳ, ὃν ἡμεῖς εἶδομεν ὃς καὶ ταῦτα ὑπέταξε Ῥωμαίοις. *P. Servilius*, who was consul B. C. 79 (conf. a. 79. 1), subdued the Isaurians in B. C. 75 and died at the age of 90—ἔτεσι τοῖς ἐνεήκοντα ὁμοῦ τε ἐβίωσε καὶ πάντα, ὡς λόγος, τὰ τοῦ σώματος ἀπαθῆς ἦν *Suid.* Ἀπίκιος Μάρκος—in B. C. 44: *Dio* XLV. 16 ἐκείνῳ μὲν οὖν τῷ ἔτει [*C. Julio Cæsare* V *M. Antonio* coss.].—ὁ Σερουτίλιος ὁ Ἰσαυρικὸς ὑπὲρ-γῆρος ἀπέθανεν. *Hieron.* in *Euseb. Chron.* *Ol.* 184. 1 *Ser. Sulpicius jurisconsultus et P. Servilius Isauricus publico funere elati.* *Cic. Phil.* II. 5 [Oct. B. C. 44] *Consulatus meus placuit P. Servilio, ut eum primum nomen ex illius temporis consularibus qui proxime mortuus est.* He had therefore been consul before B. C. 63, and was consequently a different person from *P. Servilius* who was consul in U. C. *Varr.* 706 B. C. 48, and who was consul again in B. C. 41, for whom *Fabricius* ad *Dion.* l. c. mistakes him. The elder *Servilius* is mentioned by *Cicero* *Ep. Fam.* XVI. 23. As *Strabo* had seen *Servilius*, who died in B. C. 44, we may place the birth of *Strabo* at least as early as B. C. 54, or 72 years before A. D. 18, when he was still writing. And as he had studied under *Tyrannio*, who was brought to Rome in B. C. 71, and was perhaps living in B. C. 46 (conf. ann. 71. 58), we hence obtain an additional proof of his age. Other notices occur in the work of *Strabo* which shew that he was now far advanced in years. See Appendix c. 12.

Thrasyllus flourished: *Sueton.* Aug. c. 98 *Augustus in Campania* [in A. D. 14: conf. *Dion.* LVI. 29]—*conversus ad Thrasyllum Tiberii comitem, contra accubantem, interrogavit &c.* *Thrasyllus* had been with *Tiberius* at Rhodes: *Tacit.* Ann. VI. 20 (*de Tiberio*)—*Scientia Chaldaeorum artis, cujus apiscendæ otium apud Rhodum magistrum Thrasyllum habuit.* He died A. D. 36: *Dio* LVIII. 27 τότε μὲν γὰρ [*Papirio et Plautio* coss.] ὁ Θράσυλλος, τῷ δ' ἐπιόντι ἦρι ἐκείνος [*sc. Tiberius*] ἐπὶ Γναίου Πρόκλου καὶ ἐπὶ Ποντίου Νιγρίνου ὑπάρχον [A. D. 37] ἐτελεύτησεν.

4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

Augustus or September A. D. 14, after the death of *Augustus*. He addresses IV. 2 to the poet *Severus*, who was therefore still living at this period. He writes IV. 9 (after the death of *Augustus* v. 108) to *Græcinus consul elect*: v. 3. 4. His consulship was to end in *December*: v. 59. and *Flaccus* was to be consul *Kal. Jan.* following: v. 60. *Flaccus* was consul *Kal. Jan.* A. D. 17: *Dio* LVII. 17 *Tacit. Ann.* II. 41. *Græcinus* therefore was a *consul suffectus* probably for the six months commencing *Kal. Jul.* A. D. 16. and that piece was written in A. D. 16 before July. A proof that these epistles were not collected into books in their exact order (conf. A. D. 13); ex *Ponto* IV. 9 being written in A. D. 16, and IV. 10 in A. D. 14.

The death of *Ovid* is recorded by *Hieronymus* in *Euseb. Chron.* *Ol.* 199. 1 [A. D. $\frac{17}{8}$] *Livius historicus Patavii moritur. Ovidius poeta in exilio diem obiit et juxta oppidum Tomos sepelitur.* He died in his 60th year: *Auctor Vitæ: Tomis—decessit annum agens LX novissimum.* which agrees with the date of *Hieronymus*. *Ovid* would enter his 60th year in March A. D. 18 the spring of *Ol.* 199. 1 and would have completed the ninth year of his exile in *December* preceding: conf. A. D. 9. *Livy* in *Ol.* 199. 1 was in his 76th year. conf. a. 59.

Cotta is named by *Ovid* ex *Ponto* IV. 16, 41—44 among the youthful poets at this time:

*Te tamen in turba non ausim, Cotta, silere,
Pieridum lumen præsidiumque fori.*

Ovid mentions the poet *Albinovanus Pedo* ex *Ponto* IV. 10 and *Tuticanus* IV. 12. 14. who were therefore still living after the death of *Augustus*. *Tuticanus* was about the same age as *Ovid* himself: IV. 12, 20

*Pæne mihi puero cognite pæne puer,
Perque tot annorum seriem quot habemus uterque
Non mihi quam fratri frater amate minus.*

Velleius prætor designatus: *Vell.* II. 124 *Primum principium ejus (Tiberii) operum fuit ordinatio comitiorum, quam manu sua scriptam D. Augustus reliquerat. Quo tempore mihi fratrique meo candidatis Cæsaris proxime a nobilissimis ac sacerdotibus viris destinari prætoribus contigit, consecutis ut neque post nos quenquam D. Augustus neque ante nos Cæsar commendaret Tiberius.*

Fenestella died A. D. 19 according to *Hieronymus* in *Euseb. Chron.* *Olymp.* 199. 3 *Fenestella historiarum scriptor et carminum septuagenarius*

A.D.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>shortening the reign of <i>Augustus</i> he has placed many transactions too low; the death of <i>Antony</i> in Ol. 188. 1, the <i>census</i> (conf. a. 28) in Ol. 188. 4, the <i>Nativity</i> and the 42nd year of <i>Augustus</i> (conf. a. 2) in Ol. 194. 4. In the version of Hieronymus Ed. Scalig., as in the Armenian, is a year too little: the two reigns being in both <i>Num. Euseb.</i> 1969—2029 inclusive = 61 years. But with this difference, that in Hieronymus the death of <i>Augustus</i> is thrown back a year too high, and the first years of the series are fixed to their right places; whereas in the Armenian copy the death of <i>Augustus</i> is in its proper year, and the preceding facts are brought too low.</p> <p><i>Pyrrhus</i> entered Italy in the spring of Ol. 124. 4 the spring of B. C. 280. From that event 293 years were completed in the spring of Ol. 198. 1 and of A. D. 14. The death of <i>Augustus</i> in August following was in the 294th year. The precise interval described in this column of the Tables might be 293 years and four or five months.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>moritur sepeliturque Cumis.</i> which would place his birth at B. C. 51. But Pliny H. N. XXXIII. 11 attests that he lived to a later period: <i>Fenestella —qui obiit novissimo Tiberii Caesaris principatu.</i> <i>Fenestella</i> therefore flourished in the reign of <i>Augustus</i>, and died towards the close of the reign of <i>Tiberius</i>.</p> <p><i>Annalium commentator Fenestella</i> Tertullian. adv. Valentin. c. 34 p. 184.</p>

OL. B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.
125. 280	P. Val. Lævinus Tib. Coruncanius	War with Pyrrhus	Cineas. Aristarchus. Lynceus. Duris. So- tades.
279	P. Sulpicius Saberrio P. Decius Mus	War with Pyrrhus	Timon Phliasius. Berosus.
278	C. Fabric. Luscini. II Q. Æmilius Papus II	Pyrrhus quits Italy	Homerus. Sositeus. Philiscus. Sosiphanes. Dionysides.
277	P. Corn. Rufinus II C. Jun. Brut. Bubulcus II	.....	Metrodorus. Colotes. Idomeneus.
126. 276	Q. Fab. Gurges II C. Genuc. Clepsina	.....	.....
275	M'Cur. Dentat. II L. Corn. Lentulus	Pyrrhus returns to Italy	Eratosthenes born.
274	M'Cur. Dentat. III Serv. Corn. Merenda	He quits Italy	Euphorion born.
273	C. Fab. Dorso Licinus C. Claud. Canina II	Embassy from Ptol. Phi- ladelphus to Rome.	Polemo ob.
127. 272	L. Papir. Cursor II Sp. Carvil. Max. II	Death of Pyrrhus. Taren- tine war.	Aratus. Alexander Ætolus. Theocritus.
271	C. Quintius Claudus L. Genuc. Clepsina	.....	Zenodotus of Ephesus. Aratus of Sicyon born.
270	C. Genuc. Clepsina Cn. Corn. Blasio	Hiero king of Syracuse.	Epicurus ob. His successors Hermachus, Po- lystratus, Dionysius, Basilides. Lyco fl.
269	Q. Oguln. Gallus C. Fab. Pictor	War with the Picentes . .	Antagoras Rhodius fl.
128. 268	P. Sempron. Sophus Ap. Claud. Rufus	Ariminum and Beneven- tum.	Manetho.
267	M. Atil. Regulus L. Jul. Libo	.....	.....
266	N. Fab. Pictor D. Jun. Pera	.....	.....
265	Q. Fab. Max. Gurges III L. Mamil. Vitulus	.....	Dionysii Halic. Antiq.
129. 264	Ap. Claud. Caudex M. Fulv. Flaccus	First Punic war. Gladia- tors first exhibited.	Marmor Parium. Timæus.
263	M'Valer. Maximus M'Otacilius Crassus	Hiero makes peace with Rome.	Cleanthes. Dionysius Heracleota.
262	L. Postum. Megellus Q. Mamil. Vitulus	Siege of Agrigentum. An- tigonus Doson born.	Philemon comicus ob. Timosthenes.
261	L. Valer. Flaccus T. Otacil. Crassus	.....	.....
130. 260	Cn. Corn. Scip. Asina C. Duilius	Naval victory of Duilius.	Percæus.
259	L. Corn. Scipio C. Aquill. Florus	Expedition to Corsica and Sardinia.	Lycophron.
258	A. Atil. Calatinus C. Sulpic. Paternulus	.....	Erasistratus.
257	C. Atil. Regulus Cn. Corn. Blasio II	.....	.....
131. 256	L. Manl. Vulso Longus . . . M. Atil. Regulus II	Regulus in Africa	Callimachus fl.
255	Ser. Fulv. Pætin. Nobilior M. Æmil. Paullus	Capture of Regulus. Mar- cus Achæan prætor.	.....
254	Cn. Corn. Scip. Asina II A. Atil. Calatinus II	.....	.....
253	Cn. Servil. Cæpio C. Sempron. Blæsus	.....	.....
132. 252	C. Aurel. Cotta P. Servil. Geminus	Philopœmen born.	.....
251	L. Cæcil. Metellus C. Fur. Pacilus	Aratus delivers Sicyon.	Sosibius Laco.

Ol. B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
250	C. Atil. Regulus II	Metellus in Sicily. Arsaces	Hieronimus Rhodius.	
	L. Manl. Vulso II			
249	P. Claud. Pulcher.	Naval defeat of Claudius	Heracitus Halicarn. Philostephanus Cyren.	
	L. Jun. Pullus			
133. 248	C. Anrel. Cotta II			
	P. Servil. Geminus II			
247	L. Cæcil. Metellus II	Hamilcar Barcas.	Nymphis Heracleota.	
	N. Fab. Buteo			
246	M'Otacil. Crassus II		Euphantus Olynthius.	
	M. Fab. Licinus			
245	M. Fab. Buteo			
	C. Atil. Bulbus			
134. 244	A. Manl. Torquat. Atticus			
	C. Sempron. Blæsus II			
243	C. Fundan. Fundulus	Aratus Achæan prætor II. He delivers Corinth.	Persæus.	
	C. Sulpic. Gallus			
242	C. Lutat. Catulus			
	A. Postum. Albinus			
241	A. Manl. Torquatus Atticus II	Victory of Catulus. Peace grant- ed to Carthage.	Lacydes. Lysimachus. Neanthes.	
	Q. Lutat. Cerco			
135. 240	C. Claud. Centho		Nymphis Heracleota.	Livius began to exhibit.
	M. Sempron. Tuditanus			
239	C. Mamil. Turrinus			Ennius born.
	Q. Valer. Falto			
238	Ti. Sempron. Gracchus	Hamilcar sent into Spain. War with the Boii.		
	P. Valer. Falto			
237	L. Corn. Lentul. Caudinus			
	Q. Fulv. Flaccus			
136. 236	P. Corn. Lentul. Caudinus	Irruption of the Gauls	Ister Callimachus.	
	C. Licin. Varus			
235	T. Manl. Torquatus	Temple of Janus shut		Nævius fl.
	C. Atil. Bulb. II			
234	L. Postum. Albinus	War in Liguria, Corsica, and Sardinia.		Cato born.
	Sp. Carvil. Maximus			
233	Q. Fab. Max. Verrucosus			
	M'Pompon. Matho			
137. 232	M. Æmil. Lepidus	Agrarian law of C. Flaminius.		
	M. Public. Malleolus			
231	M. Pompon. Matho	[Divorce of Sp. Carvilius.]		
	C. Papir. Maso			
230	M. Æmil. Barbula		Macho comicus.	
	M. Jun. Pera			
229	L. Postum. Albinus II	War with the Illyrians. Has- drubal in Spain.	Euphantus Olynthius.	
	Cn. Fulv. Centumalus			
138. 228	Sp. Carvil. Maximus II	Peace with the Illyrians. First Roman embassy to Greece.		
	Q. Fab. Max. Verrucosus II			
227	P. Val. Flaccus			
	M. Atil. Regulus			
226	M. Valer. Messalla		Lycoob. His successors Aristo Ceus, Critolaüs.	
	L. Apust. Fullo			
225	L. Æmil. Papus	Gallic war	Antigonus Carystius.	Fabius Pictor fl. L. Cin- cius Alimentus.
	C. Atil. Regulus			
139. 224	T. Manl. Torquatus II	The Boii subdued.		
	Q. Fulv. Flaccus II			
223	C. Flaminius	Victory of Flaminius over the Insubres.	Eratosthenes æt. 52.	
	P. Furius Philus			
222	Cn. Corn. Scip. Calvus	Victory of Marcellus. Battle of Sellasia.	Rhianus.	
	M. Claud. Marcellus			
221	P. Corn. Scip. Asina	Hannibal in Spain. Timoxenus Achæan prætor.	Euphoriön. Archime- des. Archimelus.	
	M. Minuc. Rufus			

Ol. B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
140. 220	L. Vetur. Philo C. Lutat. Catulus	Battle of Caphyæ. Aratus Achæan prætor.	Aratus and Polybius.	
219	M. Liv. Salinator L. Æmil. Paullus	Saguntum taken. Aratus jun. Achæan prætor.	Phylarchus	Pacuvius born.
218	P. Corn. Scipio Ti. Sempron. Longus	Hannibal passes the Alps. Eperatus Achæan prætor.	Samius poëta	L. Cincius Alimentus.
217	Cn. Servil. Geminus C. Flaminius II	Battle of Thrasymene. Aratus Achæan prætor.	Mnesiptolemus. Epinicus.	Cato æt. 17.
141. 216	C. Terentius Varro L. Æmil. Paullus II	Battle of Cannæ. Timoxenus Achæan prætor.	.....	Fabius Pictor.
215	C. Postum. Albinus III Ti. Sempron. Gracchus	Treaty of Philip with Han- nibal.	Lacydes. His successors Evan- der, Hegesinus, Carneades.	
214	Q. Fab. Max. Verrucosus IV M. Claud. Marcellus III	Siege of Syracuse	Eratosthenes fl.	
213	Q. Fab. Maximus Ti. Sempron. Gracchus II . .	Death of Aratus	Carneades born.	
142. 212	Q. Fulv. Flaccus III Ap. Claud. Pulcher	Syracuse taken. Death of the Scipios in Spain.	Archimedes ob.	
211	Cn. Fulv. Centumalus P. Sulpic. Galba	Scipio sent to Spain. Treaty with Ætolia.		
210	M. Valer. Lævinus M. Claud. Marcellus V	Carthago Nova taken by Sci- pio.		
209	Q. Fab. Max. Verrucosus V Q. Fulv. Flacc. IV	Fabius recovers Tarentum.		
143. 208	M. Claud. Marcell. V T. Quinct. Crispinus	Marcellus slain. Cyliadas A- chæan prætor.		
207	C. Claud. Nero M. Livius Salinator II	Defeat of Hasdrubal. Nicias Achæan prætor.	Chrysippus ob. Zeno Tarsensis succeeds.	
206	Q. Cæcil. Metellus L. Veturius Philo			
205	P. Corn. Scipio P. Licin. Crass. Dives		Sotion.	
144. 204	M. Corn. Cethegus P. Sempron. Tuditanus	Scipio in Africa		Cato quæstor. Ennius brought to Rome.
203	Cn. Servil. Cæpio C. Servilius	Hannibal leaves Italy. Fabius Max. ob.	Hermippus.	
202	Ti. Claud. Nero M. Servil. Geminus	Battle of Zama. Lysippus A- chæan prætor.		
201	Cn. Corn. Lentulus P. Ælius Pætus	Peace granted to Carthage. Philopœmen Ach. prætor.	Silenus. Sosilus. Menodotus.	Nævius ob.
145. 200	P. Sulpic. Galb. Maximus II C. Aurel. Cotta	War with Philip. Attalus at Athens. Cyliadas Ach. pr.	Aristophanes. Macho. Apol- lodorus Carystius.	[Plautus ob.]
199	L. Corn. Lentulus P. Villius Tappulus		Polemo periegeta.	
198	T. Quinct. Flamininus Sex. Ælius Pæt. Catus	Aristænus Achæan prætor. Battle of Panium.	Zeno. Antisthenes.	
197	C. Corn. Cethegus Q. Minuc. Rufus	Battle of Cynoscephalæ	Alcæus Messenius fl.	[Livius Andronicus.]
146. 196	L. Fur. Purpureo M. Claud. Marcellus	Greece declared free	Asclepiades Myrleanus.	
195	M. Porc. Cato L. Valer. Flaccus	Aristænus Achæan prætor.	Ptolemæus of Megalopolis.	
194	P. Corn. Scip. Africanus II Ti. Sempron. Longus	Defeat of the Boii	Eratosthenes ob. Apollon. Rhodius succeeds.	Terence born.
193	L. Corn. Merula Q. Minuc. Thermus			
147. 192	L. Quinct. Flamininus Cn. Domit. Ahenobarbus	Philopœmen Achæan prætor. Defeat of Nabis.		
191	M'Acilius Glabrio P. Corn. Scip. Nasica	Defeat of Antiochus at Thermo- pylæ. Diophanes Ach. pr.		Cato trib. mil.

OL. B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
190	L. Corn. Scipio C. Lælius	Antiochus defeated in Asia ..	Demetrius Scepsius <i>μετράκιον</i>	L. Cincius.
189	Cn. Manl. Vulso M. Fulv. Nobilior	Manlius in Galatia. Philopœ- men Achæan prætor.	.....	Ennius. Fulvius Nobilior.
148. 188	C. Liv. Salinator M. Valer. Messalla	Philopœmen Ach. pr. abrogates the laws of Lycurgus.	.....	[Livius Andronicus.]
187	M. Æmil. Lepidus C. Flaminius	.....	.....
186	Sp. Postum. Albinus Q. Marc. Philippus	.....	.....
185	Ap. Claud. Pulcher M. Sempron. Tuditanus	Aristænus Achæan prætor.	.....
149. 184	P. Claud. Pulcher L. Porc. Licinus	.....	.....	Cato censor. Plautus ob.
183	Q. Fab. Labeo M. Claud. Marcellus	Philopœmen Achæan prætor. His death æt. 70.	Aristonymus librarian at Alexandria.	
182	L. Æmil. Paullus Cn. Bæb. Tamphilus	Lycortas Achæan prætor	Nicander.	
181	P. Corn. Cethegus M. Bæb. Tamphilus	War in Spain	Polybius ambassador to Egypt.	
150. 180	A. Postum. Albinus C. Calpurn. Piso	Ligurian war.	.....
179	L. Manl. Acidin. Fulvianus Q. Fulv. Flaccus	Death of Philip .....	.....	Cæcilius fl.
178	M. Jun. Brutus A. Manl. Vulso	War in Istria.	.....
177	C. Claud. Pulcher Ti. Sempron. Gracchus	War in Istria ended.	.....
151. 176	Cn. Corn. Scip. Hispalus Q. Petil. Spurius	.....	.....
175	P. Muc. Scævula M. Æmil. Lepidus II	.....	.....
174	Sp. Postum. Albin. Paullus Q. Muc. Scævula	Xenarchus Achæan prætor.	.....
173	L. Postum. Albinus M. Popil. Lænas	.....	.....	Ennius æt. 67.
152. 172	C. Popil. Lænas P. Ælius Ligus	Archon Achæan prætor.	.....
171	P. Licin. Crassus C. Cass. Longinus	Macedonian war.	.....
170	A. Hostil. Mancinus A. Atil. Serranus	.....	.....	Attius born.
169	Q. Marc. Philippus II Cn. Servil. Cæpio	.....	Polybius <i>ἱπάρχος</i>	Ennius ob.
153. 168	L. Æmil. Paullus II C. Licin. Crassus	Battle of Pydna	Polybius	Cæcilius ob.
167	Q. Ælius Pætus M. Jun. Pennus	70 towns in Epirus destroyed. 1000 Achæans sent to Rome.	Polybius among the Achæan exiles.	
166	C. Sulpic. Gallus M. Claud. Marcellus	.....	.....	Terentii <i>Andria</i> .
165	T. Manl. Torquatus Cn. Octavius	.....	.....	Terentii <i>Hecyra</i> .
154. 164	A. Manl. Torquatus Q. Cassius Longinus	.....	.....
163	Ti. Sempron. Gracchus II. . M. Juvent. Thalna	War in Corsica .....	.....	Terentii <i>Heautontim.</i>
162	P. Corn. Scip. Nasica. C. Marc. Figulus	.....	Hipparchus observes the au- tumnal equinox.	
161	M. Valer. Messalla C. Fannius Strabo	Philosophers banished Rome	Terentii <i>Eunuchus</i> . <i>Phor- mio</i> .

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155. 160	L. Anic. Gallus M. Corn. Cethegus	Death of Æmilius Paullus . . .	Satyrus	Terentii <i>Adelphi</i> .
159	Cn. Corn. Dolabella M. Fulv. Nobilior	.....	Crates at Rome. [Hip- parchus.	Terentius ob.
158	M. Æmil. Lepidus C. Popil. Lænas II	.....	Aristarchus. Hippar- chus.	
157	Sex. Jul. Cæsar L. Aurel. Orestes	Ariarathes comes to Rome.		
156. 156	L. Corn. Lentul. Lupus C. Marc. Figul. II	.....	Aristarchus. Ammonius.	
155	P. Corn. Scip. Nasica II M. Claud. Marcellus II	Athenian embassy to Rome ..	Diogenes. Critolaius. Carneades.	
154	Q. Opimius L. Postum. Albinus	.....	Callistratus. Moschus.	Pacuvius æt. 65.
153	Q. Fulv. Nobilior T. Annius Luscus	Celtiberian war . . . . .	.....	Cato causam dixit.
157. 152	M. Claud. Marcellus III L. Valer. Flaccus			
151	L. Licin. Lucullus A. Postum. Albinus	Lucullus and Galba in Spain. Return of the Achæan exiles.	Polybius returns to Greece.	Postumius Albinus historicus.
150	T. Quinct. Flaminius M'Acil. Balbus	Galba in Spain. Menalcidas Achæan prætor.	.....	Cato æt. 84.
149	L. Marc. Censorinus M'Manilius	Third Punic war. Masinissa ob. Diæus Achæan prætor.	Polybius	Cato ob. Calpurnius Piso historicus.
158. 148	Sp. Postum. Albin. Magnus L. Calpurn. Piso Cæsoninus	Damocritus Achæan prætor ..	Heraclides Lembus	[Lucilius born.]
147	P. Corn. Scip. Afric. Æmilian. C. Livius Drusus	Diæus Achæan prætor	Hipparchus.	
146	Cn. Corn. Lentulus L. Mummius	Carthage and Corinth de- stroyed. Critolaius Ach. pr.	Polybius. Clitomachus. Hipparchus.	Cassius Hemina fl. C. Fan- nius fl.
145	Q. Fab. Max. Æmilianus L. Hostil. Mancinus	War with Viriathus	Antipater of Tarsus.	
159. 144	Ser. Sulpic. Galba L. Aurel. Cotta	.....	Apollodorus of Athens.	
143	Ap. Claud. Pulcher Q. Cæcil. Metell. Macedonicus	Q. Metellus in Spain. Em- bassy of Scipio to Egypt.	Panætius. Posidonius. Hipparchus.	
142	L. Cæcil. Metell. Calvus Q. Fab. Max. Servilianus	Q. Metellus in Spain . . . . .	.....	Antonius born. Fannius fl.
141	Cn. Servil. Cæpio Q. Pomp. Rufus	Pompeius in Spain.		
160. 140	C. Lælius Sapiens Q. Servil. Cæpio	Viriathus slain . . . . .	.....	Crassus born. Attius æt. 30. Pacuvius æt. 80.
139	Cn. Calpurn. Piso M. Popil. Lænas	Popillius in Spain . . . . .	.....	Attius fl.
138	P. Corn. Scip. Nasica D. Jun. Brutus	Brutus in Lusitania. Numan- tine war.	Nicander still living.	
137	M. Æmil. Lepid. Porcina C. Hostil. Mancinus	Mancinus in Spain.		
161. 136	P. Furius Philus Sex. Atil. Serranus	Brutus in Farther Spain.		
135	Ser. Fulv. Flaccus Q. Calpurn. Piso	.....	Hipparchus observes the vernal equinox.	
134	P. Corn. Scip. Afric. Æm. II C. Fulv. Flaccus	Scipio in Spain. Servile war in Sicily.	.....	Asellio fl. Lucilius. Sisenna. Quadrigarius. Antias.
133	P. Muc. Scævula L. Calpurn. Piso Frugi	Fall of Numantia. Death of Ti. Gracchus.	.....	Asellio.
162. 132	P. Popil. Lænas P. Rupilius	End of the Servile war in Sicily.		
131	P. Licin. Crass. Mucianus L. Valer. Flaccus	War with Aristonicus.		

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130	C. Claud. Pulcher..... M. Perperna	Crassus slain.		
129	C. Sempron. Tuditanus .. M'Aquillius	Aristonicus taken. Death of Scipio.	Carneades ob. Clitomachus succeeds. Polybius still living.	Lucilius.
163. 128	Cn. Octavius..... T. Annius Rufus	.....	Apollodorus of Athens. Hipparchus.	
127	L. Cass. Longinus..... L. Cornel. Cinna	.....	Antipater of Sidon. Hipparchus.	
126	M. Æmil. Lepidus'..... L. Aurel. Orestes	C. Gracchus quæstor in Sardinia.		
125	M. Plaut. Hypsæus M. Fulv. Flaccus			
164. 124	C. Cass. Longinus C. Sextius Calvinus			
123	Q. Cæcil. Metellus..... T. Quinct. Flamininus	C. Gracchus trib. pleb. ....	.....	Cælius Antipater fl.
122	Cn. Domit. Ahenobarbus.. C. Fannius Strabo	C. Gracchus trib. pleb. iterum. Aquæ Sextiæ founded.		
121	Q. Fab. Maximus..... L. Opimius	Death of C. Gracchus. Defeat of the Allobroges.		
165. 120	P. Manlius C. Papir. Carbo			
119	L. Cæcil. Metellus..... L. Aurel. Cotta	C. Marius trib. pleb. ....	.....	Crassus æt. 21.
118	M. Porc. Cato..... Q. Marc. Rex.	Death of Micipsa.		
117	L. Cæcil. Metellus..... Q. Mucius Scævula	Triumph of Metellus Dalmaticus.		
166. 116	C. Licin. Geta..... Q. Fab. Maximus	.....	.....	Varro born.
115	M. Æmil. Scaurus M. Cæcil. Metellus			
114	M'Acil. Balbus..... C. Porcius Cato	.....	.....	Hortensius born. Crassus <i>pro Licinia</i> .
113	C. Cæcil. Metell. Caprarius Cn. Papir. Carbo	Carbo routed by the Cimbri ..	Agatharchides.	
167. 112	M. Liv. Drusus L. Calpurn. Piso			
111	P. Corn. Scip. Nasica L. Calpurn. Bestia	Jugurthine war	Diodorus Peripat. fl. Clitomachus fl.	Crassi quæstura.
110	M. Minuc. Rufus Sp. Postum. Albinus			
109	Q. Cæcil. Metellus..... M. Jun. Silanus	Metellus in Africa .....	.....	Atticus born.
168. 108	Ser. Sulpic. Galba M. Aurel. Scaurus			
107	L. Cass. Longinus..... C. Marius	Marius supersedes Metellus. Cassius slain in Gaul.	Dionysius Thrax	Crassus trib. pleb. Lucilius.
106	C. Atilius Serranus..... Q. Servil. Cæpio	Jugurtha captured. Birth of Pompey.	.....	Cicero born. Crassus æt. 34.
105	P. Rutil. Rufus..... C. Manilius	Successes of the Cimbri.		
169. 104	C. Marius II C. Flavius Fimbria			
103	C. Marius III..... L. Aurel. Orestes	.....	Artemidorus fl.	Attii <i>Tereus</i> . Turpilius ob. [Lucilius ob.]
102	C. Marius IV..... Q. Lutatius Catulus	Marius routs the Teutones. Servile war in Sicily.	Archias comes to Rome.....	Furius Bibaculus born.
101	C. Marius V..... M'Aquillius	Defeat of the Cimbri. Aquilius in Sicily.		

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170. 100	C. Marius VI L. Valer. Flaccus	Exile of Metellus. Ju- lius Cæsar born.	Ælius et Claudius grammatici.
99	M. Antonius A. Postum. Albinus	Return of Metellus. End of the Servile war.	.....	(M. Antonius defends Aquillius.)
98	Q. Cæcil. Metell. Nepos T. Didius	.....	.....
97	Cn. Corn. Lentulus P. Licin. Crassus	.....	.....
171. 96	Cn. Domit. Ahenobarbus C. Cassius Longinus	Death of Ptolemy Apion.	.....
95	L. Licin. Crassus Q. Mucius Scaevola	.....	Meleager poeta fl.	Hortensius æt. 19. Crassus fl. Lucretius born.
94	C. Cæc. Caldus L. Domit. Ahenobarbus	.....	.....
93	C. Valer. Flaccus M. Herennius	.....	.....
172. 92	C. Claud. Pulcher M. Perperna	Sulla receives the ambas- sadors of Arsaces.	Philo fl.	Crassus censor. Opilius gram- maticus fl.
91	L. Marc. Philippus . . Sex. Jul. Cæsar	Livius Drusus trib. pleb.	Metrodorus Scepsius	Crassus ob. L. Pomponius fl.
90	L. Jul. Cæsar P. Rutil. Lupus	The Social war	Scymnus Chius fl.	M. Scaurus æt. 72.
89	Cn. Pomp. Strabo L. Porc. Cato	.....	.....	Cicero.
173. 88	L. Corn. Sulla Q. Pomp. Rufus	Social war ended. Mi- thridatic war.	Philo. Succession in the Academy. Apollon. Molo, Apollon. μαλακός.	Cicero. Rutilius Rufus. Plotius Gallus.
87	Cn. Octavius L. Corn. Cinna	Cinna and Marius. Sulla in Greece.	Antiochus Academicus	Antonius ob. Catullus born. Sisenna historicus.
86	L. Corn. Cinna II. . . . C. Marius VII	Death of Marius. Athens stormed by Sulla.	Posidonius. Archias	Sallust born.
85	L. Corn. Cinna III . . Cn. Papirius Carbo	Fimbria in Asia.	.....
174. 84	Cn. Papir. Carbo II . . L. Corn. Cinna IV	Sulla grants peace to Mithridates.	The library of Apellicon acquired by Sulla.	
83	L. Corn. Scip. Asiaticus C. Norbanus	Sulla returns to Italy . .	Alexander Polyhistor.	
82	C. Marius Cn. Papir. Carbo III	Sulla dictator . . . . .	.....	Calvus born. P. Varro Atacinus born.
81	M. Tull. Decula Cn. Corn. Dolabella	Triumph of Sulla . . . .	.....	Cicero <i>pro Quinctio</i> . Cato gram- maticus. Otacilius grammaticus.
175. 80	L. Corn. Sulla Felix II Q. Cæcil. Metell. Pius	(Cæsar at the siege of Mytilenæ.)	.....	Cicero <i>pro Roscio</i> .
79	P. Servil. Vatia Ap. Claud. Pulcher	Abdication of Sulla . . .	Antiochus fl. Zeno Epicureus. Suc- cession in the Epicurean School.	Cicero at Athens.
78	M. Æmil. Lepidus . . Q. Lutat. Catulus	Sulla ob. Civil war of Le- pidus. Sertorius in Spain	Posidonius fl. Apollonius Molo fl.	Sallust. Sulla. Cicero at Rhodes. Quintius Atta ob.
77	D. Jun. Brutus M. Æ. Mam. L. Livian.	.....	.....	Cicero returns to Rome.
176. 76	Cn. Octavius C. Scribonius Curio	Sertorius in Spain . . . .	.....	Cicero. Pollio born.
75	L. Octavius C. Aurel. Cotta	Scribonius in Macedonia. Servilius subdues Isauria	.....	Cicero quæstor.
74	L. Licin. Lucullus . . M. Aurel. Cotta	Mithridatic war . . . . .	.....	Cicero returns to Rome.
73	M. Ter. Varro Lucullus C. Cassius	War with Spartacus. Lucullus at Cyzicus.	.....
177. 72	L. Gell. Poplicola . . . Cn. C. Lentul. Clodianus	Sertorius slain.	
71	P. Corn. Lentulus . . . Cn. Aufid. Orestes	War with Spartacus ended.	Tyrannio.	

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70	Cn. Pomp. Magnus .. M. Licin. Crassus	Mithridates received by Tigranes.	Metrodorus ob.	Cicero in <i>Verrem</i> . Virgil born.
69	Q. Hortensius	Tigranes defeated by Lu- cullus.	.....	Cicero ædilis.
178. 68	Q. Cæcil. Metellus .. Q. Marc. Rex	Q. Metellus in Crete.	.....	.....
67	C. Calpurn. Piso M'Acil. Glabrio	War against the pirates. Cretan war concluded.	.....	M. Varro.
66	M. Æmil. Lepidus .. L. Volcat. Tullus	The Mithridatic war com- mitted to Pompey.	.....	Cicero prætor: <i>pro lege Manil.</i> <i>pro</i> <i>Cluentio</i> . Antonius Gniph.
65	L. Aurel. Cotta	Cæsar ædilis .....	.....	Atticus. Cicero <i>pro Cornel. I.</i> Horace born.
179. 64	L. Manl. Torquatus L. Julius Cæsar. C. Marc. Figulus	Pompey in Syria.	Nicolaüs Damascenus born ...	Cicero in <i>toga candida</i> .
63	M. Tullius Cicero C. Antonius	Jerusalem taken by Pompey. Conspiracy of Catiline.	Parthenius. Apollodorus Per- gamenus.	Ciceronis <i>orat. consulares. pro Mu-</i> <i>rena</i> . Orbilius grammaticus.
62	D. Jun. Silanus. L. Licin. Murena	Catiline slain. Cæsar præ- tor.	Posidonius. Hermagoras. A- thenæus.	Cicero <i>pro Sulla</i> .
61	M. Pup. Piso Calpurnius M. Valer. Messalla	Triumph of Pompey	Castor chronographus. Ar- chias.	Cicero ad Atticum.
180. 60	L. Afranius	Cæsar in Spain	Posidonius at Rhodes. Dio- dorus Siculus in Egypt.	.....
59	Q. Cæcil. Metell. Celer C. Julius Cæsar. M. Calpurn. Bibulus	Cæsar consul	Diodorus Siculus.	Livy born. (Corvinus born.) Tu- bero. Cic. <i>pro Thermo, pro Flacco</i> .
58	L. Calp. Piso Cæsoninus A. Gabinius	Cæsar in Gaul.	[Tyrannio ob.]	Cicero in exile.
57	P. Corn. Lent. Spintner Q. Cæcil. Metellus Nepos	War with the Belgæ ....	.....	Cicero recalled. Callidius fl. [Catullus ob.]
181. 56	Cn. Corn. L. Marcellus L. Marc. Philippus	Clodius ædile. War in Armorica.	Castor chronographus.	Cic. <i>pro Sextio. in Vatinius. de</i> <i>prov. cons.</i> Lucceius.
55	Cn. Pomp. Magnus II M. Licin. Crassus II	Fourth campaign in Gaul. Cæsar in Britain.	Demetrius Magnes. Tima- genes sophista.	Cic. in <i>Pisonem. de Oratore</i> . Lu- cretius ob. Virgil. Catullus.
54	L. Domit. Ahenobarbus Ap. Claud. Pulcher	Cæsar in Britain. War with Ambiorix.	.....	Cic. <i>pro Vatinius. pro Scauro. de</i> <i>Repubblica</i> .
53	Cn. Domit. Calvinus .. M. Valer. Messalla	Sixth campaign in Gaul. Death of Crassus.	Nicolaüs Damascenus.	Curio fl.
182. 52	Cn. Pomp. Magnus III Q. Cæc. Met. Pius Scipio	Death of Clodius. War with Vercingetorix.	.....	Cic. <i>pro Milone</i> . [Lucretius ob.]
51	Ser. Sulpic. Rufus. M. Cland. Marcellus	Eighth campaign in Gaul.	Posidon. comes to Rome. Suc- cession in the Stoical School.	Cicero in Cilicia.
50	L. Æmil. Paullus C. Claud. Marcellus	Measures of Pompey against Cæsar.	.....	Hortensius ob. Cicero. Sallust.
49	C. Claud. Marcellus .. L. Corn. Lentul. Crus	Cæsar in Spain	Theophanes Lesbios. Deme- trius Magnes.	Cicero. Varro.
183. 48	C. Julius Cæsar II .. P. Servil. Vat. Isauricus	Pharsalia. Death of Pom- pey. Alexandrine war.	.....	Cicero. Lenæus grammaticus.
47	C. Julius Cæsar. II Dict. M. Anton. Mag. Eq.	War with Pharnaces. Cæ- sar dictator.	.....	Cicero. Hyginus. Catullus.
46	C. Julius Cæsar III .. M. Æmil. Lepidus	African war. Cato ob. Re- formation of the Calendar.	Juba. Didymus	Ciceronis <i>Brutus. pro Marcell.</i> <i>pro Ligar.</i> Calvus. Sallust.
45	C. Jul. Cæsar. IV <i>sine collega</i>	War in Spain	Sosigenes.	Cic. <i>Orator</i> . Curtius Nicia. Pol- lio.
184. 44	C. Jul. Cæsar. V Dict. .. M. Æm. Lepid. Mag. Eq.	Death of Cæsar. Octavius. Antony.	Cratippus. Antipater Tyrius. Apollodorus Pergamenus.	Ciceronis <i>Phil. I—IV</i> . His phi- losophical works.
43	C. Vibius Pansa A. Hirtius	Siege of Mutina. Trium- virate.	Diodorus Siculus.	Laberius ob. Cic. <i>Phil. V—XIV</i> . Ovid born. Cicero ob. Varro.
42	M. Æmil. Lepid. II .. L. Munat. Plancus	Philippi .....	.....	Horace (æt. 23) at Philippi.
41	P. Servil. Vat. Isaur. II L. Antonius Pietas	L. Antonius besieged in Perusia.	[Cornificius ob.]

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185. 40	Cn. Domit. Calvinus II C. Asin. Pollio	The Parthians in Syria	Hybreas the orator	Cornelius Nepos fl.
39	L. Marc. Censorinus .. C. Calvis. Sabinus	Ventidius .....	.....	Atteius philologus gram- maticus.
38	Ap. Claud. Pulcher .. C. Norbanus Flaccus	Ventidius defeats the Parthians. Sosius takes Jerusalem.	.....	Horatius æt. 27.
37	M. Agrippa	Conference of Cæsar and Antony.	.....	Varro æt. 80. <i>De re rustica</i> .
186. 36	L. Gell. Poplicola M. Cocc. Nerva	War with Sex. Pompeius. An- tony in Parthia.	Conon. Nicolaüs Damascenus..	Furnii. Propertius.
35	L. Cornificius	Death of Sex. Pompeius. Illy- rian war.	.....	Bavius ob.
34	L. Scribon. Libo M. Antonius II	Antony invades Armenia .....	.....	Sallustius ob.
33	C. Cæsar II	Agrippa ædile .....	.....	C. Melissus. Horatius æt. 32.
187. 32	Cn. Dom. Ahenobarbus C. Sosius	Cæsar and Antony prepare for war.	The libraries of Pergamus	Atticus ob.
31	C. Cæsar III	Actium	Tyrannio the younger is brought to Rome.	Horatius æt. 34.
30	M. Val. Messal. Corvinus C. Cæsar IV	Deaths of Antony and Cleopatra.	Athenodorus Tarsensis'	Corn. Gallus in Egypt.
29	M. Licin. Crassus C. Cæsar V	Temple of Janus shut	Dionysius Halic. Cæcilius	T. Livius.
188. 28	Sex. Appuleius C. Cæsar VI	Lustrum conditum	Anaxilaüs Pythagoricus	Varro ob.
27	M. Agrippa II C. Cæsar VII	Cæsar named Augustus	Timagenes	Horatius æt. 38. Ti- bullus. Vitruvius.
26	M. Agrippa III C. Cæs. Aug. VIII ..	Death of Cornelius Gallus .....	.....	Q. Cæcilius Epirota. Propertius fl.
25	T. Statil. Taurus C. Cæs. Aug. IX	Cantabrian war .....	.....	Munatius Plancus. Ho- ratus. Virgilius.
189. 24	M. Jun. Silanus C. Cæs. Aug. X.	Augustus returns from Spain ..	Strabo	Quintilius Cremonensis ob. Virgilius.
23	C. Norban. Flaccus C. Cæs. Aug. XI	The tribunician power for life. Marcellus ob.	Nestor Tarsensis	Horatius æt. 42.
22	A. Terent. Varro Murena M. Claud. Marcellus ..	Conspiracy of Murena	Athenæus Peripateticus	Virgilius.
21	L. Arruntius M. Lollius	Augustus winters at Samos ....	.....	Atratinus fl. Horatius æt. 44.
190. 20	Q. Æmil. Lepidus M. Appuleius	Crassi signa recepta. C. Cæsar born. Augustus at Samos.	.....	Horatius æt. 45.
19	P. Silius Nerva C. Sent. Saturninus ..	Augustus returns from the East.	.....	Virgilius ob.
18	Q. Lucretius P. Corn. Lentulus	The empire for five years .....	.....	Livius. Tibulli mors. Ovidius. Propertius.
17	Cn. Corn. Lentulus C. Furnius	Ludi sæculares. L. Cæsar born. Agrippa in Asia.	.....	Porcius Latro. Horatius æt. 48. Varius and Tucca.
191. 16	C. Jun. Silanus L. Domit. Ahenobarbus	Agrippa in Asia	Nicolaüs Damascenus fl.	Æmilius Macer ob. Macer junior.
15	P. Corn. Scipio M. Liv. Drus. Libo ..	Augustus in Gaul. Rhætia do- mita.	.....	Orbilius Pupillus. Ho- ratus æt. 50.
14	L. Calpurn. Piso M. Licin. Crassus	.....	.....	.....
13	Cn. Corn. Lentul. Augur Ti. Claud. Nero	Augustus returns from Gaul: Agrippa from Asia.	.....	Cestius rhetor.
192. 12	P. Quintil. Varus M. Valer. Messalla ..	Augustus pont. max. Agrippa ob.	.....	.....
11	P. Sulpic. Quirinus Q. Æl. Tubero	Drusus in Germany. Death of Octavia.
	Paul. Fab. Maximus

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10	Julus Antonius Q. Fab. Max. Africanus	Augustus in Gaul. Birth of Claudius.	Passienus ob. Hyginus fl.
9	Nero Claud. Drusus .. T. Quinct. C. Volcanus	Death of Drusus . . . . .	.....	Livii Historiæ finis.
193. 8	C. Marc. Censorinus .. C. Asin. Gallus	<i>Sextilis</i> named August. Mæcenas ob.	.....	Horatius ob.
7	Ti. Claud. Nero II .. Cn. Calpurn. Piso	.....	Dionysius Halicarn.	
6	C. Antist. Veter. D. LæL. Balbus	Tiberius retires to Rhodes	Theodorus Gadar. Her- magoras.	Albutius Silo fl.
5	C. Cæs. Aug. XII. L. Cornet. Sulla	C. Cæsar receives the <i>toga virilis</i>.	.....	M. Tullius Tiro.
194. 4	C. Calvis. Sabinus II. . L. Passien. Rufus	Death of Herod. [The <i>Nativity</i> : Sulpic.]	Nicolaüs Damascenus æt. 60.	Melissus. Porcius Latro ob. Seneca.
3	Cn. Corn. Lentulus .. M. Valer. Messallinus	Galba born. [The <i>Nativity</i> : Cassiod. Clem. Alex.]	.....
2	C. Cæs. Aug. XIII .. M. Plaut. Sylvanus	Julia banished. [The <i>Nativity</i> : Euseb. Epiph. Oros.]	.....	Ovidii <i>de Arte Amandi</i> .
1	Cn. Corn. Lentul. Cossus L. Calpurn. Piso	Caius in Asia. [The <i>Nativity</i> : Tertull.]	Dionys. Juba.	
A.D. 195. 1	C. Cæsar. L. Æmil. Paullus	Augustus æt. 64. [The <i>Nativity</i> : Fast. ap. Noris.]	Sextus philosophus fl.	
2	P. Vinicius. P. Alphin. Varus	Tiberius returns to Rome. Lucius ob.	Thrasyllus	Velleius Patereulus.
3	L. Æl. Lamia M. Servilius	The empire a fourth time.	.....
4	Sex. Æl. Catus C. Sent. Saturninus	Death of Caius. Adoption of Tiberius.	.....	Pollio ob. Velleius Patereulus.
196. 5	Cn. Corn. Cinna Magnus L. Val. Messal. Valesus	Second campaign of Tiberius in Germany.	.....
6	M. Æmil. Lepidus .. L. Arruntius	Third campaign of Tiberius . . . . .	.....	Velleius quæstor designat.
7	Q. Cæcil. Metell. Creticus A. Licin. Nerva Silanus	Germanicus in Germany	Philistio mimographus.	Velleius quæstor.
8	M. Fur. Camillus Sex. Non. Quintilianus	Pannonian and Dalmatian war ..	.....	M. Verrius Flaccus.
197. 9	C. Poppæus Sabinus .. Q. Sulpic. Camerinus	Defeat of Quintilius Varus.	Athenodorus	Ovidii exilium. <i>Fasti. Ibis. Trist. I. II.</i>
10	P. Corn. Dolabella. M. Jun. Silanus	Tiberius in Germany.	.....
11	M. Æmil. Lepidus .. T. Statil. Taurus	Tiberius and Germanicus in Germany.	.....	Messalla Corvinus.
12	Germanicus Cæsar. C. Fonteius Capito	Triumph of Tiberius. Caligula born.	.....	Ovidii <i>Trist. V. Ex Ponto I. II.</i> Macer poëta.
198. 13	C. Silius L. Munatius Plancus	The empire a fifth time	Sotio philosophus fl. ..	Ovidii <i>ex Ponto III.</i>
14	Sex. Pompeius Sex. Appuleius	Lustrum conditum. Death of Augustus.	Strabo. Thrasyllus ..	Ovid. <i>ex Ponto IV.</i> Severus. Pedo. Tuticanus. Cotta. Velleius. Fenest.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

C. I.

NOTES ON THE TABLES.

NOTE A.

B. C. 271 p. 6.

IN this testimony from the Fasti Capitolini, and in some others, the year of the city is given from the supplement of Sigonius, where it is defective on the Marble. In every one of these cases the year is ascertained and fixed by the consuls, who are named. But it has been thought proper in this place to subjoin in a note all those passages, and to exhibit in each the reading on the Marble.

In B. C. 271 CDXXCI is on the Marble CD

270 CDXXCIII is obliterated.

267 { CDXXCV } obliterated.
 { CDXXCV }

266 { CDXXCVI is obliterated.
 { CDXXCVI is C

258 CDXCV in the last number CDXC., the former entire.

256 { XCVI
 { CDXCVI } obliterated.
 { CDXCVII }

250 DIII is DII.

236 DXVI is DXV.

234 DXVIII is DXV . . .

233 DXIX is D . . .

232 { DXX is entire.
 { DXX is DX.

195 DLVII is DL . . .

175 DLXXVIII is obliterated.

173 DLXXIX is obliterated.

172 DXXCI is D

167 { DXXCVI is DXXC . .
 { DXXCVI is DXXCV.

- B. C. 166 DXXCVI is DXXCV.
 158 DXCV is DX..
 155 DXCVIII is DX.....

In other instances, when the year is given entire in the Tables, it is entire in the Marbles.

NOTE B.

B. C. 48 p. 198 *Pharsalia*—*V Id. Sextil.*

This date would fall upon the beginning of June. Mr. Greswell argues that this date, the 9th of August, was the actual, rectified date, and not the apparent date in the Calendar as it stood in B. C. 48; that the day of the battle was Sept. 20 of the old Calendar, and that it was afterwards fixed to Aug. 9 in the new. Dodwell has argued in the same manner upon an occasion noticed in the Tables B. C. 63. But it is there shewn that after the year was fixed anniversaries were placed at the same dates which they had borne in the moveable year. And this may be established by another example. The battle of Thapsus was fought, according to the narrative quoted in the Tables, on the 6th of April B. C. 46: for the author of the African war fixes the arrival of the army at Thapsus to the 4th of April. The actual date would be the beginning of February. If therefore, as Dodwell and Mr. Greswell suppose, the dates of anniversaries were rectified, the anniversary of this battle would have been fixed in the reformed Calendar to the beginning of February. But Ovid and the *Fasti Verriani* quoted in the Tables attest that it was still celebrated on the 6th of April, the apparent and not the real date. Again, we may collect that the anniversary of the victory in Spain in B. C. 49 was *IV Non. Aug.* in the reformed Calendar: see the Tables B. C. 47. But we know from Cæsar himself B. Civ. III. 2 that in the autumn of B. C. 49 his army was quartered near Brundisium after its return from Spain. That victory therefore occurred at least two months earlier than the 2nd of August, and it was marked in the reformed Calendar at the apparent and not the true date.

The circumstances of history are consistent with the beginning of June for the time of the battle of Pharsalia. Cæsar passed over from Italy in the autumn. See the Tables B. C. 49. Cæsar himself mentions the autumn: B. Civ. III. 2 *Gravis autumnus in Apulia circumque Brundisium ex saluberrimis Gallia et Hispania regionibus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat.* After he had passed over, *Longo interposito spatio, hiems appropinquabat c. 9.* After this again, Pompey was preparing to go into winter quarters: III. 11 *Pompeius—iter ex Macedonia in hiberna Apolloniam Dyrrhachiumque habebat.* Then after many months from Cæsar's landing the close of winter approached: III. 25 *Multi jam menses transierant, et hiems jam præcipitaverat.* We may refer this to the beginning of February, which was accounted the beginning of spring (see F. H. II p. 330 v). Then followed the siege of Dyrrachium for almost four months: Sueton. Cæs. c. 35 *Pompeium per quatuor pæne menses maximis obsessum operibus.* Perhaps from the beginning of February to the middle of May. Then Cæsar moved to Pharsalia, which he reached before the corn was cut: B. Civ. III. 81 *Seges prope jam matura erat.* But in that climate the harvest would not be later than June. In Attica the corn is cut in May: Hobhouse's Travels p. 355. In Sicily the harvest was got in before midsummer: Cic. II in Verr. V. 12 *Cum æstas summa esse jam cœperat;—cum*

in areis frumenta sunt. In Thessaly, then, which lies between the parallels 39° and 40°, the harvest would not be later than June; which agrees with the beginning of June for the battle. Moreover, *Cæsar* after the death of *Pompey* was detained at Alexandria by the Etesian winds: B. Civ. III. 107 *Ipse necessario Etesiis tenebatur qui Alexandria navigantibus sunt adversissimi venti.* But these winds blow in *July*: see B. C. 341. 2. It is evident, then, that the true 9th of August could not be the date of the battle, if the Etesian winds detained *Cæsar* at Alexandria, which he did not reach (as will be seen) till more than a month after the battle.

Mr. Greswell argues that “*Pompey* arrived and perished in Egypt within 10 days of the “battle of Pharsalia at the utmost;” and that “the same conclusion follows from the movements of *Cæsar*, who set out to the Hellespont on the third day after the battle, and “arrived in Egypt on the third day after he set sail from the Hellespont.” This is not quite exact; and, if we examine the transactions of *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, they may be reconciled with the space of 49 days according to the Roman Calendar between *V Id. Sextil.* the date of the battle, and *III Kal. Octob.* the date of *Pompey*’s death. *Cæsar* remained two days at Pharsalia: Appian. Civ. II. 88. on the third day ἐξήλανεν ἐπὶ τὴν ἕω Ibid. He marched first to the Hellespont: Cæs. Civ. III. 102 *Quantum itineris equitatu efficere poterat quotidie progrediebatur legionemque unam minoribus itineribus subsequi jussit.* Appian. Civ. II. 88 τὸν Ἑλλησποντον ἀπορία τριηρῶν σκάφεσιν ἐπεραιούτο μικροῖς. Dio XLII. 6 τὸν Ἑλλησποντον περαιούμενος. He halted a few days in Asia, and then passed over to Rhodes: Cæs. Civ. III. 106 *Cæsar paucos dies in Asia moratus, quum audisset Pompeium Cypri visum &c.* Appian. Civ. II. 89 πυθόμενος Πομπήιον ἐπ’ Αἰγύπτου φέρεσθαι διέπλευσεν ἐς Ῥόδον. From Rhodes in three days he reached Alexandria: Appian. Ib. ὁ μὲν τρισὶν ἡμέραις πελάγιος ἀμφὶ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ἦν. We have here a march from Pharsalia to the Hellespont; a road distance of 398 English miles. From the Hellespont we must add a march through a part at least of Asia, till he embarked for Rhodes. Lucan, indeed, IX. 950—1006 makes *Cæsar* embark at the Troad, and sail direct to Egypt in seven days:—*Asiamque potentem Prævehitur, pelagoque Rhodon spumante relinquit. Septima nox—Ostendit Phariis Ægyptia littora flammis.* We might suspect a longer march in Asia. The expression of Appian, διέπλευσεν, implies that he passed over to Rhodes from a nearer point. We may collect from Cæsar Civ. III. 105 that he visited Ephesus. But even by the account of Lucan we have seven days from the Hellespont to Egypt. To these we may add two days in Thessaly, and many days more for the march to the Hellespont; a considerable space, exclusive of the time which *Cæsar* occupied in Asia. *Pompey* after the battle sailed to Amphipolis, and thence to Mitylenë: Cæs. B. Civ. III. 102 *Ipse ad anchoram una nocte constitit, et vocatis ad se Amphipoli hospitibus et pecunia ad necessarios sumptus corrogata, cognito Cæsaris adventu, ex eo loco discessit et Mitylenas paucis diebus venit. Biduum tempestate retentus,—in Ciliciam atque inde Cyprum pervenit.* In Cilicia we may collect that he made a pause: Plutarch. Pomp. c. 76 εἰς πόλιν εἰσῆλθε πρώτῃν Ἀττάλειαν τῆς Παμφυλίας· ἐνταῦθα δ’ αὐτῷ καὶ τριῆρεις τινὲς ἀπήντησαν ἐκ Κιλικίας καὶ στρατιῶται συνελέγοντο καὶ τῶν συγκλητικῶν πάλιν ἐξήκουτα περὶ αὐτὸν ἦσαν.—ἐκ τῶν παρόντων κινεῖν τι καὶ πράττειν ἀναγκαζόμενος ἐπὶ τὰς πόλεις περιέπεμπε· τὰς δ’ αὐτὸς περιπλέων ἤτει χρήματα, καὶ ναῦς ἐπλήρου.—Θεοφάνει δὲ τῷ Λεσβίῳ μανικὸν ἐδόκει τριῶν ἡμερῶν πλοῦν ἀπέχουσιν Αἰγυπτου ἀπολιπόντας κ.τ.λ.—ὥς δ’ οὖν ἐνίκα φεύγειν εἰς τὴν Αἰγυπτου, ἀναχθεὶς ἀπὸ Κύπρου [conf. Cæs. III. 102. 103]—τὸ μὲν πέλαγος διεπέρασεν ἀσφαλῶς. We have three days from Pamphylia to Egypt; two days at Mitylenë; a few days before he

reached Mitylenë; and a voyage of 365 English miles at the least from Mitylenë to Attalea: for which we must allow three days more. The remainder of the time would be occupied in Pamphylia Cilicia and Cyprus.

NOTE C.

B. C. 38 p. 220 *Sosius*.

There is an argument for the date of Josephus which requires consideration. His account is this. *Herod* assists *Antony* at the siege of Samosata: Ant. XIV. 15, 8. 9 Bell. I. 16, 7. and arrives in Judæa in the winter: Ant. XIV. 15, 11 Bell. I. 17, 6. Then it is related Ant. XIV. 15, 14 *λήξαντος δὲ τοῦ χειμῶνος—τρίτον δὲ αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἔτος ἦν ἐξ οὗ βασιλεὺς ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἀποδέδεικτο, ἀναστρατοπεδευόμενος δὲ καὶ πλησίον ἔλθων τοῦ τείχους κατὰ τὸ ἐπιμαχώτατον πρὸ τοῦ ἱεροῦ καταστρατοπεδεύεται.—παρακαταστήσας δὲ τοῖς ἔργοις τοὺς ἐπιτηδεύουσιν—αὐτὸς εἰς Σαμάρειαν ἐπὶ τὸν γάμον ὤχετο.—μετὰ δὲ τοὺς γάμους ἦλθε μὲν διὰ Φοινίκης Σόσιος κ. τ. λ.* Bell. I. 17, 8 *λωφίσαντος δὲ τοῦ χειμῶνος (συνήγεται δὲ αὐτῷ τρίτον ἔτος ἐξ οὗ βασιλεὺς ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἀποδέδεικτο) πρὸ τοῦ ἱεροῦ στρατοπεδεύεται—καταλιπὼν δὲ τοὺς ἀνυστικωτάτους τῶν ἑταίρων ἐπὶ τῶν ἔργων, αὐτὸς εἰς Σαμάρειαν ἦει.—γῆμας δὲ ὑπέστρεψεν ἐπὶ Ἱεροσολύμων μετὰ μεζόνος δυνάμεως· συνῆπτε δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ Σόσιος κ. τ. λ.* *Antony* was at Samosata in B. C. 38: see the Tables. This intervening winter, then, would bring down the siege and capture of Jerusalem into B. C. 37, where Josephus dates it. Some difficulties, however, remain. I Josephus himself computes the reign of *Herod* from the beginning of B. C. 37, and not from its termination; for he reckons the seventh year to be current in the spring of B. C. 31: Bell. I. 19, 3 *κατ' ἔτος μὲν τῆς βασιλείας ἑβδομον ἀκμάζοντος δὲ τοῦ περὶ Ἀκτιον πολέμου· κατὰ γὰρ ἀρχομένου ἔαρος κ. τ. λ.* The first therefore was current in the spring of B. C. 37. II Dio relates that *Sosius* afterwards passed a year in inaction. But this year of inaction could be no other than B. C. 37. To establish the date of Josephus, we must abandon the whole account of Dio. III The narrative of Josephus himself is at variance with an intervening winter. *Herod* on his return to Judæa from Samosata is met at Daphnë by messengers who announce the death of his brother *Joseph*: Ant. XIV. 15, 11 Bell. I. 17, 3. Upon the news the king hastens his march: Ant. Ibid. *ἐπειχθεὶς κατὰ τὴν πορείαν κ. τ. λ. ἔσπευδεν ἐπὶ Ἱεριχοῦντος τιμωρήσασθαι κατὰ νοῦν ἔχων αὐτοὺς ὑπὲρ τᾶδε λφοῦ.* conf. Bell. I. 17, 4. But *Joseph* fell at the time of harvest: Ant. XIV. 15, 10 *ἡπείγετο βουλόμενος ἐκθερῆσαι τὸν σῖτον—αὐτὸς τε ἀποθνήσκει γενναίως μαχόμενος καὶ τὸ στράτευμα πᾶν ἀπέβαλεν.* Bell. I. 17, 1 *ἦει τὸν σῖτον ἀρπάζων ἐν ἀκμῇ τοῦ θέρους κ. τ. λ.* Not later, then, than June. The news could not be more than a month in reaching *Herod* at Daphnë, 393 English miles distant from Jerusalem. He must have heard of the event in July; and a march of 28 days would bring him to Jerusalem. Again, *Sosius* joined *Herod* in the summer: *θέρους τε γὰρ ἦν* Ant. XIV. 16, 2. the summer therefore of B. C. 37. But, according to Josephus himself Ant. XIV. 15, 9 *Antony* despatched *Herod* and *Sosius* in the preceding autumn: *καὶ Σόσιος μὲν δύο τάγματα ἐπικουρήσονται Ἡρώδῃ προὔπεμψεν εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τοῦ πλείονος στρατοῦ ἠκολούθει.* and it is not probable that seven or eight months should elapse before *Sosius* joined *Herod* in Judæa. We may suspect, then, that Josephus is inaccurate; that no winter intervened; that *Herod* left *Antony* at Samosata; that he reached Daphnë in July, and Judæa in August; that *Sosius* joined him in October; and that the city was taken in the third month after (τῷ τρίτῳ μηνί according to Josephus himself Ant. XIV. 16, 4), in December B. C. 38.

Two other inconsistencies may be remarked in Josephus. 1 He here reckons three months current for the siege after the arrival of *Sosius*; but elsewhere, also reckoning after the arrival of *Sosius*, and therefore computing from the same point, he ascribes five months to the siege: Bell. I. 18, 2 πέντε μηνὶ διήνεγκαν τὴν πολιορκίαν. and six months: Ibid. V. 9, 4 Ἡρώδης μὲν Σόσιον, Σόσιος δὲ Ῥωμαίων στρατιὰν ἤγαγε· περισχεθέντες δ' ἐπὶ μῆνας ἕξ κ. τ. λ. 2 He is inconsistent in his notice of the sabbatical year. In Ant. XIV. 16, 2 it is made to be current at the time of the siege; the besieged were λιμῶ ταλαιπωρούμενοι—τὸν γὰρ ἑβδοματικὸν ἐνιαυτὸν συνέβη κατὰ ταυτὸν εἶναι. It began, then, in *Tisri* preceding. But in XV. 1, 2 it is current after the capture, and had lately set in when *Herod* was master of the city: τὴν χώραν μένειν ἀγεώργητον τὸ ἑβδοματικὸν ἡνάγκαζεν ἔτος· ἐνειστῆκει γὰρ τότε. which places its beginning at *Tisri* of the following year. Upon the whole, then, we shall hesitate before we reject the account of Dio for that of Josephus.

NOTE D.

A. D. 14 p. 274 Lapis Ancyranus.

Mr. Hamilton^a has published for the first time a valuable monument which he has copied from the temple of *Augustus* at Angora, the Greek version of the Aneyran Inscription in which the acts of *Augustus* are commemorated^b. The first three columns or compartments of the inscription are almost obliterated^c. The other five are nearly entire, and proceed in this manner:

^a Researches in Asia Minor Pontus and Armenia 2 Vols. 8vo 1842. Mr. Hamilton having mentioned one column Vol. 1 p. 421 observes p. 422 "There appeared five more columns of the Greek inscription almost perfect, and supplying many of the *lacunæ* in the Latin.—Unfortunately these six columns did not contain more than a third of the whole; the remainder was still concealed behind two other houses which were inhabited.—When I was admitted, I found that the inscription has been in many places entirely obliterated." He inserts in the Appendix N^o 102 a facsimile of the original. Mr. Hamilton's edition is given by Franzius Corp. Inscr. Græc. tom. 3. l. XVIII N^o 4040, who has subjoined a copy in which he has supplied the *lacunæ* and added accents.

^b Sueton. Aug. c. 101 *De tribus voluminibus uno mandata de funere suo complexus est, altero indicem rerum a se gestarum, quem vellet incidi in æneis tabulis quæ ante Mausoleum statuerentur.* Dio LVI. 33 ἑσπεκρίθη δὲ βιβλία τέσσαρα, καὶ αὐτὰ ὁ Δρούσος ἀνέγνω· ἐγγέγραπτο δὲ ἐν μὲν τῷ πρώτῳ ὅσα τῆς ταφῆς εἶχeto, ἐν δὲ τῷ δευτέρῳ τὰ ἔργα ἃ ἔπραξε πάντα, ἃ καὶ ἐς χαλκᾶς στήλας πρὸς τῷ ἡρώῳ αὐτοῦ σταθείσας ἀναγραφῆναι ἐκέλευσε. From this record the Ancyran inscription was taken. Upon the Latin copy see Casaubon ad Suetonium l. c.

^c These are the fragments:

1 εἰς ἑωσ ἔδωκα . . . — . . . τὸ πλεσιόν αὐτῷ Χαλκιδικόν . . . — . . . [Ἀπόλλ]ωνος ἐν Παλατίῳ σὺν στοαῖς . . . — . . . ου, Πανὸς ἱερὸν, στοὰν πρὸς ἱπ[ποδρόμῳ] . . . — . . . [πρ]οσαγορευομένη Φλαμινίῳ, ἥν . . . — . . . ὀνόματος ἐκείνου Ὀκτα . . . — . . . πρὸς τῷ . . . [The rest concealed.] || γαφῆς ὀνόματος τῶν ἐμῶν 2 [ὑ]ἱῶν . . . — . . . καὶ εἰ μὴ αὐτὸς τετελειῶ . . . — . . . τῶν ἐμῶν κληρονόμων . . . — . . . [δυνὸ καὶ ὄγδο]ήκοντα ναοὺς ἐν τῇ πό[λει] . . . — . . . [δόγμα]τι σ[υ]νκλήτου ἐπεσκεύ[ασα] — . . . [The rest concealed.] || . . . — . . . ων, ἃς ὅμορα . . . — . . . τῇ ἡμέ- 3 τέρῃ . . . — . . . Γαλατίας καὶ Ἰσ[πανίας] . . . — . . . καθ' ἃς ὤκε . . . — . . . στόματος . . . — . . . αλπῆς ἀπὸ . . . — . . . του μέχρι Τυρ . . . — . . . κα οὐδεμι . . . — . . . στολῶν . . . — . . . νου ὡς πρὸς . . . — . . . [ἐπ]-λευσεν οὐ οὐ . . . — . . . [Ῥωμ]αίων τις προ . . . — . . . βροὶ καὶ Χα . . . — . . . Γερμανῶν . . . — . . . δήμου Ῥω[μαίων] . . . — . . . νοὶς αἰσι . . . — . . . Ἀραβία . . . — . . . πο . . . — . . . αξεὶ καὶ . . . — . . . καὶ προ . . . — . . . [the rest is concealed behind a thick wall.]

Franzias has filled up the vacant spaces of these three compartments from a complete edition of the Latin copy. As I have not access to any edition of the Latin, except the fragments appended to Suetonius ed. Lugd. Bat. 1672, I give the Greek inscription both in these three columns and in the other five as it stands in the authentic

4 || Αἰγυπτὸν δῆμον [Ρ]ωμαίων ἡγεμονία προσέθηκα, Ἀρμενίαν τὴν μείζονα ἀναιρεθέντος τοῦ βασιλέως δυνάμενος ἐπαρχεῖαν ποιῆσαι μᾶλλον ἐβουλήθη κατὰ τὰ πάτρια ἡμῶν ἔθνη βασιλείαν Τιγράνην Ἀρ[αυ]σίτου υἱῷ υἱῶν δὲ Τιγράνου βασιλέως δ... διὰ Τιβερίου Νέρωνος, ὃς τότε μου προγονὸς ἦν, καὶ τὸ αὐτὸ [ἔθ]νος ἀφιστάμενον καὶ ἀναπολεμοῦν^d δαμασθὲν ὑπὸ Γαίου τοῦ υἱοῦ μου βασιλεῖ Ἀριοβαρζάνει βασιλέως Μήδων Ἀρταβάξου υἱῷ παρέδωκα· καὶ μετὰ τὸν ἐκεῖνου θάνατον τῷ υἱῷ αὐτοῦ Ἀρταουάσδῃ· οὗ ἀναιρεθέντος, Τιγράνην δὲ ἦν ἐκ γένους Ἀρμενίου βασιλικοῦ εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν ἔπεμψα. ἐπαρχείας ἀπάσας ὅσαι πέραν τοῦ Εἰονίου κόλπου διατείνουσι πρὸς ἀνατολὰς καὶ Κυρήνην ἐκ μείζονος μέρους ὑπὸ βασιλέων κατεσχημένους καὶ ἔμπροσθεν Σικελίαν καὶ Σαρδὴν προκατειλημμένους πολέμῳ δουλικῷ ἀνέλαβον. ἀποικίας ἐν Λιβύῃ Σικελία Μακεδονία, ἐν ἑκατέρᾳ τῇ Ἰσπανίᾳ, Ἀχαΐᾳ Ἀσία Συρία Γαλατία τῇ περὶ Νάρβωνα Πισιδία στρατιωτῶν κατήγαγον. Ἰταλία δὲ εἰκοσιοκτὶ ἀποικίας ἔχει ὑπ' ἐμοῦ καταχθείσας, αἱ ἐμοῦ περιόντος πληθύουσ[αι] ἐτύχχανον.

5 Σημέας στρατιωτικὰς.....[ὑπ]ὸ ἄλλων ἡγεμόνων ἀποβεβλημέν[as].....s πολέμους || ἀπέλαβον ἐξ Ἰσπανίας καὶ Γαλατίας καὶ παρὰ Δαλματῶν. Πάρθους τριῶν στρατευμάτων Ῥωμαίων σκύλα καὶ σημέας ἀποδοῦναι ἐμοί, ἱκέτας τε φιλίαν δῆμον Ῥωμαίων ἀξιῶσαι ἡνάγκασα. ταύτας δὲ τὰς σημεῖας ἐν τῷ Ἀρεῶς τοῦ Ἀμύντορος ναοῦ ἀδύτῳ ἀπεθέμην.

Παννονίων ἔθνη, οἷς πρὸ ἐμοῦ ἡγεμόνος στράτευμα Ῥωμαίων οὐκ ἤγγισεν, ἡσσηθέντα ὑπὸ Τιβερίου Νέρωνος, ὃς τότε μου ἦν προγονὸς καὶ πρεσβυτῆς, ἡγεμονία δῆμον Ῥωμαίων ὑπέταξα. τὰ τε Ἰλλυρικοῦ ὄρια μέχρι Ἰστρου ποταμοῦ προήγαγον, οὗ ἐπὶ τὰδε Δακῶν διαβάσα πολλὴ δύναμις ἐμοῖς...s οἰωνοῖς κατεκόπη, καὶ ὕστερον μεταχθὲν τὸ ἐμὸν στράτευμα πέραν Ἰστρου τὰ Δακῶν ἔθνη προστάγματα δῆμον Ῥωμαίων ὑπομένειν ἡνάγκασεν.

Πρὸς ἐμὲ ἐξ Ἰνδίας βασιλέων πρεσβεῖαι πολλάκις ἀπεστάλησαν, οὐδέποτε πρὸ τούτου χρόνου ὀφθεῖσαι παρὰ Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμόνι. τὴν ἡμετέραν φιλίαν ἡξίωσαν διὰ πρεσβέων Βαστάρναι καὶ Σκύθαι καὶ Σαρματῶν οἱ ἐπὶ τὰδε ὄντες τοῦ Τανάιδος ποταμοῦ, καὶ οἱ πέραν δὲ βασιλεῖς καὶ Ἀλβανῶν δὲ καὶ Ἰβήρων καὶ Μήδων βασιλεῖς.

Πρὸς ἐμὲ ἱκέται κατέφυγον βασιλεῖς Πάρθων μὲν Τειριδάτης^c καὶ μετέπειτα Φραάτης^f βασιλέως

6 || Φρα[άτου υἱός]... εάρτα ησαδ ... χων..... νων δομ...ο.λλαννος..καιτ βρων..αιλων
Μαρκο ... μα [πρὸ]s ἐμὲ βασ[ι]λ[ε]ὺς Πάρθων Φρα[άτης] τοὺς υἱοὺς αὐτοῦ υἱ[α]νοῦs τε πάντας ἔπεμψεν εἰς Ἰταλίαν ὅ[ν] πο[λ]έμῳ [ν]ικηθεῖς, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἡμ[ε]τέραν φιλίαν ἀξιῶν ἐπὶ τέκνων ἐνεχύροισι. πλείστα τε ἄλλα ἔθνη πείραν ἔ[λα]βεν δῆμον Ῥωμαίων πιστέως ἐπ' ἐμοῦ ἡγεμόν[ο]s, οἷς τὸ πρὶν οὐδεμία ἦν πρὸς δῆμον Ῥωμαίων πρεσβειῶν καὶ φίλας κοινωνίας.

Παρ' ἐμοῦ ἔθνη Πάρθων καὶ Μήδων διὰ πρεσβέων [τῶ]ν παρ' αὐτοῖς πρώτων βασιλεῖς αἰτησάμενοι ἔλαβον, Πάρθοι Οὐονώνην^h βασιλέως Φραάτου υἱὸν βασιλ[ε]ως Ὡρώδου υἱὸν, Μῆδοι Ἀριοβαρζάνην β[ασιλ]έως Ἀρταβάξου υἱὸν βασιλέως Ἀριοβαρζάν[ου υἱ]όν.

Ἐν ὑπατεῖᾳ ἕκτη καὶ ἐ[β]δόμῃ μ[ου] τοὺς ἐνφυλίουσιν σβέσ[as] πολέμ[ους] [κα]τὰ τὰς εὐχὰς τῶν

text of Hamilton, adding only such supplements as are obvious and nearly certain.

Variations from the text of Hamilton.

col. I προσαγορευομένη is ΟΣΑΓΟΡΕΥΟΝΙΕΝΩΙ in Hamilton.

1 ἐκείνου—EKTINOY H.

2 πο[λ]ει—NO... H.

3 καθ' ἑαυτοῦ—ΧΑΘΩS H. Ibid. Ῥωμ[α]ίων τις —... ΑΙΩΝΤΙΕ H.

^d Scapulæ Lexicon “ἀναπολεμέω.—Strabo.” Sc. Strabo XVII p. 833 κριθέντος δὲ πάλιν τοῦ ἀναπολεμῆν.

^c Of this *Tiridates* Dio speaks LI. 18 at the

close of B. C. 30 after the death of *Antony*, and again LIII. 33 in B. C. 23.

^f This is *Phraahates* son of *Phraahates IV*. See F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 251.

^g Strabo VI p. 288 Παρθναῖοι—οὗ μόνον τὰ τροπία ἔπεμψαν εἰς Ῥώμην ἀ κατὰ Ῥωμαίων ἀνέστησαν ποτὲ, ἀλλὰ καὶ παῖδας ἐπίστευσεν Φραάτης [*Phraahates IV Arsaces XIII*] τῷ Σεβαστῷ Καίσαρι καὶ παιδῶν παῖδας, ἐξομνηρευσάμενος θεραπευτικῶς τὴν φιλίαν.

^h Tacitus, as quoted in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 246, records the death of *Phraahates IV* under A. D. 16. But we may reconcile Tacitus with this passage of the Ancyran Inscription by supposing that the

ἐμῶν πολέμων ἐνκ[ρατ]ῆς γενόμενος, πάντων τῶν πραγμάτων ἐκ τῆς ἐμῆς [ἐξ]ουσίας εἰς τὴν τῆς συνκλήτου καὶ τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ῥωμαίων μετήνεγκα κυρεῖαν. [ἐξ] ἧς αἰτίας δόγματι συνκλήτου Σεβαστὸς 7 προσηγορεύθη, καὶ δάφναις δημοσίᾳ τὰ προπύ[λαια].....ὁ τε δρύϊνος στέφανος ὁ διδόμενος || ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ τῶν πολιτῶν ὑπὲρ ... ο τοῦ πυλῶνος τῆς ἐμῆς οἰκίας ἀνετέθη. ὅπ[λ]ον τε χρυσοῦν ἐν τῷ βο[υλ]ευτηρίῳ ἀνατε[θε]ν ὑπὸ τε τῆς συνκλήτου καὶ τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ῥω[μα]ίων διὰ τῆς ἐπιγραφῆς ἀρετῆν καὶ ἐπιείκειαν καὶ [δι]καιοσύνην καὶ εὐσέβειαν ἐμοὶ μαρτυρεῖ . . ἀξίω τι πάντων διηγε . καὶ ἐξουσίας δὲ οὐδὲν τι πλείον ἔσχον τῶν συναρξάντων μοι.

Τρισκαίδεκάτην ὑπατείαν ἄγοντός μου ἢ τε σύνκλητος καὶ τὸ ἱππικὸν τάγμα ὁ τε σύνπας δῆμος τῶν Ῥωμαίων προσηγόρευσε με πατέρα πατρίδοςⁱ, καὶ τοῦτο ἐπὶ τοῦ προπύλου τῆς οἰκίας μου καὶ ἐν τῷ βουλευτηρίῳ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ τῇ σεβαστῇ ὑπὸ τῷ ἄρματι, [ὁ]μο[ι] δόγματι συνκλήτου ἀνετέθη, ἐπιγραφῆναι ἐψηφίσατο. ὅτε ἔγραφον ταῦτα ἦγον ἔτος ἐβδομηκοστὸν ἔκτον^k.

Συνκεφαλαιώσας ἡριθμημένον χρημάτων εἰς τὸ αἰράριον ἢ εἰς τὸν δῆμον τῶν Ῥω[μα]ίων ἢ εἰς τοὺς ἀπολελυμένους στρατιώτας ἐξ μυριάδες μυριάδων. ἔργα καινὰ ἐγένετο^l ὑπάτου ναο[ι] μὲν Ἀρεως, Διὸς Βροντησίου καὶ Τροπαιοφόρου... Πανὸς, Ἀπόλλωνος, θεοῦ Ἰουλίου, Κυρείνου, Ἀ[θη]νᾶς, Ἡρας 8 βασιλίδος, Διὸς Ἐλευθερίου, ἡρώων πατρίων, Νεότητος, Μητρὸς Θεῶν σὺν Χαλκιδικῷ,

historian under the year 16 has taken a retrospective view of previous events, and has collected the Parthian affairs of two or three preceding years. We may then place the death of *Phraates IV* in the year 13; the reigns of *Phraataces* and *Orodes II* occupied a few months; *Vonones* was appointed by *Augustus* in A. D. 14, and two years after his elevation was expelled by the Parthians in the year 16, as related by Tacitus.

ⁱ See the Tables B. C. 2 p. 258.

^k See the Tables A. D. 14 p. 274.

^l Conf. Dionem XLIX. 15 LI. 22 LIV. 4. 19.

Idem LIII. 1 τὸ Ἀπολλώνειον τό τε ἐν τῷ παλατίῳ, καὶ τὸ τεμένισμα τὸ περὶ αὐτό. The enumeration is not in the same order in the Latin fragment ad calcem Suetonii § 4 *Curiam et continens et Calchidicum templumque Apollinis in palatio cum portibus, aedem divi Iulii, lupercal, porticum ad circum Flaminium quem sum adpellari passus ex nomine ejus qui priorem aedem in solo fecerat, Octaviani pulvinar ad circum maximum, aedes in Capitolio Jovis Feretrii et Jovis Tonantis, aedem Quirinis, aedes Mundo et Junonis. . . . et Jovis libertatis in Aventino, aedem Larum in summa sacra via, aedem Deum Penatium in Velia, aedem Juventatis, aedem Matris magnae Deae in Palatio feci. Sertorium et Pompeium theatrum utrumque opus impensa grandi refeci sine ulla inscriptione nominis mei, rivus aquarum compluribus locis vetustate labentes refeci, et aquam quae Martia appellatur duplicavi fonte novo in rivum ejus immisso. Forum Julium et basilicam quae fuit inter aedem Castoris et aedem Saturni caepa profulgataque opera a patre meo perfeci, et eandem basilicam consumptam in[cendio] ampliata ejus solo sub titulo [C. et L.] nominis filiorum, cum vivus non perfecissem, perfeci ab haeredibus . . . virgine exemplum deum in urbe consu . . . feci fluvio præ-*

termisso quod temp. et . . . privato solo dedicato Martis Ultoris templum forumque Augustum et theatrum ad aedem Apollinis in solo magna ex parte a[d id] . . . empto feci quod sub nomine M. Marcelli generi nitescit 7 dona [ex] manibus in Capitolio et in aede divi Iuli et in aede Apollinis et in aede Vestae et in templo Martis Ultoris consecravi, quae mihi constiterunt HS. circiter milliens 7 auri coronari pondo &c. The latter part, where the editor of Suetonius is defective, has been corrected from a passage quoted by Franzius Inscr. Græc. tom. 3 1 N^o 3971 p. 57.

Variations from Hamilton in col. 4—8.

- c. 4 ἐπαρχίαν—ΕΠΑΡΧΙΑΝ *Hamilt.*
πάτρια—ΠΑΤΡΙΑ *H.*
Νέρωνος—... ΕΡΩ ... ΝΟΣ *H.*
Σαρδῶ, προκατελημμένας—ΣΑΡΔΩΙ ΠΡΟΚΑ-
ΤΕΙΛΗΜΕΝΑΣ *H.*
στρατιωτῶν—ΣΤΡΑΤΙΩΤΩΝ *H.*
c. 5 Παννονίων—ΠΑΝΝΩΝΙΩΝ *H.*
οὐ ἐπὶ τὰδε—ΟΥΕΠΕΙΤΑΔΕ *H.*
κατεκόπη—ΚΑΤΚΟΠΗ *H.*
βασιλεῖς—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΕΣ *H.*

- c. 6 βασιλεὺς—ΠΑΣ . . ΕΙΣ *H.*
Φρα[άτης] τοὺς υἱοὺς αὐτοῦ ἐ[ι]ωνοῦς τε πάντας.
In *H.* ΦΡΑ ΥΙΟ ΟΥΣ Ω . .
ΝΟΥΣΤΕΠΑΝΤΑΣ. Franzius inserts Φρα[ά-
της υἱὸς Ὁρώδου τοὺς υἱοὺς αὐτοῦ ἐγκό]νους τε
πάντας—which are 32 letters within those
limits. But the spaces on the Marble, as
given by Mr. Hamilton, only allow 22 let-
ters to be inserted.

Ibid. ἐβδόμη μου τοὺς ἐνφυλίους σβέσας πολέμους.
—Η.ΔΩΜΗΙ Μ. . . ΜΟΥΣΕΝΦΥΜΟΥΣ ΖΒΕΣ
. ΟΥΣ. *H.*

- c. 7 ἐμοὶ—ΕΜΩΙ *H.*
τροπαιοφόρου—ΤΡΟΠΑΙΟΦΕΡΟΥ *H.*

ἀγορᾷ σεβαστῇ, θέατρον Μαρκέλλ[ου, βασι]λικὴ Ἰουλία, ἄλσος Καισάρων, στοαὶ ἐν Παλα[τίῳ], στοὰ ἐν Ἱπποδρόμῳ Φλαμινίῳ· ἐπεσκε[υάσθη τὸ Κα]πιτώλιον, ναοὶ ὀγδοήκοντα δύο, θέ[ατρο]ν Πο[μ]πηίου, ὁδὸς Φλαμινία, ἀγωγοὶ ὑδάτων. [δα]πανα[ί] εἰς θέας καὶ μονομάχους καὶ ἀθλήτα[ς καὶ] ναυμαχίαν καὶ θηρομαχίαν. δωρεὰ [ταῖς] ἀποικίαις πόλεσιν ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ πόλεσιν ἐν ἐπαρχεί[αις] σεισμῷ καὶ ἐν πυρὶσμοῖς πεπονηκυίαις, ἥ κατ' ἄνδρα φίλοις κ[αὶ] συνκλητικοῖς, ὧν τὰς τειμήσεις προσεξεπλήρωσεν ἄπειρον πλῆθος.

MACEDONIA	PERGAMUS	BITHYNIA	PONTUS	SYRIA	EGYPT	CAPPADOCIA
Antig. (44. 283) in <i>Mac.</i> 37 ^y 5 ^m 277	Philetærus 20. 283 Eumenes 22. 263	Nicomedes 278 Zielas	Ariobarz. III. 266	Antioch. Sot. 19. 280 Antioch. Theus 15. 261	Ptol. Phil. 38. 285	Ariamnes II
Demetr. 10. 239 Antig. 9. 229 Philip 41 ^y 9 ^m 220	Attalus I. 44. 241	Prusias Ziel. [228]	Mithrid. IV [240]	Sel. Callin. 20. 246 Sel. Ceraun. 3. 226 Antioch. Magn. 36. 223	Ptol. Everg. 25. 247 Ptol. Philop. 17. 222 Ptol. Epiph. 24. 205	Ariarath. III [248] Ariar. IV: 58. 220
Perseus 11. 179 — B. C. 168 ⏟	Eumenes II. 38. 197 Attalus Phil. 21. 159	Prusias Ven. [180] Nicom. Epiph. 58. 149	Pharnaces [190] Mithr. Everg. [156]	Sel. Phil. 12. 187 Ant. Epiph. 11. 175 Ant. Eup. 2. 164 Dem. Sot. 12. 162 <i>Alex. Bala</i> 4 (5) 150 Dem. Nicat. 146 <i>Diodot. Trypho</i> Ant. Sidetes 9. 137 Dem. Nic. <i>again</i> 4. 128 Ant. Grypus 11. 123 Gryp. et Cyz. 15. 111 Ant. Cyzic. 1. 96 Seleucus Antioch. Eusebes Philippus <i>Tigranes</i> 14. 83	Ptol. Philom. 35. 181 Ar. V Philop. 32. 162 Ptol. Everg. II. 29. 146 Ar. VI (34) 130 Ptol. Soter 36. 117	
	Attalus III. 5. 138 — B. C. 133 ⏟	Nicom. Philop. 17. 91 — B. C. 74 ⏟	Pharnaces 16. 63 — B. C. 47 ⏟	Ant. Asiat. (1. 66) ⏟	Cleopatra 21 ^y 5 ^m 51 — B. C. 30 ⏟	Ariobarz. I. 30. 93 Ariobarz. II. 21. 63 Ariar. VII. 6. 42 Archelaüs 50. 36 — A. D. 15 ⏟

II.

KINGS OF MACEDONIA.

THE Armenian translation of the *Chronica* of Eusebius^a, which there had been no opportunity of consulting when the former volume was written, supplies some additional materials for arranging the dates of the Macedonian kings. We are indebted to that Armenian copy for a more complete knowledge of the *Chronica* than we had before. We possess the first book entire down to the time of *Julius Cæsar*^b, instead of uncertain and mutilated fragments: and almost the whole of the *Canon*^c, properly so called, in the second book, appears in its original form cleared from the interpolations and additions of St. Jerome^d. At the same time we must not estimate this work beyond its real value. The most perfect copy of the *Chronica* in the original language, if it were to be found, would still contain the errors of Eusebius himself. We shall often find that he is inconsistent with himself; that one series of dates is given in the first book and another in the Canon; and sometimes that neither of them agrees with the authentic course of history^e.

^a *Eusebii Pamphili Chronicorum Canonum libri duo. Opus ex Haicano Codice a doctore Joanne Zohrabo collegii Armeniaci Venetiarum alumno diligenter expressum et castigatum Angelus Maius et Johannes Zohrabus nunc primum conjunctis curis Latinitate donatum notisque illustratum additis Græcis reliquiis ediderunt.* 4to Mediolan. 1818. A rival translation was published in the same year, in three columns, containing 1 the Armenian text. 2 the translation. 3 the Greek fragments, with this title: *Nunc primum ex Armeniaco textu in Latinum conversum opera Baptistæ Aucher Ancyran.* fol. Venetiis 1818. Aucher observes, *Lingua Haicana maxime floruit A. D. 406—450, quo spatio hæc versio facta est.* Throughout the present volume the former of these two translations is referred to.

^b *Chronicorum Canonum liber prior* p. 1—218 capp. 48 “*Exin ingens lacuna est Codicis Armeniaci: desideratur autem caput universum quo Romani Cæsares cum synchronis consulibus continentur. Et ista quidem pars ultima erat prioris libri, uti diserte docet ipse auctor in præmio.*” EDITORUM NOTA.

^c P. 276—394, from the 344th year of Abraham to the 16th of Diocletian Ol. 270. 4. The beginning of the second book, and the last two pages, are wanting in the Armenian copy.

^d We now learn that some passages which have been hitherto quoted on the authority of Eusebius have not that authority. As the dates of *Antioch*, *Tyre*, *Ascalon*, and *Laodicea*, recited at the second year of *Probus* Ol. 265. 1, quoted by Noris. Diss.

de Epoch. Syromac. p. 271. 505, do not appear in the Armenian copy. The dates may be accurate, but they are the dates of Hieronymus. An erroneous date for the foundation of *Sebaste* by *Herod* is noticed by Norisius Ibid. p. 535 *In Chronico Eusebii Ol. 190. 3 qui cæpit U. C. 736 legimus “Herodes Samariam—suscitans in honorem Augusti Augustam i. e. Sebasten appellavit.” Eo in Chronico natalis Sebastes septennio tardius instituitur.* Norisius had shewn by sufficient arguments that *Sebaste* was founded U. C. Varr. 729 B. C. 25 in the 13th year of *Herod* (Joseph. Ant. XV. 9), about the time of the expedition of *Ælius Gallus* into Arabia (Joseph. Ibid.) which will be found in the Tables B. C. 24. 2, and that the 216th year of this city had commenced before the death of *Commodus*; because a coin of *Commodus* bears the inscription Σεβαστηνῶν Συρ. L. σισ'. anno 216. And, as *Commodus* died U. C. 945, the era could not commence later than U. C. 730. This notice, which Hieronymus places at the year 1999, the 16th year of *Herod*, occurs in the Armenian copy; but it occurs at the year 1996, the 13th year of *Herod*, three years nearer to the true era than the date of Hieronymus.

^e It must be observed that there is a variation between the Armenian version and the version of Hieronymus (in ed. Scal.) in the arrangement of the Olympic years, as they are compared with the years from the birth of *Abraham*. The Armenian copy throws back each Eusebian year one year higher in the following manner:

The kings of Macedonia after the death of *Alexander* are given by Eusebius in four passages of his *Chronica*. In the first book he had transcribed from Porphyry an account of these kings, of which Scaliger had collected the Greek fragments, and of which a full and entire translation now appears^f, verifying the fragments published by Scaliger. Eusebius also gives these reigns in an account of the kings and rulers of Thessaly, from the death of *Alexander* to the accession of *Perseus*, with which we are now acquainted for the first time by means of the Armenian versions. In the second book he has a Table of the reigns^h, and an expanded view of them in the Canonⁱ.

The most material passages of the Greek fragments of Porphyry have been given in a former volume^k. The following is an extract from the Latin version of the Armenian copy^l.

Porphyrii æqualis nostri qui adversus nos philosophus erat.

Aridæus—in imperium succedit Ol. 114. 2. Numerantur ejus anni septem; regnatum enim ab eo est usque ad Ol. 115. 4.—*Aridæum Olympias occidit mater Alexandri; hanc autem quæ Macedonibus imperabat necnon utrumque Alexandri filium sustulit Casander Antipatri; et alterum quidem ipse per se confecit, alterum vero, qui erat e Marsine, a Polysperchonte occidendum curavit. Olympiadem vero insepultam projecit, seque in Macedonia regno magnopere confirmavit. Ex eo tempore cæteri quoque præfecti sublato Alexandri genere regna sibi adseruerunt. Casander uxorem sibi copulavit Thessalonicam Philippi; exegitque regnans annos 19, donec tabido morbo consumptus obiit. Hujus tempora protenduntur (computato illo item anno quo post Aridæum Olympias regnavit) ab Ol. 116. 1 usque ad Ol. 120. 3. Huic succedunt liberi sui Philippus Alexander atque Antipater, qui annis tribus mensibusque sex post parentem regnaverunt: et primus quidem Philippus qui Elatiæ mortem cum vita commutavit. Tum Antipater faventem Alexandro puero Thessalonicam matrem suam interemit, confugitque ad Lysimachum, a quo, etsi unam e filiabus in matrimonium acceperat, nihilominus pari neci traditus est. Alexander autem uxore ducta Lysandra Ptolemæi coorto sibi bello cum minore fratre Ptolemæo auxiliatorem invocavit Demetrium Antigoni—a quo etiam occisus est; regnavitque apud Macedones Demetrius. Igitur anni quibus a Casandri liberis regnatum est numerantur ab Ol. 120. 4 usque ad Ol. 121. 3. Jam Demetrius postquam regnasset annis sex ab Ol. 121. 4 usque ad Ol. 123. 1 Pyrrhi Epirotarum regis viribus dejectus est. Regnabat hic vigesimus tertius post Achillem—censebatque a Philippi genere ad se imperium Macedonia recidere propter Olympiadem Alexandri matrem, Pyrrhi amitam, filiam Neoptolemi. Is septem mensibus Macedonia potitus est Ol. 123. 2, octavo autem mense successit Lysimachus—regnabitque ab Ol. 123. 2 mense quinto usque ad Ol. 124. 3 nempe annis quinque mensibusque sex: donec in Cori planitie prælio cæsus est a Seleuco Asiæ regis cognomento Nicanore. Sed enim illico post eam victoriam Ptolemæus e*

Num. Euseb.	Hieron.	Armen.
1241 50th Uziah	Ol. 1. 1	Ol. 1. 2
1245 2nd Jotham	2. 1 . .	2. 2
1457 1st Cyrus	55. 1 . .	55. 2
1497 2nd Darius	65. 1 . .	65. 2
1693 1st Aridæus	114. 1 . .	114. 2
1924 End of the Seleucidæ	171. 4 . .	172. 1
1947 Coss. Pompeio et Crasso	177. 3 . .	177. 4
2015 42nd Augustus	194. 3 . .	194. 4
2030 1st Tiberius	198. 2 . .	198. 3
2044 15th Tiberius	201. 4 . .	202. 1

See F. H. I p. 150 F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 217.

On some occasions Hieronymus, on others the Armenian copy, is more near the truth. The 1st of *Aridæus* was conumerary with Ol. 114. 2. here, therefore, the Armenian date is the more accurate. The effect of this different notation of the Olympic years in the reign of *Augustus* has been remarked in the Tables A. D. 14.

^f Lib. I c. 38 p. 171.

^g Lib. I c. 39 p. 180. ^h Lib. II p. 255.

ⁱ Lib. II p. 347—355.

^k F. H. II Appendix c. 4 p. 235—243.

^l Lib. I. 38 p. 171.

Lago et Eurydice filia Antipatri natus cognomento Ceraunus—Seleucum cujus beneficiis usus est, ad quem extorris confugerat, de medio tollit et Macedoniam sibi vindicat. Idem tamen in prælio adversus Gallos obit postquam anno uno et mensibus quinque regnaverat. Ejus ergo regnantis tempora ab Ol. 124. 4 pertinent usque ad mensem quintum Ol. 125. 1. Ptolemæo successit frater ejusdem Meleager, cui tamen Macedones binis mensibus exactis potestatem—abrogaverunt, adscito rege Antipatro nato ex Casandri fratre, filio nempe Philippi.—Is rerum potitur diebus quadraginta donec a Sosthene quodam pulsus est.—Jam Sosthenes Brennum quoque profligavit rerumque summa duobus omnino annis administrata obiit. Exin Macedonia rege carebat propterea quod Antipater et Ptolemæus et Arideus rerum curam gerebant, ita tamen ut nemo supremam potestatem obtineret. Scilicet a Ptolemæo usque ad interregni finem, nempe ab Ol. 124. 4 usque ad Ol. 126, hinc cognoscimus regnavisse Ptolemæum anno uno cum mensibus quinque, Meleagrum mensibus duobus, Antipatrum quinque et quadraginta diebus, Sosthenem duobus annis, reliquum vero tempus interregno esse occupatum. Quum autem Antipater reipublicæ insidias moliretur, Antigonus—imperii cepit habenas. Huic Gonis Thessaliæ educato ideoque Gonatæ dicto adscribuntur regni anni omnino 43^m. Is enim Macedonia nondum sibi adserta decimo jam anno regnabat, rex nimirum appellatus Ol. 123. 2, tum Macedoniam Ol. 126. 1 obtinuit. Hic est qui Helladem valida manu sibi subdidit. Idem vitam prorsus ad 83^{um} annum produxit, extinctusque est Ol. 135. 1. Huic successit filius Demetrius qui—annis decem dominatus est.—Demetrius cognomento Pulcher mortuus est Ol. 136. 2. Regnum deinde recidebat in Philippum, cujus curator et custos Antigonus erat; qui quidem Ol. 139. 4 diem supremum obiit postquam annis duodecim curatorem egerat et 42 vixerat. Jam Philippus custode remoto regnum auspicatus est Ol. 140, tenuitque annis 42. Obit denique Ol. 150. 2 annos octo et quinquaginta natus. Philippi filius Perseus Demetrio fratre interfecto annis decem cum mensibus octo regnavit. Namque Ol. 152. 4 L. Æmilius Macedonicas vires ad Pydnam fregit. The remaining dates of Porphyry have been given in the Tables^o.

Eusebius under the title *Thessalorum reges*^p exhibits these reigns again with some remarkable variations: *Post obitum Alexandri—Arideus qui et Philippus imperavit annis septem. Huic successit Casander—annis novemdecim. Tum Philippus ejus filius mensibus quatuor: deinde et hujus fratres Antipater et Alexander annis duobus mensibusque sex. Item Demetrius Antigoni annis sex totidemque mensibus. Deinde Lysimachus Agathoclis annis sex. Mox et Ptolemæus cognomento Ceraunus anno uno mensibusque quinque: quem excepit Meleager mensibus duobus: post quem Antipater Lysimachi quinque et quadraginta diebus: post quem Sosthenes anno uno. Consecutum est interregnum duobus annis et mensibus totidem. Exin dominatus est Antigonus Demetrii annis 34 mensibusque duobus. Circa hos annos Pyrrhus receptis in dedicationem Antigoni copiis paucisque locis potitus prælio deinde Derdii a Demetrio filio Antigoni debellatus est rebusque exutus. Brevi tempore post extincto Antigono regnavit ejus filius Demetrius annis decem. Post hunc Antigonus Demetrii ejus qui Cyrenen profectus est et Olympiadis filiae Polycleti Larissæi annis novem. Hic Achæis suppetias validas ferens Cleomenem Lacedæmonium tyrannum prælio superavit Spartanosque libertate donavit, ac divinos prope honores apud Achæorum gentem promeritus est. Post hunc Philippus Demetrii regnavit annis 23 cum mensibus novem: tum prælio in Thessalia a Tito—debellatus est.* A list follows of 17 annual magistrates of the Thessalians, who are inserted in the Tables^q under their proper years.

^m In the Greek fragments $\mu\delta$. The same variation occurs in the Summary p. 179, where the reign of *Antigonus* in Macedon is 33 in the Ar-

menian copy, and 34 in the Greek.

ⁿ See F. H. II p. 241 note ^c ^o B. C. 149. 148. ^p Lib. I. 39 p. 180. ^q B. C. 196—179.

Having named the 17th annual prætorship Eusebius subjoins, *Eo anno Philippus rex obiit in Macedonia potestate in filium Perseum translata. Is Thessalis imperaverat uti dictum est annis viginti tribus cum mensibus novem Macedonibus autem annis omnino 42 et mensibus novem*^r. He accurately sums up the whole period from the death of *Alexander* in a passage which will be found in the Tables^s.

The following Table offers a comparative view of these two series of dates, and of the dates assigned by Eusebius in his Canon^t. The first column contains the dates which are supplied in the account of Thessaly, the second those of Porphyry, the third those of the Canon.

	1 Thessal.			2 Porphyr.			3 Canon.		
	Ol.	y.	m.	Ol.	y.	m.	Ol.	y.	m.
Aridæus	114.	2	7	114.	2	7	114.	2 ^u	7
Olympias and Cassander	19	.....	116.	1	19	116.	1	19
Philippus	4	120.	4	3	120.	4	4
Antipater and Alexander	2	6						
Demetrius.	6	6	121.	4	6	121.	4	5
Pyrrhus (3 ^y 4 ^m)	4	4	123.	2	.....	123.	1	7
Lysimachus	6	.....	123.	2	5	123.	2	5
Ceraunus	1	5	124.	4	1	124.	3	2
Meleager	2	125.	1	.....		
Antipater (45 days)	45 ^d	.....	.....	45 ^d	.....	.....	.....
Sosthenes	1	.....	.....	2	.....	125.	1	2
Interregnum	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antigonus Gonatas (33 ^y 2 ^m)	34	2	126.	1	33	125.	3	36
Demetrius	10	.....	135.	2	10	134.	2	10
Antigonus	9	.....	[136. 3] ..	12	.....	137.	1	15
Philippus	23 ^y 9 ^m }	42	9	140.	1	42	140.	4	42
..... 19
Summa annorum ^x (144 ^y 5 ^m)	146	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perseus	150.	3	.....	150.(2) ..	10	8	151.	2	10
Battle of Pydna	152.	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Libertatis anni ^y	19	.....	.....	19	.....
Pseudophilippus ^y	157.	4	1	158.	3	1
Summa annorum ^z (174)	174	11	.....	.....	.....

^r At the end of the chapter he recapitulates the reigns: *Thessalorum regum summa*.

1	Aridæus	annis	7
2	Casander	19	
3	Philippus mens.	4	
4	Antipater et Alexander ...	2	6
5	Demetrius	6	6
6	Pyrrhus	(3)	4
7	Lysimachus	6	
8	Ptolemæus	1	(7)
9	Meleager	2	
10	Antipater	diebus	45
11	Sosthenes	anno	1
12	Interregnum	2	2
13	Antigonus	(33)	2

14	Demetrius	10
15	Antigonus	9
16	Philippus	23
	Deinde copiarum duces hi: Pausanias &c.	9

In this list an 18th prætor, *Philippus*, is added. See the Tables B. C. 178.

^s B. C. 179.

^t Lib. II p. 347—355. The numbers given in the list of kings at p. 255 already mentioned agree in all material points with the numbers in the Canon.

^u In Hieronym. apud Scal. these numbers are 114. 1. 115. 4. &c. See above p. 302 note ^e.

^x See the Tables B. C. 179.

^y Ibid. 149.

^z Ibid. 148.

All the three concur in computing Ol. 114. 2 as the first year of *Aridæus*. This computation, placing the accession of *Aridæus* about two months after the death of *Alexander*, 306 is more exact and more consistent with the truth of history than the technical date of the Astronomical Canon, which reckons the reign of *Aridæus* from the year preceding, and seven months before *Alexander's* death^a.

Eusebius in his account of the Thessalian kings is accurate in the total amount, which he rightly makes 144 years and five months; and he also rightly places the death of *Philip V* in Ol. 150. 2. His detail exceeds the true amount by two years; but these two years are again omitted in his Summary^b, being struck out of the reigns of *Pyrrhus* and *Antigonus Gonatas*. The reign of *Philip V* however is made a year too much: 42y 9m instead of 41y 9m. This is manifest from Eusebius himself; for *Philip* had reigned 23y 9m at the time of the battle of Cynoscephalæ. An enumeration follows of 18 Thessalian years; and in the 18th year, which was the 17th annual prætorship, *Philip* died. But $23y\ 9m + 18 = 41y\ 9m$. And this was the true period. For his accession is fixed to Ol. 139. 4 or the beginning of B. C. 220^c. and from that point to the fifth month of Ol. 150. 2 towards the end of B. C. 179 are 41y 9m. The true amount of 144y 5m for these reigns would therefore be obtained by stating the reign of *Antigonus Gonatas* at 34y 2m and that of *Philip V* at 41y 9m. The reign of *Pyrrhus*, when reduced to 3y 4m as the total amount requires, is still an error of such magnitude as wholly to derange the history of *Lysimachus*, *Ceraunus*, and of *Pyrrhus* himself^d.

Some useful dates are supplied. The reign of *Demetrius* is extended to 6y 6m, better agreeing with Plutarch than the 6 years of Porphyry^e. We obtain the reign of *Philip* son of *Cassander*, and the whole period of the sons of *Cassander* is stated at 2y 10m, agreeing with what was concluded in the former volume^f. The reign of *Antigonus Doson* is given at its true amount, 9 years; which is now therefore confirmed by another testimony^g.

Porphyry correctly makes his whole period 174 years, which was the actual space. In the detail from Ol. 114. 2 to Ol. 157. 4 both inclusive he exceeds the true amount by 11 months. He fixes the accession of *Demetrius II* to Ol. 135. 2 and of *Philip* to Ol. 140. 1, which expresses the true interval, 19 years; but, by the error of assigning 12 years to *Antigonus Doson*, he has left *Demetrius* only seven. The date which he has named for *Antigonus Doson* Ol. 136. 3 is still more erroneous; and would extend that reign to 14 years, and reduce the reign of *Demetrius* to five. But if, according to Porphyry himself, *Demetrius* reigned 10 years, and the whole space was 19, there remain no more than nine to *Antigonus*.

The reign of *Antigonus Gonatas* is too much shortened; and here again the numbers of Porphyry are refuted by his own dates; for Ol. 126. 1—135. 1 both inclusive will give 37 years for the amount of this reign instead of 33. Porphyry however has here supplied a date for the recovery of Macedonia by *Antigonus* only one year lower than the period proposed in the former volume^h.

Correcting Eusebius by Porphyry in the times of *Pyrrhus* and *Lysimachus*, and Porphyry by himself in the times of the two *Antigoni*, we may restore the true chronology, and adjust the dates of the first series to the total numbers in the following manner:

^a F. H. II p. 312. ^b P. 182. ^c F. H. II p. 243.

^d The numbers in the first series of dates, rigidly taken, would place the accession of *Pyrrhus* at Nov. B. C. 288, and from this point 3y 4m would place his expulsion at March B. C. 284. Consequently the death of *Lysimachus*, after a

reign of six years, would be brought to March B. C. 278 and the death of *Ceraunus* to November B. C. 277; dates entirely at variance with the whole course of History.

^e See the Tables B. C. 294. 287.

^f P. 239.

^g F. H. II p. 242.

^h Ibid.

	y.	m.	Olymp.	Commenced	307
<i>Aridæus</i>	7		114. 2	July B. C. 323	
<i>Olympias and Cassander</i> ...	19		116. 1		
<i>Philippus</i>	4		120. 4		
<i>Antipater and Alexander</i> ...	2	6			
<i>Demetrius</i>	6	6	121. 3 ⁱ	November B. C. 294	
<i>Pyrrhus</i>	7		123. 1 ^k	May B. C. 287	
<i>Lysimachus</i>	5	6	123. 2 ^k	December B. C. 287	
<i>Ceraunus</i>	1	5	124. 4	July B. C. 281	
<i>Meleager</i>	2		125. 1	November B. C. 280	
<i>Antipater</i> 45 days					
<i>Sosthenes</i>	1				
<i>Interregnum</i>	2	2			
<i>Antigonus Gonatas</i>	37	5	125. 4 ^l	September B. C. 277 ^m	
<i>Demetrius</i>	10				
<i>Antigonus Doson</i>	9				
<i>Philippus V</i>	41	9	139. 4 ⁿ	February B. C. 220	
			150. 2	November B. C. 179	
	144	5			

I had supposed^o that Porphyry would be found to fix the death of *Cassander* to Ol. 120. 4. It now appears that he assigns it to Ol. 120. 3, and all the three columns of dates include *Olympias* in the 19 years of *Cassander*. But, as 2^y 10^m for the sons of *Cassander* reckoned upwards from November B. C. 294 would give January B. C. 296 for his death, it appears that we shall be justified in placing it within Ol. 120. 4, although we have not the authority of Porphyry for so doing.

It is not necessary to point out the errors in the third series of dates derived from the Canon of Eusebius: they are sufficiently manifest. The mistake of ascribing 15 years to *Antigonus Doson* was one chief cause of the confusion.

ⁱ The reign of *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, if taken at 6^y 6^m instead of 7^y, will commence in Ol. 121. 3 and not Ol. 121. 2, as I have stated it in F. H. II p. 239. But still within B. C. 294.

^k Porphyry is not exact. He places the seven months of *Pyrrhus* within Ol. 123. 2 and then adds that *Lysimachus* succeeded in the fifth month of the same year. Again, he places the commencement of *Lysimachus* in the fifth month of Ol. 123. 2 and the death of *Ceraunus* in the fifth month of Ol. 125. 1, seven complete years; and yet he assigns only 6^y 11^m to their joint reigns. To be accurate, he should have fixed *Lysimachus* to the sixth month of Ol. 123. 2 or Dec. B. C. 287, and *Pyrrhus* in the preceding year, Ol. 123. 1. When these points are rectified, there is only the difference of a month between the dates of Porphyry and those which were assigned in F. H. II B. C. 286. 281 p. 231—239. I had placed the ex-

pulsion of *Pyrrhus* at Jan. B. C. 286; Porphyry places it at December B. C. 287. I had given 16 months to *Ceraunus*, and had placed his death in October B. C. 280; Porphyry gives him 17 months, and places his death in November of the same year.

^l Placed by Porphyry one year lower; namely, Ol. 126. 1.

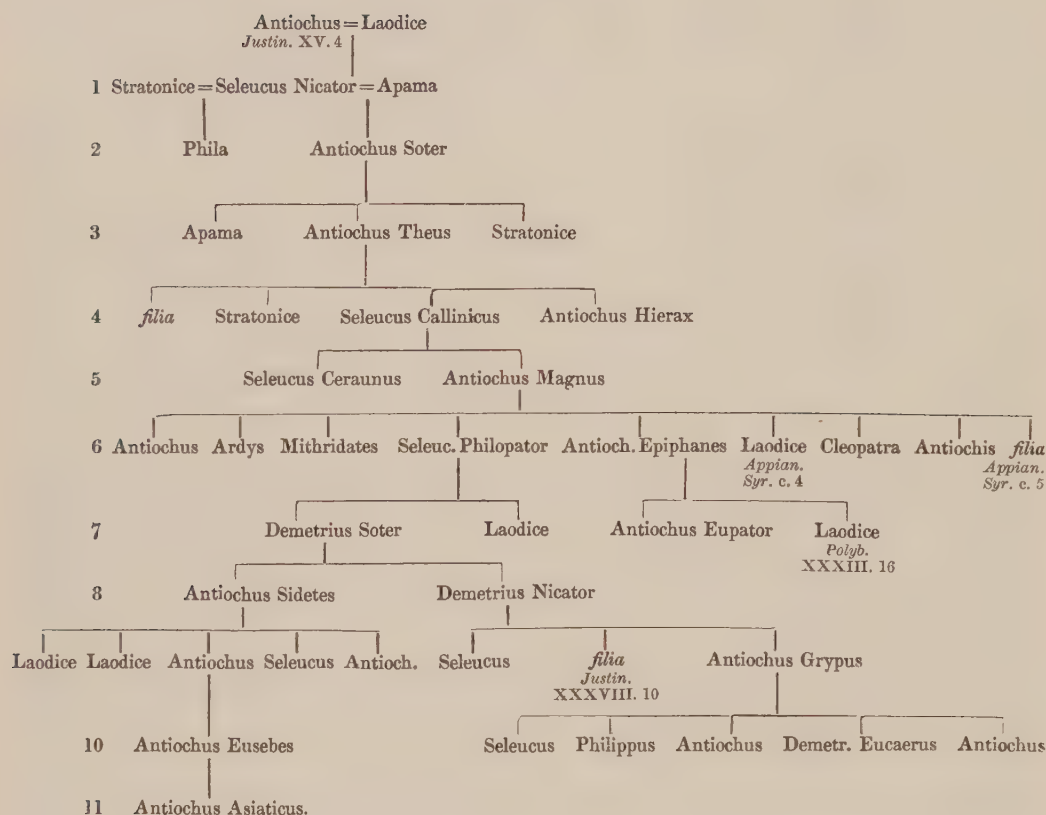
^m Compare F. H. II p. 242 note ^e.

ⁿ Porphyry names Ol. 140. 1, which is below the actual date. But, as he places 14 Olympiads (Ol. 126. 1 to Ol. 140. 1) or 56 years between the recovery of Macedonia by *Antigonus Gonatas* and the accession of *Philip*, there is in reality a difference of only five months between his computation of the space and that which has been here adopted.

^o In F. H. II B. C. 296. 287.

III.

SELEUCIDÆ.



KINGS OF SYRIA.

EUSEBIUS in the first book of his *Chronica*^a has transmitted an account of the kings of Syria under the title of *Asianorum et Syrorum reges*, which remains entire in the Armenian version, but of which only some imperfect fragments had been given by Scaliger^b. The

^a Lib. I. 40 p. 183.

^b In the Greek *excerpta* p. 61. The name of the author does not appear in the Armenian copy nor in Scaliger. Most probably the account is from Porphyry; to whom, however, it is ascribed without absolute authority. Porphyry is named in Scalig. in the preceding and following fragments.

At p. 59, 40 he has ῥητέον οὖν μετὰ Ἀλέξανδρον βασιλεύσαντας Αἰγύπτου τε καὶ Συρίας καὶ Μακεδονίας. οἱ μετὰ Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Μακεδόνα Αἰγύπτου καὶ Ἀλεξανδρείας βασιλεύσαντες ἀπὸ τῆς Πορφυρίου γραφῆς. Then p. 61 Ἀσίας καὶ Συρίας βασιλεῖς οἱ μετὰ τὸν μέγαν Ἀλέξανδρον. Then p. 62 ἡ Μακεδονικὴ βασιλεία ἀπὸ τῶν Πορφυρίου τοῦ καθ' ἡμῶν φιλοσόφου.

most material passages shall be inserted in the following enquiry, and compared with other 309 testimonies.

ANTIGONUS. Eusebius^c: *Quum Philippus Aridæus sextum jam regni annum exigeret Ol. 115. 3 Antigonus primus imperavit Asiaticis regnavitque annis 18, donec octogesimo ætatis anno consumptus est.—Periit in Phrygia, exercitibus undique qui ab eo sibi timebant in eundem irruentibus Ol. 119. 4.* Dexippus also assigns 18 years to Antigonus^d, and according to this account, if the 18 years were complete, Ol. 115. 3—119. 4 must be reckoned both inclusive. But Antigonus fell at Ipsus in the first month of Ol. 119. 4^e, and 18 years complete would carry us back to the first month of Ol. 115. 2. His reign was probably computed from the death of Antipater towards the close of Ol. 115. 2. Eighteen years therefore current at the time of the battle of Ipsus.

DEMETRIUS POLIORCETES. Eusebius^f: *Ejus vero filius Demetrius fuga se proripiens Ephesum saluti consuluit, Asia cuncta ab eo deficiente.—Regnavit annis 17 vixit omnino 54. Ol. 120. 1 regnaverat cum patre jam biennio, quod item tempus ad annos ejus imperantis 17 pertinet. Captus a Seleuco ductus est in Ciliciam Ol. 120. 4 [l. 123. 3] atque apud illum regio more in liberali custodia habebatur donec Ol. 124. 4 obiit.* From the terms of this account this correction is necessary. For if the residue of his reign, 15 years, began in Ol. 120. 1, the last year would be Ol. 123. 3. Demetrius has 17 years also in Dexippus^g. The 15 years ascribed to him after the death of his father are the accurate period; for from the death of Antigonus in the first month of Ol. 119. 4 August B. C. 301 to the captivity of Demetrius in the winter of Ol. 123. 2, about January B. C. 286^h, are 14 years and a half, or 15 current. But this writer, having given the whole of Ol. 119. 4 to Antigonus, necessarily places the sole reign of the son one year too low. The death of Demetrius after three years of captivity must be placed within Ol. 124. 1 the beginning of B. C. 233ⁱ, more than two years before the date here given.

1 SELEUCUS NICATOR. Euseb. p. 184 *Ægypti rex primus Ptolemæus veterem Gazam delatus Demetrium Antioni filium prælio superavit; quo facto regem Syriæ et superioribus partibus Seleucum imposuit^k. Tum vero Seleucus inter barbaros ulterius propectus victoria regnum confirmavit, ex eaque dictus est Nicanor, sceptroque potitus est annis 32; orsus videlicet ab Ol. 117. 1 desinensque in Ol. 124. 4, vita ad annum usque 75^{um} producta, quo insidias a familiari suo Ptolemæo cognomento Cerauno passus interiit.* All these numbers are exact. He began to reign about October B. C. 312, in the beginning of Ol. 117. 1. He was slain in January B. C. 280, the middle of Ol. 124. 4, in the 32nd year current of his reign^l. Besides his son Antiochus he left a daughter Phila, married to Antigonus Gonatas^m.

2 ANTIOCHUS SOTER. Euseb. p. 185 *Successit filius Antiochus ex Apame Persidenⁿ, nup-*

^c I. 40 p. 183.

^d See F. H. II p. 235.

^e Tables B. C. 301.

^f P. 183.

^g See F. H. II p. 235.

^h F. H. II p. 242. ⁱ

^j F. H. II B. C. 283. 2 and p. 242.

^k F. H. II B. C. 312. 2.

^l See F. H. II B. C. 312. 280 p. 237. For the age of Seleucus see p. 238. For a short sketch of the reign of Seleucus, and his death by the hand of Ceraunus, see Pausan. I. 16.

^m Vit. I Arati tom. II p. 431 (Ἀντίγονος) ἦν υἱὸς Δημητρίου τοῦ Πολιορκητοῦ, καὶ γυναῖκα εἶχε Φίλαν τὴν

Σελεύκου καὶ Στρατονίκης θυγατέρα. The birth of Phila may be placed between B. C. 299, when Stratonice was married to Seleucus, and B. C. 294, when she was married to Antiochus: see the Tables 299. 258.

ⁿ That his mother's name was Apama is attested by Strabo XII p. 578 ἐντεῦθεν ἀναστήσας τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ὁ Σωτὴρ Ἀντίοχος εἰς τὴν νῦν Ἀπάμειαν τῆς μητρὸς ἐπώνυμον τὴν πόλιν ἀπέδειξεν Ἀπάμας ἡ θυγατὴρ μὲν ἦν Ἀρταβάξου δεδομένη δ' ἐτύγχανε πρὸς γάμον Σελεύκῳ τῷ Νικατορί. Probably one of the mar-

310 *rius appellatus Soter*,—*qui Ol. 129. 1 [l. 129. 3] obiit postquam annis 64 vixerat, regnauerat autem annis 19 ab Ol. 125. 1 usque ad Ol. 129. 3. Nati sunt ei e Stratonice^o Demetrii masculus Antiochus et feminae Stratonice atque Apame, quarum Apamen Magas duxit uxorem^p, Stratonicen autem rex Macedoniae Demetrius.* The author of the Astronomical Canon, in order to avoid fractions of years, antedates the accessions of the kings. The chronographer in Eusebius has adopted the contrary expedient, and reckons to the reign of a king the whole of that Olympic year in which he died. Thus the whole of Ol. 119. 4 was reckoned to *Antigonus*, although he died in the first month; and the whole of Ol. 124. 4 is reckoned to *Seleucus*, although his death happened in the middle of that year. The reign therefore of *Antiochus Soter* commenced in the middle of Ol. 124. 4 about January B. C. 280. *Antiochus* has 19 years in Sulpicius Severus^q, and 19 in the Canon of Eusebius. But, as the 19 years commenced in Ol. 124. 4, they would terminate in the middle of Ol. 129. 3 the beginning of B. C. 261. The whole therefore of that year Ol. 129. 3 did not belong to the reign of *Antiochus Soter*.

Antiochus Soter was slain in an action with the Gauls. His death was related in the History of Phylarchus^r.

3 ANTIOCHUS THEUS. Euseb. p. 185 *Prædicto Antiocho Soteri vita functo successit in imperium Antiochus cognomento Deus, orsus ab Ol. 129. 4, vitamque annis adhuc 15 propagans. Implicitus in morbum decessit Ephesi Ol. 135. 3 [l. 133. 2] postquam annis omnino 40 vixisset. Filios suscepit duos, Seleucum cognomento Callinicum, et Antigonum [Antiochum], filiasque duas, e Laodice Achæi^s, quarum alteram Mithridates alteram Arathes^t duxerunt uxores.* Sulpicius

riages celebrated by *Alexander* at Susa in B. C. 325, when according to Plutarch Alex. c. 70 λαμβάνει μὲν αὐτὸς γυναῖκα τὴν Δαρτίου θυγατέρα Στάτειραν διανέμει δὲ τὰς ἀρίστας τοῖς ἀρίστοις. *Alexander* returned to Susa in February (see the Tables B. C. 324), and those marriages were concluded soon after. In that case, *Antiochus*, when he succeeded his father in B. C. 280, might have entered his 45th year; and at his death in B. C. 261 might have entered his 64th: and we must understand the chronographer to speak of the 64th year current. Strabo again XVI p. 749 mentions *Apama*, from whom *Seleucus* himself named another *Apamea* in Syria.

^o For this marriage see the Tables B. C. 258. According to Julian Misopog. p. 348 A B the marriage was delayed till after the death of *Seleucus*: συνιδὼν τὸ πάθος ὁ Ἑρασίστρατος φράζει πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα, καὶ ὅς—παραχωρεῖν ἔφη τῷ παιδί τῆς γαμετῆς· ὁ δὲ αὐτίκα μὲν ἡνρήσατο· τελευτήσαντος δὲ τοῦ πατρὸς μικρὸν ὕστερον, ἦν πρότερον δεδομένην αὐτῷ χάριν εὐγενὸς ἡνρήθη μάλα κραταιῶς μετεδίωξεν. But that this is inaccurate appears not only from the testimony of other writers, but from the age of *Antiochus Theus*, the son of that marriage; who died at the age of 40 in B. C. 246, and was therefore born in B. C. 286, six years before the death of *Seleucus*.

^p Pausanias I. 7, 3 mentions this marriage:

Μάγας ἤδη γυναῖκα ἔχων Ἀπάμην Ἀντίοχου τοῦ Σελεύκου θυγατέρα ἐπεισεν Ἀντίοχον παραβάντα ἃς οἱ ὁ πατήρ Σέλευκος ἐποιήσατο συνθήκας πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον ἐλαύνειν ἐπ' Αἴγυπτον.

^q Hist. Sacr. II. 28.

^r Ælian. H. A. VI. 44 τὸν Ἀντίοχον ἵππον τὸν τιμωρήσαντα τῷ δεσπότη καὶ ἀποκτείναντα τὸν Γαλάτην ὁσπεροῦν ἀπέσφαξε τὸν Ἀντίοχον ἐν τῇ μάχῃ, ὄνομα δὲ τῷ Γαλάτῃ Κεντοαράτης ἦν. Plin. H. N. VIII. 42 *Phylarchus refert Centaretum e Galatis, in prælio occiso Antiocho, potitum equo ejus conscendisse ovantem: at illum—præcipitem in abrupta isse ex-aminatumque una.* Solinus c. 45, 13 relates the fact differently: *Cum prælio Antiochus Galatas subegisset, Cintareti nomine ducis qui in acie ceciderat equum insiluit ovaturus, isque—ruina pariter et se ei equitem afflixit.* But the testimony of Ælian vindicates the text of Pliny. The king who thus perished was *Antiochus Soter*. For *Antiochus Theus* died by poison, and the deaths of the other kings of this name were below the time of *Phylarchus*.

^s Perhaps the same *Achæus* whose daughter *Antiochis* was the mother of *Attalus I* king of Pergamus. See *Kings of Pergamus* N^o 3. According, however, to Polyænus VIII. 50 *Laodice* was the daughter of *Antiochus Soter*: Ἀντίοχος ὁ προσαγορευθεὶς θεὸς ἔγγημε Λαοδίκην ὁμοπάτριον ἀδελφὴν ἐξ ἧς αὐτῷ παῖς ἐγένετο Σέλευκος.

II. 28 *Inde Antiochus Antiochi filius qui et Theus cognominatus est annos quindecim.* This 311 king has also 15 years in the Canon of Eusebius. Appian^u has the following account of *Antiochus* and his predecessor: Σελεύκου ἀποθανόντος, διάδοχοι παῖς παρὰ πατρός ἐκδεχόμενοι τὴν Σύρων ἀρχὴν ἐγένοντο οἷδε· Ἀντιόχος μὲν πρῶτος ὁ τῆς μητρiviās ἐρασθεῖς^z, ὃς καὶ Σωτὴρ ἐπεκλήθη Γαλάτας ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης ἐς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐμβαλόντας ἐξελάσας. δεύτερος δὲ Ἀντιόχος ἕτερος ἐκ τῶνδε τῶν γάμων γενόμενος, ὅτῳ Θεὸς ἐπώνυμον ὑπὸ Μιλησίων γίγνεται πρῶτον, ὅτι αὐτοῖς Τίμαρχον τύραννον καθεῖλεν. ἀλλὰ τόνδε μὲν τὸν θεὸν ἔκτεινεν ἡ γυνὴ φαρμάκῳ· δύο δὲ εἶχε, Λαοδίκην καὶ Βερενίκην, ἐξ ἑρωτός τε καὶ ἐγγύης * * * Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου θυγατέρα, καὶ αὐτὸν ἔκτεινε Λαοδίκη καὶ ἐπ' ἐκείνῃ Βερενίκην τε καὶ τὸ Βερενίκης βρέφος. καὶ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου ταῦτα τινύμενος Λαοδίκην τε ἔκτεινε καὶ ἐς Σύριαν ἐνέβαλε καὶ ἐς Βαβυλῶνα ἤλασεν^γ.

Appian^z places the revolt of the Parthians at the death of *Antiochus Theus*: καὶ Παρθναῖοι τῆς ἀποστάσεως τότε ἤρξαν, ὡς τετραγαμένης τῆς τῶν Σελευκιδῶν ἀρχῆς. *Arsaces*, according to Syncellus p. 284 C quoting Arrian, reigned 'two years [cir. B. C. 250. 249] and *Tiridates* 37 [B. C. 248—212]: βασιλεύει Περσῶν Ἀρσάκης—ἔτη β', καὶ ἀναρεῖται· καὶ μετ' αὐτὸν Τηριδάτης ἀδελφὸς ἔτη λζ'. Perhaps Justin quoted in the Tables has ascribed the acts of *Tiridates* to *Arsaces*. Stephanus Byz. notices *Arsaces*: 'Ράγα. μετωνομάσθη Ἀρσάκη ἀπὸ Ἀρσάκου βασιλέως Περσῶν. *Arsaces*, mentioned by Polybius^a in B. C. 209, is probably *Arsaces II* of Justin.

4 SELEUCUS CALLINICUS. Euseb. p. 185 *Post eum major natu Seleucus cognomento ut diximus Callinicus regnum Ol. 133. 3 auspicatus est, tenuitque ad Ol. 138. 2, atque ita annis 21 dominatus est. Ei mortuo succedit filius Seleucus cognomento Ceraunus.*—*Veruntamen vivente adhuc Callinico Seleuco Antigonus [Antiochus Hierax] minor natu frater quietis impatiens adiutorem fautoremque nactus est Alexandria, qui et urbem Sardes tenebat et Laodices matris suæ frater erat. Denique et Gallis auxiliaribus usus est. Duobus præliis Seleucus in Lydia victoriam nactus est, ita tamen ut neque Sardes caperet neque Ephesum, quam urbem Ptolemæus præsidio insidebat. Deinde in Cappadocia atque adversus Mithridatem novo prælio coorto tum militum ejus viginti millia cæsa sunt tum ipse profligatus evanuit. Ptolemæus vero—Syriæ regiones cum Damasco occupavit Orthosiamque obsidione cinxit, quæ quidem soluta est Ol. 134. 3 Seleuco illuc appulso. Frater autem Callinici Antigonus [Antiochus] magnam Phrygiam peragrans tributis incolas onerabat.*—*Ziela filiam nuptiis sibi copulavit; deinde Ol. 137. 4 in Lydia bis armis motis debellatus est. Tum etiam circa Choloën certavit cum Attalo. Denique Ol. 138. 1 Attalum in Thraciam usque fugiens post pugnam in Caria patratam vita excessit. Jam et Seleucus cognomento Callinicus frater Antigoni [Antiochi] postero anno extinctus est [sc. Ol. 138. 2].* The accession of *Callinicus* in Ol. 133. 3 verifies the corrected date in the reign of his prede-

^t Ἀράθης for Ἀριαράθης also occurs in 1 Macc. XV. 22. The wife of *Ariarathes* was named *Stratonice*: Diod. tom. X p. 24. Wesseling ad Diod. tom. X p. 308 remarks upon that marriage as recorded by Diodorus, *De nuptiis ejus et Ariarathæ, quantum quidem recordor, tacent alii.* The account of Diodorus is now confirmed by the Armenian copy of Eusebius.

^u Syr. c. 65.

^x See note ^o.

^y Compare Justin XXVII. 1 Polyæn. VIII. 50 Val. Max. IX. 14, 1 extern. Plin. H. N. VII. 12. The tragical end of *Berenice*—τὰ Βερενίκης συμπτώματα—(which was mentioned in the History

of *Phylarchus*: see the Tables B. C. 219. 3) is referred to by Polybius V. 58, and recorded by Hieronym. ad Daniel. c. 11 *Laodice metuens ambiguum viri animum, ne Berenicen reduceret, virum per ministros veneno interfecit, Berenicen autem cum filio qui ex Antiocho natus erat Icadioni et Genneo Antiochiæ principibus occidendam tradidit: filiumque suum majorem Seleucum Callinicum in patris loco constituit.*

^z Syr. c. 65. For the time of this revolt see the Tables B. C. 250 F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 243.

^a X. 28.

312 cessor. The writer of this account reckoning 15 years to *Antiochus Theus* made his first year conumerary with Ol. 129. 4, his 15th conumerary with Ol. 133. 2, and the first year of his successor with Ol. 133. 3. But, as *Antiochus Soter* died in the middle of Ol. 129. 3, the accession of *Antiochus Theus* must be also placed in that year, and the accession of *Callinicus* in Ol. 133. 2^b.

Sulpicius^c also gives to this king 21 years: *Post hunc Seleucus filius cognomine Callinicus annos unum et viginti*. He has 21 in the Summary of Eusebius, and in the Greek fragments of Scaliger. Eusebius in the Canon^d assigns 20 years. And the anonymous author in this passage appears to have had 20 years; for his dates Ol. 133. 3—Ol. 138. 2 both inclusive (= 20 years) are otherwise inconsistent with the numbers assigned. We may determine the accession of *Callinicus* to the beginning of B. C. 246, from the reigns of his predecessors. His first year therefore would be coincident with Ol. 133 $\frac{2}{3}$. It will be seen below^e that the whole of Ol. 138. 2 belonged to his reign, and that his death is to be placed in the middle of B. C. 226. He would therefore reign 20 years complete and 21 current.

The wars of the two brothers and of *Ptolemy Evergetes* in Syria are noticed by Polyænus IV. 17 and by Justin XXVII. 2. 3 *Antiochus cum esset annos quatuordecim natus supra ætatem regni avidus—latronis more totum fratri eripere cupiens puer sceleratam virilemque sumit audaciam. Unde Hierax est cognominatus.—Interea Ptolemæus Evergetes—in annos decem cum Seleuco pacem facit, sed pax ab hoste data interpellatur a fratre; qui, conducto Gallorum mercenario exercitu, pro auxilio bellum pro fratre hostem—exhibuit. In eo prælio virtute Gallorum victor quidem Antiochus fuit, &c.—Fratres bellum reparant. In eo Antiochus denuo victus multorum dierum fuga fatigatus tandem ad socerum suum Ariamenen regem Cappadociæ provehitur; a quo cum primum benigne exceptus esset, interjectis diebus, cognito quod insidiæ sibi pararentur, salutem fuga quæsit. Igitur cum profugo nusquam tutus locus esset, ad Ptolemæum hostem, cujus fidem tutiorem quam fratris existimabat, decurrit.—Sed Ptolemæus non amicior dedito quam hosti factus servari eum arctissima custodia jubet. Hinc quoque Antiochus—elabitur, fugiensque a latronibus interficitur. Seleucus quoque iisdem ferme diebus amisso regno equo præcipitatus finitur. Ariamenes is also named in Trogii prologo libri XXVII. A Callinico fusus in Mesopotamia Antiochus insidiantem sibi effugit Ariamenen; dein postea custodes Tryphonis [sc. Ptolemæi Evergetæ]; quo a Gallis occiso Seleucus quoque frater ejus decessit. But the king of Cappadocia at this time was called *Ariarathes*; nor was he the father-in-law of *Antiochus*, but the brother-in-law; for he married the sister of *Antiochus* and *Seleucus*^f. We may therefore reject this circumstance as an error of Justin, and admit the account of the chronographer in Eusebius, who makes *Ziela* king of *Bithynia* the father-in-law of *Antiochus Hierax*^g. *Seleucus*, according to Justin^h, was defeated in a battle by *Arsaces*: *Arsaces—cum filio Theo-**

^b See above N° 2.

^c II. 28.

^d Lib. II p. 352 and in the Table of Reigns lib. II p. 259 which corresponds with the Canon.

^e See *Antiochus Magnus* N° 6. ^f See N° 3.

^g Plutarch Mor. p. 489 A relates a favourable trait of this *Antiochus*: 'Αντιόχου τὴν μὲν φιλαρχίαν ψέξειεν ἂν τις, ὅτι δὲ οὐ παντάπασιν αὐτῇ τὸ φιλάδελφον ἐνηφανίσθη θαυμάσειεν· ἐπολέμει γὰρ ὑπὲρ τῆς βασιλείας Σελεύκῳ νεώτερος ὢν ἀδελφός, καὶ τὴν μητέρα συλλαμβάνουσαν εἶχεν· ἀκμάζοντος δὲ τοῦ πολέμου,

μάχην ὁ Σέλευκος Γαλάταις συνάψας καὶ ἡττηθεὶς οὐδαμοῦ φανερός ἦν, ἀλλ' ἔδοξε τεθνάναι, πάσης ὁμοῦ τι τῆς στρατιᾶς ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων κατακοπείσης. πυθόμενος οὖν Ἀντίοχος τὴν πορφύραν ἔθηκε καὶ φαῖον ἱμάτιον ἔλαβε καὶ τὰ βασίλεια κλείσας ἐπένθει τὸν ἀδελφόν· ὀλίγῳ δὲ ὕστερον ἀκούσας ὅτι σώζεται καὶ δύνανται αὖθις ἐτέραν ἀθροίζει, τοῖς τε θεοῖς ἔθυσσε προελθὼν καὶ ταῖς πόλεσιν ὧν ἤρχε θύειν καὶ στεφανηφορεῖν ἐπήγειλε.

^h XLI. 4.

doti pacem fecit. Nec multo post cum Seleuco rege ad defectores persequendos veniente congressus victor fuit: quem diem Parthi exinde solennem velut initium libertatis observant. Revocato deinde Seleuco novis motibus in Asiam,—regnum Parthicum format, &c. In another expedition Posidoniusⁱ attests that he was captured by Arsaces, and remained long in captivity.

5 SELEUCUS CERAUNUS. Euseb. p. 186 *Huic successit filius Alexander^k, qui maluit dici Seleucus, ab exercitu autem Ceraunus vocitatus est. Is habuit etiam fratrem nomine Antiochum. Quum tribus annis Seleucus patrium imperium rexisset, a quodam Nicanore Gallo in Phrygia*

ⁱ Athen. IV. p. 153 a ὁ Ποσειδώνιος—ἐν τῇ ἑκαταδὲκῃ περὶ Σελεύκου διηγούμενος τοῦ βασιλέως ὡς εἰς Μηδίαν ἀνελθὼν καὶ πολεμῶν Ἀρσάκει ἡχμαλωτίσθη ὑπὸ τοῦ βαρβάρου, καὶ ὡς πολλὸν χρόνον παρὰ τῷ Ἀρσάκει διέτριψεν, ἀγόμενος βασιλικῶς. Frœlich Annales Regum Syriæ Prolegom. p. 66 with reason supposes two Parthian expeditions, and distinguishes this in which Seleucus was captured from that described by Justin, after which he returned to Syria. But in assigning 10 years to his captivity, from the 10th to the 20th year of his reign, Frœlich is unsupported by any testimony.

The foundation of Callinicipolis by Seleucus is recorded by the Chron. Alex. Olymp. 134. 1 ὑπ. Κατούλλου καὶ Ἀλβίνου. Σέλευκος Καλλίνικος ἐν Μεσσοποταμίᾳ Καλλινικίῳ πόλιν κτίζει. These were the consuls of Ol. 134. 3 (see the Introd. p. vi) and would place this city in B. C. 242, in the fifth year of Seleucus.

The Smyrnæan treaty preserved in the Arundelian Marbles N^o XXVI was made with Seleucus some years after the beginning of his reign. It is prefaced by a decree which begins in these terms: ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ στρατηγῶν γινώ. η. Ἐπειδὴ πρότερον τε καθ' ὃν καιρὸν ὁ βασιλεὺς Σέλευκος ὑπερέβαλεν εἰς τὴν Σελευκίδα πολλῶν .αἱ μεγάλων κινδύνων περιστάντων τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν καὶ τὴν χώραν διεφύλαξεν ὁ δῆμος τὴν πρὸς αὐτὸν εὐνοίαν τε καὶ φιλίαν, οὐ καταπλαγείς τὴν τῶν ἐναντίων ἔφοδον οὐδὲ φροντίσας τῆς τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἀ. ωλείας, ἀλλὰ πάντα δεύτερα ἡγησάμενος εἶναι πρὸς τὸ διαμείναι ἐν τῇ αἰρέσει καὶ ἀντιλαβεῖσθαι τῶν πραγμάτων κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν καθ' ὅτι ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὑπέστη δι' ὃ καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς Σέλευκος, εὐσεβῶς τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς διακείμενος καὶ φιλοστόργως τὰ πρὸς τοὺς γονεῖς, μεγαλόψυχος ὢν καὶ ἐπιστάμενος χάριτας ἀποδιδόναι τοῖς ἑαυτὸν εὐεργετοῦσιν, ἐτίμησεν τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν, διὰ τε τὴν τοῦ δήμου εὐνοίαν καὶ φιλοτιμίαν ἣν ἐπεποίητο εἰς τὰ πράγματα αὐτοῦ καὶ διὰ τὸ τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ Θεὸν Ἀντίοχον καὶ τὴν μητέρα τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς Θεάν Στρατονίκην ἰδρῦσθαι παρ' ἡμῶν τιμωμένους τιμαῖς ἀξιολόγοις καὶ κοινῇ ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθους καὶ ἰδία ὑφ' ἐκάστου τῶν πολιτῶν, καὶ ἐβεβαίωσεν τῷ δήμῳ τὴν αὐτονομίαν καὶ δημοκρατίαν· ἔγραψεν καὶ πρὸς τοὺς βασιλεῖς καὶ τοὺς δυνάστας καὶ τὰς πόλεις καὶ τὰ ἔθνη ἀξιώσας ἀποδέξασθαι τὸ τε ἱερὸν τῆς Στρατονίκιδος Ἀφροδίτης ἄστυλον εἶναι καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν ἱερὰν καὶ ἄστυλον· νῦν

τε ὑπερβεβληκός τοῦ βασιλέως εἰς τὴν Σελευκίδα οἱ στρατῶν .ἰ σπεύδοντες διαμείνουν τῷ βασιλεῖ τὰ πράγματα συμφερόντως διεπέμψαντο πρὸς τοὺς ἐν Μαγνησίᾳ κατοίκους καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ὑπαίθρους ἱππεῖς καὶ στρατιώτας, καὶ ἀπέστειλαν ἐξ αὐτῶν ἕνα Διονύσιον τὸν παρακαλέσοντα αὐτοὺς δια. λάσσειν τὴν φιλίαν καὶ συμμαχίαν βασιλεῖ Σελεύκῳ εἰς πάντα τὸν χρόνον κ. τ. λ. Then follows the treaty itself l. 34—88. Then another decree l. 89—108 ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ στρατηγῶν γινώμη. Ἐπειδὴ προνοῶν ὁ δῆμος ὑπὲρ πάντων τῶν τοῦ βασιλέως Σελεύκου συμφερόντων διετελεῖ, καὶ πρότερον τὴν τε βασιλείαν αὐτοῦ συναύξων καὶ τὰ πράγματα διατηρῶν καθ' ὅσον ἦν δυνατός, καὶ πολλὰ μὲν περιεῖδεν ἀπολλύμενα καὶ καταφθειρόμενα τῶν ὑπαρχόντων πολλοὺς δὲ ὑπέμειν . . κινδύνους ἔνεκεν τοῦ διατηρῆσαι τὴν φιλίαν τὴν πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα Σέλευκον,—τὴν τε πρὸς τοὺς ἐν Μαγνησίᾳ κατοίκους καὶ τοὺς ὑπαίθρους ἱππεῖς καὶ τοὺς πεζοὺς στρατιώτας καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς οἰκοῦντας ἐν Μαγνησίᾳ συντέθειται φιλίαν, ἵνα διαφυλάσσωσιν τὴν συμμαχίαν καὶ τὴν εὐνοίαν τῷ βασιλεῖ Σελεύκῳ· νομίζω[ν] δὲ . ναγκαῖον εἶναι τῇ πόλει παραλαβεῖν καὶ τὸ χωρίον Παλαιαμαγνησίαν καὶ ποιήσασθαι τὴν φυλακὴν δι' αὐτοῦ—διεπέμψαντο πρὸς τοὺς οἰκούντας ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ καὶ παρεκάλεισαν αὐτοὺς αἰρεῖσθαι . . ν φιλίαν τὴν πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα Σέλευκον,—οἱ δὲ οἰκούντες ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ ἐλόμενοι τὴν φιλίαν τὴν πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα Σέλευκον μετὰ πάσης προθυμίας προσεδέξαντο τὰξιούμενα ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου, καὶ τὰς τε κλείδας παραδεδώκασι. τῷ ἄρχοντι τῷ ἀπεσταλμένῳ ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου, καὶ τὴν φυλακὴν τὴν παρὰ τῆς πόλεως παρεδέξαντο εἰς τὸ χωρίον· ἀγαθὴ τύχῃ δεδόχθαι πολίτας τε αὐτοὺς εἶναι . . καὶ ὑπάρχειν αὐτοῖς τὰ αὐτὰ ὅσα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις πολίταις ὑπάρχει· καὶ τοὺς τε κλήρους αὐτῶν τοὺς δύο, ὃν τε ὁ Θεὸς καὶ Σωτὴρ Ἀντίοχος ἐπεχώρησεν αὐτοῖς καὶ περὶ ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος γεγράφηκεν, εἶναι αὐτοῖς ἀδεκατέτους· καὶ ἔαν προσορίσθῃ ἡ ὥρα ἣν ἔχουσιν οἱ πρότερον ὄντες ἐν Μαγνησίᾳ κάτοικοι τῇ πόλει τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ, ὑπάρχειν αὐτοῖς τοὺς τρεῖς κλήρους δωρεάν, καὶ τὴν ἀτέλειαν αὐτοῖς μένειν τὴν νῦν ὑπάρχουσαν—τὸ δὲ ψήφισμα τότε ἀν. . . ράψαι εἰς τὰς στήλας τὰς ἀνατεθησομένας ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς ὑπὸ τε τοῦ δήμου καὶ . . . ἐκ Μαγνησίας· ἀναγεγράφθαι δὲ αὐτὸ καὶ ἐν τοῖς δημοσίοις.

^k Conf. Syncell. p. 284 C Malal. p. 261. Malalas confounds this king with Antiochus Magnus: Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Νικάτωρ ἔτη λς'.

ex insidiis interimitur circa Ol. 139. 1. Sulpicius Severus¹: Seleucus filius Callinici annos tres.

- 314 He has three years in the Canon of Eusebius^m. Appianⁿ gives him two years: ἐπὶ τῷ Θεῷ βασιλεὺς γίγνεται Συρίας Σέλευκος υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ τε καὶ Λαοδίκης, ὃς Καλλίνικος ἐπώνυμον· ἐπὶ δὲ Σελεύκῳ δύο παῖδες αὐτοῦ Σελεύκου, καθ' ἡλικίαν ἐκάτερος αὐτῶν, Σέλευκος τε καὶ Ἀντίοχος. Σελεύκῳ μὲν δὴ ἀσθενεῖ τε ὄντι καὶ πενομένῳ, καὶ δυσπειθῇ τὸν στρατὸν ἔχοντι, ἐπεβούλευσαν οἱ φίλοι διὰ φαρμάκων, καὶ ἐς ἔτη δύο μόνα ἐβασίλευσεν. According to Hieronymus^o he was slain in the third year of his reign: *Cum Seleucus (Ceraunus) major frater tertio anno imperii esset occisus in Phrygia per dolum Nicanoris et Apaturii, exercitus qui erat in Syria Antiochum fratrem ejus cognomento Magnum de Babylone vocavit ad regnum.* Polybius^p marks his short reign: Σελεύκου μεταλλάξαντος τὸν βίον—διαδεξαμένου δὲ τὴν βασιλείαν Σελεύκου πρεσβυτάτου τῶν υἱῶν, ἅμα τούτῳ διὰ τὴν οἰκειότητα συνυπερέβαλε τὸν Ταῦρον (Ἀχαιὸς) δυσὶ μάλιστα πῶς ἔτεσι πρότερον τῶν νῦν λεγομένων καιρῶν. Σέλευκος γὰρ ὁ νέος, ὡς θάπτον παρέλαβε τὴν βασιλείαν, πυνθανόμενος Ἀτταλον πᾶσαν ἤδη τὴν ἐπὶ τάδε τοῦ Ταύρου δυναστείαν ὑφ' αὐτὸν πεποιῆσθαι, παρωρμήθη βοηθεῖν τοῖς σφετέροις πράγμασιν. ὑπερβαλὼν δὲ μεγάλη δυνάμει τὸν Ταῦρον καὶ δολοφονηθεὶς ὑπὸ τε Ἀπατουρίου τοῦ Γαλάτου καὶ Νικάνορος μετήλλαξε τὸν βίον^q.

6 ANTIOCHUS MAGNUS. Euseb. p. 187 *Successorem habuit Antiochum fratrem, quem Babylone accitum creavit regem exercitus, quique Magni cognomentum sortitus est. atque annis 36 imperavit; scilicet ab Ol. 139. 2 ad Ol. 148. 2. Is Susa profectus atque in superiores Satrapias manu cum Elymæis conserta internecione cæsus est^r, relictis duobus liberis^s, Seleuco et Antiocho.* He has 36 years in the Canon of Eusebius^t. According to Appian^u he reigned 37 years: ἐβασίλευσε δὲ ἔτη ἑπτὰ καὶ τριάκοντα. And Sulpicius^x: *Antiochus frater Callinici Asiam et Syriam tenuit annos septem et triginta. Hic est Antiochus adversus quem Scipio Africani frater bellavit.* Sulpicius here, by a strange error (in which he is followed by his annotator^y), imagines *Antiochus Hierax* the brother to be the same person as *Antiochus Magnus* the son of *Callinicus*.

The chronographer in Eusebius agrees with Polybius in placing the accession of *Antiochus* in Ol. 139, and is confirmed by Zonaras^z in the year of his death: Γαίῳ Φλαμινίῳ καὶ Αἰμι-

¹ II. 28.

^m Lib. II p. 353.

ⁿ Syr. c. 66.

^o Hieronym. ad Daniel. c. XI. p. IV. 48.

^q The death of *Seleucus* and the succession of *Antiochus* are also mentioned by Polybius II. 71 V. 40.

^r Compare Diod. tom. IX p. 399 Justin. XXXII. 2.

^s His eldest son *Antiochus* died before him. He had been employed in the campaign of B. C. 193; Liv. XXXV. 13, and died in the same year: Liv. Ibid. 15 *Mors nunciata Antiochi, filii regis, quem missum paullo ante dixeram in Syriam, diremit conloquia. Magnus luctus in regia fuit, magnumque ejus juvenis desiderium: id enim jam specimen sui dederat ut, si vita longior contigisset, magni justique regis in eo indolem fuisse adpareret. Antiochus married Laodice in the beginning of his reign: Polyb. V. 43, and the birth of an heir to the kingdom is recorded by Polybius V. 55 in B. C. 221: προσπεσόντος υἱὸν γεγονέναι τῷ βασιλεῖ. *Antiochus* had passed the preceding winter in Mygdonia:*

διανύσας εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν τὴν ἐν Μυγδονίᾳ περὶ τροπᾶς χειμερινᾶς V. 51. The winter according to Polybius of Ol. 139. 3, which fixes the birth of his son towards the close of that Olympic year, before midsummer B. C. 221. *Antiochus*, who was that heir, was accordingly 28 years of age at his death. He had been married to his sister *Laodice*: Appian. Syr. c. 4 (Ἀντίοχος) γάμους τῶν παίδων ἔθεν Ἀντιόχου καὶ Λαοδίκης, ἀλλήλοις συναρμόζων. This elder son *Antiochus* was mentioned by the historian Zeno apud Polyb. XVI. 18 as engaged in the battle of Panium B. C. 198: τὸν πρεσβύτερον υἱὸν Ἀντιόχου—ὁ νεώτερος Ἀντίοχος τῶν υἱῶν. c. 19 δύο Ἀντιόχους ὑπέθετο τοῦ βασιλέως υἱοὺς ὄντας, ἐνὸς τοῦ τότε συνεστρατευμένου. Two other sons, *Ardys* and *Mithridates*, are named by Livy XXXIII. 19 *Principio veris [B. C. 197] præmissis terra cum exercitu filiis duobus Ardye ac Mithridate.* As these are mentioned nowhere else, perhaps these also died before their father.

^t P. 353.

^u Syr. c. 66.

^x II. 28.

^y P. 321.

^z Zonar. IX p. 455 B.

λίῳ Λεπίδου ὑπατευνόντων μετέπειτα [B. C. 187 Ol. 148. 2] ὁ Ἀντίοχος ἔθανε, καὶ αὐτὸν ὁ υἱὸς ὁ Σέλευκος διεδέξατο· τελευτήσαντος δὲ κακείνου πολλῶ ὕστερον [I. οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον] ὁ ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ὀμηρεῦν Ἀντίοχος ἐβασίλευσεν. Zonaras, therefore, and the chronographer determine the death of *Antiochus* to the latter part of B. C. 187, from whence we ascend to his accession in B. C. 223 the beginning of Ol. 139. 2. He appears to have reigned something more than 36 years, and to have died in the 37th. The accession of *Antiochus* being fixed to the beginning of Ol. 139. 2 will place the accession of *Seleucus* (three years before) at Ol. 138. 3 the latter part of B. C. 226. The whole therefore of Ol. 138. 2 would belong to the reign of his predecessor, who accordingly reigned more than 20 years^a.

Antiochus succeeded at an early age^b. The state of his affairs at his accession is described by Polybius^c: ἐβασίλευσε διαπιστεύων τὴν μὲν ἐπὶ τάδε τοῦ Ταύρου δυναστείαν Ἀχαιῶ τὰ δ' ἄνω μέρη τῆς βασιλείας ἐγκεχειρικῶς Μόλωνι καὶ τὰδελεφῶ τοῦ Μόλωνος Ἀλεξάνδρῳ· Μόλωνος μὲν Μηδίας ὑπάρχοντος σατράπου τὰδελεφῶ δὲ τῆς Περσίδος. In the beginning of his reign he married *Laodice* daughter of *Mithridates* king of Pontus^d. In B. C. 218 he engaged in war with *Ptolemy Philopater* for Coele-Syria^e: ἀρχομένης τῆς θερείας [B. C. 218]—Ἀντίοχος καὶ Πτολεμαῖος ἀπεγνωκότες τὰς πρεσβείας καὶ τὸ λόγῳ διεξάγειν τὴν ὑπὲρ Κολῆς Συρίας ἀμφισβήτησιν ἐνήρχοντο πολεμεῖν ἀλλήλοις. In B. C. 217, Ἀντίοχος καὶ Πτολεμαῖος τῆς ἐαρινῆς ὥρας ἐνισταμένης ἐτοίμους ἔχοντες τὰς παρασκευὰς ἐγίνοντο πρὸς τῷ διὰ μάχης κρίνειν τὴν ἐφοδον^f. And *Antiochus* is defeated at *Raphia*^g. In B. C. 216, Ἀντίοχος μεγάλῃ παρασκευῇ χρησάμενος ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι μετὰ ταῦτα τῆς θερείας ἐπιγενομένης [the summer of B. C. 216] ὑπερέβαλε τὸν Ταῦρον, καὶ συνθέμενος πρὸς Ἀτταλὸν τὸν βασιλέα κοινοπραγίαν ἐνίστατο τὸν πρὸς Ἀχαιὸν πόλεμον^h. *Achæus*, after sustaining a siege of two years at *Sardis*ⁱ, is at last taken^k.

Antiochus afterwards engaged in war with *Arsaces* in Upper Asia^l, and with *Euthydemus* king of *Bactriana*^m, to whom he granted peace, and confirmed him in his king-

^a See above, No 4. ^b See the Tables B. C. 192.

^c V. 40.

^d Polyb. V. 43.

^e Polyb. V. 1. conf. V. 67. 68 III. 1. 2.

^f Polyb. V. 79. He gives the date, Ol. 140. 3, V. 105.

^g Polyb. V. 79—86.

^h Idem V. 107.

ⁱ Idem VII. 15.

^k Idem VIII. 17—23.

^l Polyb. X. 27—31. This was *Arsaces II.* cf. Justin. XLI. 5 *Hujus filius et successor regni Arsaces et ipse nomine adversus Antiochum Seleuci filium—pugnavit: ad postremum in societatem ejus adsumptus est.* See F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 244.

^m The Greek kingdom of *Bactriana* was founded at the same time with the Parthian, and subsisted for about 120 or 130 years under seven or eight kings: *THEODOTUS I* or *DIODOTUS*: Justin. XLI. 4 *Eodem tempore* [at the time of the foundation of the Parthian monarchy B. C. 250] *etiam Theodotus, mille urbium Bactrianarum præfectus, defecit regemque se appellari jussit.* Strabo XI p. 515 ἀπὸ τούτων (τῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς Μαϊωτιδος Σκυθῶν) ἔλκειν φασὶ τὸ γένος τὸν Ἀρσάκην· οἱ δὲ Βακτριανὸν λέγουσιν αὐτόν· φεύγοντα δὲ τὴν αὔξησιν τῶν περὶ Διόδοτον ἀποστήσαι τὴν Παρθυαίαν. Strabo Ibid. makes the revolt of *Bactria* precede the rise of the Parthi-

ans: πρῶτον μὲν τὴν Βακτριανὴν ἀπέστησαν οἱ πεπιστευμένοι καὶ τὴν ἐγγὺς αὐτῆς πᾶσαν οἱ περὶ Εὐθύδημον, ἔπειτ' Ἀρσάκης ἀνὴρ Σκύθης—ἐπῆλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Παρθυαίαν. But he speaks without precision, for we know from Polybius that *Euthydemus* was contemporary with *Antiochus*; and according to Strabo himself the founder of the *Bactrian* kingdom was *Diodotus*. *THEODOTUS II*: Justin. XLI. 4 *Arsaces—grandem exercitum parat metu Seleuci et Theodoti Bactrianorum regis. Sed cito morte Theodoti metu liberatus cum filio ejus (et ipso Theodoto) fadus ac pacem fecit.* *EUTHYDEMUS*, with whom *Antiochus Magnus* was engaged. A *Magnesian* by birth: Polyb. XI. 34 καὶ γὰρ αὐτὸς ἦν ὁ Εὐθύδημος Μάγνης. These three kings, *THEODOTUS I* *THEODOTUS II* and *EUTHYDEMUS*, appear to have occupied a space of about 50 years: B. C. 250—200. *DEMETRIUS*: Polyb. XI. 34 Εὐθύδημος ἐξέπεμψε Δημήτριον τὸν υἱὸν βεβαίωςοντα τὰς ὁμολογίας. ὃν ὁ βασιλεὺς [*Antiochus*] ἀποδεξάμενος, καὶ νομίσας ἄξιον εἶναι τὸν νεανίσκον βασιλείας,—πρῶτον μὲν ἐπηγεῖλατο δώσειν αὐτῷ μίαν τῶν ἐαυτοῦ θυγατέρων, δεύτερον δὲ συνεχώρησε τῷ πατρὶ τὸ τῆς βασιλείας ὄνομα. It seems probable that *Demetrius* reigned after his father, although Strabo XI p. 516 does not

316 domⁿ. Upon the death of *Ptolemy Philopater* in B. C. 205, *Antiochus* conspired with *Philip* to dismember his kingdom^o: Πτολεμαίου τοῦ βασιλέως μεταλλάξαντος τὸν βίον, συμφρονήσαντες Ἀντίοχος καὶ Φίλιππος ἐπὶ διαίρεσει τῆς τοῦ καταλειμμένου παιδὸς ἀρχῆς ἤρξαντο κακοπραγμονεῖν. In the campaign of B. C. 198 he reduced all the cities of Cœle-Syria^p: *Antiochus quum priore æstate, omnibus quæ in Cœle-Syria sunt civitatibus Ptolemæi in suam potestatem redactis, in hiberna Antiochiam concessisset,—principio veris* [B. C. 197] *præmissis terra cum exercitu filiis duobus Ardye ac Mithridate jussisque Sardibus se opperiri, ipse cum classe—proficiscitur; simul per omnem oram Ciliciæque et Cariciæ tentaturus urbes quæ in ditione Ptolemæi essent, simul Philippum (necdum enim debellatum erat) exercitu navibusque adjuturus.* To that campaign therefore in B. C. 198 we must refer his victory over *Scopas* and the forces of *Ptolemy* at Panium: τὴν τε Γάζης πολιορκίαν καὶ τὴν γενομένην παράταξιν Ἀντιόχου πρὸς Σκόπαν ἐν Κολίῃ Συρίᾳ περὶ τὸ Πάνιον^q. For his Roman war see the *Tables*^r. His treaty with the Romans was completed in B. C. 188^s.

assert it. MENANDER: Strabo XI p. 516 τοσούτων ἰσχυσαν οἱ ἀποστήσαντες Ἕλληνες αὐτὴν [*Bactrianam*] διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν τῆς χώρας ὥστε τῆς Ἀριανῆς ἐπεκράτουν καὶ τῶν Ἰνδῶν, ὥς φησιν Ἀπολλοδόωρος ὁ Ἀρτεμιτινὸς, καὶ πλείω ἔθνη κατεστρέψαντο ἢ Ἀλέξανδρος· καὶ μάλιστα Μένανδρος· εἶγε καὶ τὸν Ὑπαννιν διέβη πρὸς ἔω καὶ μέχρι τοῦ Ἰσάμου προῆλθε. τὰ μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸς τὰ δὲ Δημήτριος ὁ Εὐθυδήμου υἱὸς τοῦ Βακτρίων βασιλέως· οὐ μόνον δὲ τὴν Πατταληνὴν κατέσχον ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς ἄλλης παραλίας τὴν τε Τεσσαριόστου καλουμένην καὶ τὴν Σιγέρτιδος βασιλείαν. καθ' ὅλου δὲ φησιν ἐκείνος τῆς συμπάσης Ἀριανῆς πρόσχημα εἶναι τὴν Βακτριανήν. καὶ δὴ καὶ μέχρι Σηρῶν καὶ Φρυγῶν ἐξέτειναν τὴν ἀρχήν. Apollodorus is quoted again by Strabo XV p. 686 Ἀπολλοδόωρος ὁ τὰ Παρθικὰ ποιήσας, μεμνημένος καὶ τῶν τὴν Βακτριανὴν ἀποστησάντων Ἑλλήνων παρὰ τῶν Συριακῶν βασιλέων τῶν ἀπὸ Σελεύκου τοῦ Νικάτορος, φησὶ μὲν αὐτοὺς αἰξηθέντας ἐπιθέσθαι καὶ τῇ Ἰνδικῇ.—Εὐκρατίδαν γοῦν πόλεις χιλίας ὑφ' ἑαυτῷ ἔχειν, κ. τ. λ. The mild government of *Menander* is mentioned by Plutarch Polit. præc. p. 821 D Μενάνδρου τινὸς ἐν Βάκτροις ἐπιεικῶς βασιλεύσαντος εἴτα ἀποθανόντος ἐπὶ στρατοπέδου, τὴν μὲν ἄλλην ἐποιήσαντο κηδεῖαν κατὰ τὸ κοινὸν αἱ πόλεις, περὶ δὲ τῶν λευγάνων αὐτοῦ καταστάντες εἰς ἀγῶνα μόλις συνέβησαν ὥστε νειμάμενοι μέρος ἵσον τῆς τέφρας ἀπελθεῖν, καὶ γενέσθαι μνημεῖα παρὰ πᾶσι τοῦ ἀνδρός. An *Apollodotus* is also named by Arrian Peripl. Mar. Erythr. p. 169 μαχιμώτατον ἔθνος Βακτριανῶν, ὑπὸ βασιλείᾳ οὖσαν ἴδιον τόπον.—ἀφ' οὗ μέχρι νῦν ἐν Βαρυγάζοις παλαιαὶ προχωροῦσι δραχμαὶ, γράμμασιν Ἑλληνικοῖς ἐγκεχαραγμένα, ἐπίσημα τῶν μετὰ Ἀλέξανδρον βυβασίλευκόντων Ἀπολλοδότου καὶ Μενάνδρου. Trogus prolog. l. 41 *Indicæ quoque res additæ, gestæ per Apollodorum* [l. *Apollodotum*] *et Menandrum reges eorum* [sc. *Bactrianorum*]. EUCRATIDES I EUCRATIDES II. Strabo XI p. 516 πόλεις δ' εἶχον τὰ τε Βάκτρα, ἦνπερ καὶ Ζαριάσπαν καλοῦσιν,—καὶ ἄλλας πλείους· τούτων δ' ἦν καὶ ἡ Εὐκρατιδίς, τοῦ ἄρξαντος ἐπώνυμος.—τὴν τε Ἀσπιώνων

(σατραπείαν) καὶ τὴν Τουριωῶν ἀφήρητον Εὐκρατίδην οἱ Παρθυαῖοι. Conf. Steph. Byz. Εὐκρατιδίς. Justin. XLI. 6 *Eodem ferme tempore sicuti in Parthis Mithridates ita in Bactris Eucratides, magni uterque viri, regna ineunt.—Bactriani autem per varia bella jactati non regnum tantum verum etiam libertatem amiserunt.—Multa tamen Eucratides bella magna virtute gessit.—Indiam in potestatem redegit; unde cum se reciperet a filio quem socium regni fecerat itinere interficitur.* Strabo XI p. 515 (οἱ Παρθυαῖοι) ἀφείλοντο καὶ τῆς Βακτριανῆς μέρος βιασάμενοι τοὺς Σκύθας, καὶ ἔτι πρότερον τοὺς περὶ Εὐκρατίδαν. We may discern in these notices *Eucratides*, a warlike king, the master of a thousand cities, who was assassinated by his son; and *Eucratides*, who was despoiled of his provinces by the Parthians, and finally lost his kingdom to the Scythians. Between ARSACES II, who was contemporary with *Euthydemus*, and this *Mithridates*, who was contemporary with EUCRATIDES I, Justin XLI. 5 reckons two kings of Parthia, whose times would correspond with the reigns of DEMETRIUS and MENANDER. EUCRATIDES II in whom the Bactrian monarchy ended appears to have been no other than the son of EUCRATIDES I, recorded by Justin as the murderer of his father. These four or five last kings of Bactriana might extend the duration of the kingdom to 70 or 80 years longer, and might terminate at B. C. 120 or 130. According to Major Rennell's opinion, *Memoir of a Map of Hindostan* p. 161, the eastern dependencies of Bactriana subsisted to a much later period.

ⁿ Polyb. X. 48. 49 XI. 34.

^o Polyb. III. 2. See Liv. XXXI. 14 *Fœdus ic-tum cum Antiocho Syriæ rege divisaque jam cum eo Ægypti opes, cui morte audita Ptolemæi regis ambo imminebant.*

^p Liv. XXXIII. 19.

^q Polyb. XVI. 18. *Scopas* in the preceding year,

According to Josephus^t, *Antiochus* favoured the Jews, who had suffered greatly in his Egyptian wars, lying between the hostile powers. Eusebius has placed in his Canon some 317 notices to the same effect^u.

It is remarked by Frœlich and by Vaillant that the first coins of the *Seleucidæ* which bear a date are the coins of this king^x. Two coins of *Antiochus* are preserved of the 112th and the 117th years of the era of the *Seleucidæ*, the 23rd and 28th years of his reign^y.

7 SELEUCUS PHILOPATOR. Euseb. p. 187 *Seleucus in patris locum suffectus est Ol. 148. 3 annisque duodecim in imperio superfuit usque ad Ol. 151. 1* [151. 2] *vixitque omnino annis sexaginta*. There is an error in the account of his age. His elder brother *Antiochus* was born in B. C. 221^z; consequently *Seleucus* himself could not have been born before B. C. 220, and could not have been more than 47 at his death in Ol. 151. 2.

Appian^a also ascribes 12 years to *Seleucus*: Σελεύκου μὲν ἔτεσι δώδεκα, ἀπράκτως ἅμα καὶ ἀσθενῶς διὰ τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς συμφορὰν. And Sulpicius^b: *Seleuco mortuo anno imperii duodecimo, regnum frater Antiochus, qui obses Romæ fuerat, accepit*. Polybius^c attests that *Seleucus* was already in the throne in B. C. 185: for in that year, Ἀρισταίνου στρατηγούντος,—ἡκον παρὰ Σελεύκου τοῦ βασιλέως πρεσβευταὶ τὴν τε φιλίαν ἀνανεωσόμενοι καὶ δεκαναῖαν μακρῶν πλοίων ἐπαγγελλόμενοι δώσειν τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς, which agrees with his accession in B. C. 187. The 12 years of his reign commenced in the latter part of B. C. 187, the beginning of Ol. 148. 2^d. They would therefore terminate in the beginning of Ol. 151. 2; and that the chronographer ascribed this year to *Seleucus* appears from the date assigned to his successor, whose first year is called Ol. 151. 3.

Laodice the daughter of *Seleucus* was married to *Perseus* king of Macedonia^e. A Delian Inscription^f refers to this marriage: ὁ δῆμος ὁ Δηλίων βασιλίσσαν Λαοδίκην βασιλέως Σε-

B. C. 199, had brought 6000 auxiliaries to *Ptolemy*. Livy XXXI. 43 after describing the campaign of B. C. 199 (for which see the Tables) adds as follows: *Scopas princeps (Ætolorum) gentis ab Alexandria magno cum pondere auri ab rege Ptolemæo missus sex millia peditum et equites mercede conductos Ægyptum avexit: nec ex juventute Ætolorum quemquam reliquisset nisi Damocritus—partem juniorum castigando domi retinisset*. *Damocritus* was prætor in that year. See the Tables.

^r B. C. 196. 192—189.

^s See the Tables.

^t Ant. XII. 3, 3.

^u The following are the dates according to the Armenian copy: Ol. 143. 2 *Antiochi* 16^o [B. C. 207] *Antiochus Syriæ rex cognomento Magnus victo Philopatore Ptolemæo Judæam occupavit*. Ol. 144. 3 *Antiochi* 21^o [B. C. 202] *Ptolemæus Epiphanes misso duce Scopæ Judæam aliasque urbes plurimas subdidit*. Ol. 145. 2 *Antiochi* 24^o [B. C. 199] *Antiochus studio Judæorum erga se cognito præclaris eos donis honorabat, scriptisque literis ingentes eisdem laudes largiebatur*. Ol. 145. 3 *Antiochi* 25^o [B. C. 198] *Quum Antiochus Scopam prælio superavisset urbes recepit; tum et Judæi sponte se cum eo conjunxerunt*.

^x Vaillant *Seleucidarum Imperium præf. Antiochus III primus æram Seleucidarum suis aliquot nummis apponi jussit*. Frœlich *Annales regum Syriæ* prolegom. p. 39 *Numi Seleucidarum epochæ notis insignes primum sub Antiocho Magno ac postremo sub Antiochis VIII et IX [Grypo et Cyziceno] comparent*.

^y 1 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου ριβ', anno 112. Frœlich *Annal.* p. 39.

2 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου ριζ', anno 117. Vaillant p. 80. Eckhel tom. III p. 221 supplies a third: βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου ριέ', anno 115. his 26th year.

^z See N^o 6.

^a Syr. c. 66.

^b II. 28.

^c XXIII. 7.

^d See N^o 6.

^e Polyb. XXVI. 7. Liv. XLII. 12 *Seleuci filiam duxisse eum*.

^f Apud Marm. Arundel. N^o XLI.

The coins of *Seleucus Philopator* which bear a date are these:

1. 2 βασιλέως Σελεύκου. ελρ. anno 136. Vaillant p. 86 Frœlich p. 43.

3 βασιλέως Σελεύκου Φιλοπάτορος. ελρ. anno 136. Frœlich *Ibid*.

4 βασιλέως Σελεύκου. ρλζ'. anno 137. Frœlich *Ib*.

The 137th year of the *Seleucidæ* was the last year of his reign.

λείκου, γυναῖκα δὲ βασιλέως Περσέως, .ρετῆς ἔνεκεν καὶ εὐσεβείας . . s περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ εὐνοίας . . s τὸν δ . . ν τῶν Δηλί..

8 ANTIOCHUS EPIPHANES. Euseb. p. 187 *Extincti locum Antiochus frater insedit cognomento Epiphanes, rebusque praeuit annis undecim ab Ol. 151. 3 ad Ol. 154. 1.* He has 11 years in Sulpicius^ε: *Moritur cum regnasset annos undecim. Antiocho filio regnum reliquit cui* 318 *Eupator nomen fuit.* And in Hieronymus^h: *Antiochus Epiphanes post Seleucum undecim annis regnavit in Syria.* Appianⁱ gives the following account of his accession: 'Αντιόχου τοῦ μεγάλου βασιλέως τελευτήσαντος γίνεται Σέλευκος ὁ υἱὸς διάδοχος· καὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν ὅδε 'Αντίοχον ἐξέλυσε τῆς ὑπὸ 'Ρωμαίοις ὀμηρείας, ἀντιδοὺς τὸν ἑαυτοῦ παῖδα Δημήτριον. 'Αντιόχου δ' ἐπανιόντος ἐκ τῆς ὀμηρείας καὶ ὄντος ἔτι περὶ 'Αθήνας ὁ μὲν Σέλευκος ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς 'Ηλιοδώρου τινὸς τῶν περὶ τὴν αὐλὴν ἀποθυήσκει· τὸν δ' 'Ηλιοδῶρον Εὐμενῆς καὶ 'Ατταλος ἐς τὴν ἀρχὴν βιαζόμενον ἐκβάλλουσι, καὶ τὸν 'Αντίοχον ἐς αὐτὴν κατὰγουσιν. It appears from Livy^k that *Antiochus* was already king before B. C. 173. For an embassy to Rome is recorded in that year: *Ab Antiocho rege—legati venerunt, quorum princeps Apollonius*^l.—*Petere regem ut quæ cum patre suo societas atque amicitia fuisset, ea secum renovaretur.—Legatis benigne responsum.* The transactions of his reign are thus described by Appian^m: 'Αντιόχου δὲ δωδέκα οὐ πλήρεις· ἐν οἷς 'Αρταξίαν τὸν 'Αρμένιον εἴλε, καὶ ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ ἔκτον Πτολεμαῖον ὀρφανευόμενον μετὰ ἀδελφοῦ. καὶ αὐτῷ στρατοπεδεύοντι περὶ τὴν 'Αλεξάνδρειαν Ποπίλλιος παρὰ 'Ρωμαίων πρεσβευτῆς ἦκε φέρων δέλτον ἐν ᾗ τὰδε ἐγγράπτο· Μὴ πολεμεῖν Πτολεμαίοις 'Αντίοχον. ἀναγνόντι δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ λέγοντι βουλευσέσθαι κύκλον τῇ ῥάβδῳ περιέγραψεν ὁ Ποπίλλιος καὶ εἶπεν· ἐνταῦθα βουλεύου. ὁ μὲν δὴ καταπλαγείς ἀνέξυξε, καὶ τὸ τῆς 'Ελυμαίας 'Αφροδίτης ἱερὸν ἐσύλησε, καὶ φθίνων ἐτελεύτησε, παιδίου ἐνναετῆς ἀπολιπὼν 'Αντίοχον τὸν Εὐπάτοραⁿ.

Antiochus engaged in war with Egypt after the death of *Cleopatra*^o: *Ptolemæum Philometorem filium Cleopatraz sororis Antiochi cujus hic avunculus fuit. Et cum post mortem Cleopatraz Eulaius eunuchus nutricius Philometoris et Lenæus Ægyptum regerent, et repeterent Syriam quam Antiochus fraude occupaverat, ortum est inter avunculum et puerum Ptolemæum prælium; cumque inter Pelusium et montem Casium prælium commisissent, victi sunt duces Ptolemæi.* Diodorus and Polybius also agree in making *Eulæus* and *Lenæus* the authors of the war^p. It appears from Livy^q that *Antiochus* had not yet invaded Egypt at the beginning of B. C. 171: *P. Licinio C. Cassio coss. [B. C. 171]—Antiochus imminebat quidem Ægypti regno, et pueritiam regis et inertiam tutorum spernens; et ambigendo de Cæle Syria causam belli se*

^ε II. 33.

^h Ad Daniel. c. XI.

ⁱ Syr. c. 45.

^k XLII. 6.

^l It is observed of *Apollonius*, *In maximo eum honore apud regem esse amicissimumque populo Romano.* He was afterwards employed by *Antiochus* in Judæa: Joseph. Ant. XII. 5, 5.

^m Syr. c. 66.

ⁿ Compare Polybius XXXI. 11 and Josephus Ant. XII. 9, 1 for the death of *Antiochus Epiphanes*.

^o Hieronym. ad Daniel. c. XI.

^p Diodorus fragm. Vatican. p. 75 describes their preparations: οἱ ἐπίτροποι Πτολεμαίου τοῦ μείρακος Εὐλαῖος ὁ εὐνοῦχος καὶ Ληναῖος ὁ Σύρος πάντα πόρον καὶ μηχανὴν ἐπενδύον—εὐνοῦχος (μὲν)—τοὺς 'Αρεος ἀγῶνας ἐδέξατο, ὁ δὲ Κοιλοσυρίτης—ἐτόλμησε τὸν περὶ

Συρίας πόλεμον ἀναλαβεῖν, 'Αντιόχου μὲν δυνάμεσι καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις χορηγαῖς οὐδενὸς ἦττον ἰσχύσαντος· τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, ὄντες ἄπειροι τελείως τῶν κατὰ πόλεμον ἀγῶνων καὶ μηδὲνα μήτε σύμβουλον ἔχοντες τ' ἀξιοχρεῶν [1. τὸν ἀξιοχρεῶν] μὴθ' ἡγεμόνα δυνατὸν ἐπέβαλλον τοιχοῦτοις ἔργοις. τοιγαροῦν αὐτοὶ τε τ' ἀφροσύνης [1. τῆς ἀφροσύνης] ταχέως τὴν προσήκουσαν ἐκομίσαντο τιμωρίαν καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν ἀνέτρεψαν ἄρδην τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς μέρος. Polybius XXVIII. 17 speaks after the occupation of Egypt by *Antiochus*: τὴν αἰτίαν τῶν συμβεβηκότων πάντες ἀνέφερον ἐπὶ τοὺς περὶ τὸν Εὐλαῖον, τὴν δὲ συγγένειαν καὶ τὴν ἡλικίαν τὴν τοῦ Πτολεμαίου προφερόμενοι παρητοῦντο τὴν ὀργὴν τοῦ βασιλέως.

^q XLII. 29. Conf. Diod. Legat. 18 tom. IX p. 414.

habiturum existimabat.—*Ptolemæus propter ætatem alieni etiam tum arbitrii erat: tutores et bellum adversus Antiochum parabant quo vindicarent Cœlen Syriam, et Romanis omnia pollicebantur ad Macedonicum bellum.* Valesius^r supposes the victory mentioned by Hieronymus to have occurred in B. C. 169: *Hæc ad primam Antiochi Epiphanis in Ægyptum irruptionem spectant.*—*Hæc pugna contigit Marcio Philippo II Servilio Cæpione coss. Ol. 152. 3 ut patet ex serie ipsa narrationis Diodori et maxime ex c. 8 legationum Polybii.* Bellum ipsum cœpisse videtur biennio ante, consulatu Licinii Crassi et Cassii Longini, ut docet Liv. XLII. 29. It 319 is probable, however, that this first expedition and this victory occurred before the close of B. C. 171; for the author of 2 Maccab.^s mentions a second expedition into Egypt, which yet preceded the seizure of Jerusalem, and consequently happened in B. C. 170. The first campaign, therefore, and the first victory must be placed in B. C. 171. To this second campaign may be referred the circumstances related by Hieronymus^t: *Porro Antiochus parcens puero et amicitias simulans ascendit Memphin, et ibi ex more Ægypti regnum accipiens puerique rebus se providere dicens cum modico populo omnem Ægyptum subjugavit sibi.*—*Hæc Porphyrius sequens Suctorium.*—*Antiochus pacem cum Ptolemæo fecerit et inierit cum eo convivium et dolos machinatus sit, et nihil profecerit. quia regnum ejus non potuerit obtinere, sed a militibus Ptolemæi ejectus sit.* Hieronymus^u also marks that the seizure of the temple was subsequent: *Ptolemæus parvus ætate erat et deceptus Antiochi fraude.*—*Postquam reversus est Antiochus expulsus ab Ægypto, venisse eum in Judæam et spoliasse templum.* And reckons two years to his last expedition when he was met by Popilius^x: *Reversum in terram suam et post biennium rursum contra Ptolemæum exercitum congregasse et venisse ad Austrum.* Cumque duo fratres Ptolemæi Cleopatracæ filii, quorum avunculus erat, obsiderentur Alexandriæ, legatos venisse Romanos quorum unus M. Popilius. But this last expedition being in B. C. 168, the preceding circumstances two years before must be referred to B. C. 170. and Porphyry in his account of the reigns of the two *Ptolemies*, which will be found below, confirms this date; for he places the joint reign of *Physcon* the younger brother in the 54th year before the death of *Physcon*. But, as he died at the close of B. C. 117, this would place the beginning of his reign in the middle of B. C. 170. In the year B. C. 170 then, according to Porphyry, the younger *Ptolemy* was made king, when the elder had fallen into the hands of *Antiochus*^z. To this period B. C. 170 we may refer the passage of Diodorus^a in which he censures the elder *Ptolemy* for the tame surrender of his rights. The preceding notice, therefore, in which Diodorus records that *Antiochus* after his victory spared the vanquished Egyptians, does not belong to B. C. 169, where Valesius places it, but rather to B. C. 171^b.

^r Ad Diod. tom. IX p. 551.

^s 2 Macc. V. 1 τὴν δευτέραν ἔφοδον Ἀντίοχος εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἐστειλάτο.

^t Ad Daniel. c. XI.

^u Ibid.

^x Ibid.

^y See *Kings of Egypt* N^o 6.

^z Another notice of Hieronymus ad Daniel. c. XI refers to this same year B. C. 170 *Antiochus undecimo anno regni sui, rursus contra sororis filium Ptolemæum Philometorem dimicaverit; qui audiens venire Antiochum congregavit multa populorum milia.* *Antiochus* was dismissed from Egypt by *Popilius* in the 8th year of his reign. Hieronymus himself ascribes to *Antiochus* 11 years; and he had before him the books of Maccabees and Jo-

sephus, who fix the second march to Jerusalem in the 8th year, and the expedition eastward in the 10th year. It is not probable then that Hieronymus would date an Egyptian expedition in the 11th year of *Antiochus*. We may perhaps therefore amend this passage by referring it to the 11th year of *Ptolemy*: *undecimo anno regni ejus.* The 11th year of *Ptolemy*, which terminated at the close of B. C. 170 (see below, *Kings of Egypt* N^o 6), was the actual date of the second campaign in Egypt.

^a Tom. IX p. 418.

^b Prideaux indeed *Connexion* vol. III p. 224 refers it to a subsequent battle in the second campaign of the war B. C. 170.

The transactions of the third campaign of this war in B. C. 169 may be gathered from Livy^c: *L. Æmilio Paulo C. Licinio coss.* [B. C. 168]—*pridie Idus Aprilis Latinis esse constitutam diem.*—*Sacrificio rite perfecto primi Alexandrini legati ab Ptolemæo et Cleopatra regibus vocati sunt.*—*Antiochus Syriæ rex, qui obses Romæ fuerat, per honestam speciem majoris Ptolemæi reducendi in regnum bellum cum minore fratre ejus, qui tum Alexandriam tenebat,*
 320 *gerens et ad Pelusium navali prælio victor fuerat et—obsidione ipsam Alexandriam terrebat; nec procul abesse quin potiretur regno opulentissimo videbatur. Ea legati querentes orabant senatum ut opem regno regibusque amicis—ferrent.*—*Antiochus^d frustra tentatis mœnibus Alexandriæ abscesserat, cæteraque Ægypto potitus, relicto Memphi majore Ptolemæo, cui regnum quæri suis viribus simulabat ut victorem mox adgrederetur, in Syriam exercitum abduxit. Nec hujus voluntatis ejus ignarus Ptolemæus, dum conterritum obsidionis metu minorem fratrem haberet posse se recipi Alexandriæ, et sorore adjuvante et non repugnantibus fratris amicis, ratus, primum ad sororem deinde ad fratrem amicosque ejus non prius destitit mittere quam pacem cum iis confirmaret.*—*Itaque consentientibus cunctis pace facta Alexandriam recipitur.*—*His quum lætari Antiochum conveniens esset—adeo est obfensus ut multo acrius infestiusque adversus duos quam ante adversus unum pararet bellum. Cyprum extemplo classem misit; ipse primo vere cum exercitu Ægyptum petens in Cælen Syriam processit.* The spring of B. C. 168. It appears therefore that this embassy to Rome, which was admitted to an audience in April B. C. 168, had been sent in the preceding year, before the brothers were reconciled; and that in B. C. 169 *Antiochus* was besieging Alexandria after the younger brother had been raised to the throne. In the summer of B. C. 169, while the consul *Marcus* was encamped in Macedonia, notice of the war occurs in Polybius^e: οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀγέπολιον [the Rhodian ambassadors] ἀφικόμενοι πρὸς τὸν Κόιντον, καταλαβόντες αὐτὸν ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ πρὸς Ἡράκλειον στρατοπεδεύοντα, διελέγοντο περὶ ὧν εἶχον τὰς ἐντολάς.—ἤδη τότε συνέβαινε συγκεχύσθαι τὸν περὶ Κόλης Συρίας πόλεμον. On the return of these ambassadors, the Rhodians ἀπέστειλαν πρεσβευτὰς εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν τοὺς διαλύσοντας τὸν ἐνεστώτα πόλεμον Ἀντιόχῳ καὶ Πτολεμαίῳ. The result of this mission is afterwards related^f: κατέπλευσαν ἐκ Ῥόδου πρέσβεις εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ἐπὶ τὰς διαλύσεις—καὶ μετ' οὐ πολὺ παρήσαν εἰς τὴν παρεμβολὴν πρὸς Ἀντίοχον.—ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς ἔτι λέγοντα τὸν πρεσβευτὴν ἐπιτεμὼν οὐκ ἔφη προσδεῖσθαι πολλῶν λόγων τὴν μὲν γὰρ βασιλείαν εἶναι Πτολεμαίου τοῦ πρεσβύτου, πρὸς δὲ τοῦτον καὶ διαλεῦσθαι πάλαι καὶ φίλους ὑπάρχειν καὶ νῦν βουλομένων τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει κατὰγειν τοῦτον μὴ κωλύειν Ἀντίοχον καὶ δὴ πεποίηκεν. This conference with the Rhodian ambassadors, then, occurred in B. C. 169, while he was besieging the younger *Ptolemy* and *Cleopatra*, and before he had retired into Syria.

The last campaign in B. C. 168 is related by Livy^g. Setting forward *primo vere*, *Antiochus*—*circa Rhinocolura Ptolemæi legatis—respondit non aliter neque classem revocaturum neque exercitum reducturum nisi sibi et tota Cypro et Pelusio agroque qui circa Pelusiæ ostium Nili esset cederet; diemque præstitit intra quam—responsum acciperet. Postquam dies data induciis præterit,—ad Alexandriam modicis itineribus descendit. Ad Leusinem transgresso flumen, qui locus IV millia ab Alexandria abest, legati Romani occurrerunt. Prideaux^h supposes that the interdict was delivered to *Antiochus* in a month or six weeks after he first*

^c XLIV. 19.

^d XLV. 11.

^e XXVIII. 15.

^f Polyb. XXVIII. 19.

^g XLV. 11. 12.

^h Connexion vol. III p. 237 *Livy* tells us that *Antiochus* made this his last expedition into Egypt *primo vere*; and that the Roman ambassadors met

him before he could in that march reach Alexandria, which could not be above a month or six weeks after his first entering into that country in this expedition; and immediately on his meeting those ambassadors he was forced back again, and might reach Palestine about the end of May.

entered on this last expedition, and that he reached Palestine about the end of May. But Livy and Polybius both shew that *Popillius* did not proceed to Egypt till after the battle of Pydnaⁱ; and, as that battle was on the 22nd of June^k, his interview with *Antiochus* must be 321 placed in July or August; and *Antiochus* would reach Palestine in the autumn.

Josephus and the author of the first book of Maccabees have fixed the transactions of *Antiochus* in Judæa and the other occurrences of his reign by the years of the *Seleucidæ*. They supply the following dates. His accession is placed in the 137th year of the era^l. The first year of the era commenced in autumn B. C. 312^m, and was therefore nearly conumerary with Ol. 117. 1; the 137th year would commence in the autumn of B. C. 176, and be nearly conumerary with Ol. 151. 1; the commencement of each Olympic year at the summer solstice preceding the commencement of each year of the era by about three months. The accession therefore of *Antiochus Epiphanes* in the beginning of Ol. 151. 2 would fall upon the close of the 137th year. He came to Jerusalem in the 143rd year (Ol. 152. 3) commencing in autumn B. C. 170ⁿ. Two years after, he invaded Judæa again, and profaned the temple in the month *Apellæus* in the 145th year of the era^o. The month *Apellæus* corresponded partly with December; which determines the date to the end of December or beginning of January B. C. 168^p Ol. 153. 1 A. S. 145. *Antiochus* excuses the Samaritans by a rescript dated in the 146th year^p.

ⁱ Polyb. XXIX. 11 Legat. 92 'Ρωμαῖοι—τὴν Πτολεμαίου βασιλείαν διέσωσαν, τῆς τύχης οὕτω βραβεύουσης τὰ κατὰ τὸν Περσέα πράγματα—ὥστε καὶ πρὸς τὸν ἔσχατον καιρὸν ἐλθόντα τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν—παρὰ τοῦτο πάλιν ὀρθωθῆναι, παρὰ τὸ φθάσαι κριθέντα τὰ κατὰ τὸν Περσέα πράγματα· μὴ γὰρ γιγνομένου τούτου καὶ πιστευθέντος, οὐκ ἂν μοι δοκεῖ πειθαρχῆσαι τοῖς ἐπιταττομένοις 'Αντίοχον. Liv. XLV. 10 *Victoria Romanæ fama quum pervasisset in Asiam—C. Popillius, postquam debellatum in Macedonia audivit, —ad susceptam legationem peragendam navigare Ægyptum pergit.* This celebrated embassy is also described by Cicero Phil. VIII. 8 and by Val. Max. VI. 4, 3 but without marking the time. The error of Pliny H. N. XXXIV. 6, who confounds *C. Popillius* with *C. Octavius*, has been pointed out by Lipsius and Vossius.

^k See the Tables B. C. 168. Prideaux is aware that the battle had preceded the interview. See vol. III p. 234. But he had forgotten the date of the battle.

^l 1 Macc. I. 11 ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτει ἑκατοστῷ καὶ τριακοστῷ καὶ ἐβδόμῳ βασιλείας Ἑλλήνων.

^m F. H. II p. LX Tables B. C. 312.

ⁿ 1 Macc. I. 21. 22 καὶ κατελάβοντο τὰς πόλεις τὰς ὀχυράς ἐν γῇ Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ ἔλαβεν τὰ σκῦλα γῆς Αἰγύπτου· καὶ ἐπέστρεψεν Ἀντίοχος μετὰ τὸ πατάξαι Αἴγυπτον ἐν τῷ ἑκατοστῷ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ τρίτῳ ἔτει. καὶ ἀνέβη ἐπὶ Ἰσραὴλ καὶ Ἱεροσόλυμα ἐν ὅχλῳ βαρεῖ. Josephus Ant. XII 5, 3 'Ρωμαίων αὐτῷ παραγγειλάντων ἀπέχεσθαι τῆς χώρας—ὑποστρέψας ἀπὸ τῆς Αἰγύπτου διὰ τὸ παρὰ 'Ρωμαίων δέος ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχος ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν Ἱεροσολυμιτῶν πόλιν ἐξεστράτευσεν, καὶ γενόμενος ἐν αὐτῇ ἔτει ἑκατοστῷ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ τρίτῳ μετὰ

τοὺς ἀπὸ Σελεύκου βασιλεῖς ἀμαχτῇ λαμβάνει τὴν πόλιν, —καὶ χρήματα πολλὰ συλῆσας ὑπέστρεψεν εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν. The book of Maccabees is more accurate than Josephus. According to the former, *Antiochus* returned after he had smitten Egypt; according to the latter, he withdrew from Egypt through fear of the Romans. But according to Josephus himself the march to Jerusalem was in the 143rd year of the era; while the interdict of *Popillius* was not delivered till the close of the 144th. This visit therefore to Jerusalem may be placed in the winter of B. C. 170^g, after the second expedition or campaign already noticed.

^o 1 Macc. I. 30. 57 μετὰ δύο ἔτη ἡμερῶν ἀπέστειλεν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἄρχοντα φορολογίας εἰς τὰς πόλεις Ἰούδα καὶ ἦλθεν εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ ἐν ὅχλῳ βαρεῖ.—καὶ πεντεκαίδεκάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ Χασελεὺ τῷ πέμπτῳ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ ἔτει ᾠκοδόμησαν βδέλνγμα ἐρημώσεως ἐπὶ τὸ θυσιαστήριον. Josephus Ant. XII. 5, 4 συνέβη δὲ μετὰ ἔτη δύο· τῷ ἑκατοστῷ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ πέμπτῳ ἔτει, μηνὸς πέμπτῃ καὶ εἰκάδι ὃς καλεῖται κατὰ μὲν ἡμᾶς Χασλεὺ κατὰ δὲ Μακεδόνας Ἀπελλαῖος, ὄλυμπαδι ἑκατοστῇ καὶ πεντηκοστῇ καὶ τρίτῃ, μετὰ πολλῆς δυνάμεως ἀναβῆναι τὸν βασιλέα εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα. The invasion of the temple is noticed by Diodorus tom. X p. 99 Ἀντίοχος ὁ προσαγορευθεὶς Ἐπιφανὴς καταπολεμήσας τοὺς Ἰουδαίους εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸν ἄδυτον τοῦ θεοῦ σηκόν, οὗ νόμιμον εἰσιέναι μόνον τὸν ἱερέα, κ. τ. λ.

^p Joseph. Ant. XII. 5, 5 ταῦτα Ἀπολλωνίῳ τῷ μεριδάρχῃ ἐπέστειλεν ἔτει ἑκτῷ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ [suppl. καὶ ἑκατοστῷ] μηνὸς Ἑκατομβαιῶνος ὀκτωκαίδεκάτῃ. *Hecatombæon* or July, towards the close of the 146th year (which commenced in autumn), would be July B. C. 166, the first month of Ol. 153. 3.

The temple remained three years desolate, and was purified in *Apellæus* of the 148th year; 322 about December B. C. 165^q. *Antiochus* marched into Upper Asia A. S. 147^r, coinciding with Ol. 153. 3 B. C. 16^ε and his death is placed in the 149th year^s; which commenced in autumn B. C. 164 Ol. 154. 1 coinciding with the date assigned by the chronographer in Eusebius. His accession therefore, according to Josephus and the author of the first book of Maccabees, fell within the close of the 137th year; his death within the beginning of the 149th. He reigned something more than 11 years; called by Appian δώδεκα ἔτεσι οὐ πλήρῃ. The chronographer, according to his practice already mentioned^t of assigning to a king's reign the whole of the year in which he died, ascribed the whole of Ol. 151. 2 to *Seleucus*, and the whole of Ol. 154. 1 to *Epiphanes*^u.

^q 1 Macc. IV. 52 καὶ ἄρθρισαν τὸ πρῶτῃ τῇ πέμπτῃ καὶ εἰκάδι τοῦ μηνὸς τοῦ ἐνάτου, οὗτος ὁ μὴν Χασελεῦ, τοῦ ὀγδόου καὶ τεσσαρακοστοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ ἔτους^r καὶ ἀνήνεγκαν θυσίαν κατὰ τὸν νόμον ἐπὶ τὸ θυσιαστήριον. Josephus Ant. XII. 7, 6 μετὰ ἔτη τρία τὸν γὰρ ναὸν ἐρημαθῆντα ὑπ' Ἀντίοχου διαμεῖναι τοιοῦτον ἔτεσι συνέβη τρισὶν ἔτει γὰρ πέμπτῃ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῇ καὶ ἑκατοστῇ ταῦτα περὶ τὸν ναὸν ἐγένετο, πέμπτῃ καὶ εἰκάδι τοῦ Ἀπελλαίου μηνός, ὀλυμπιάδι ἑκατοστῇ καὶ πεντηκοστῇ καὶ τρίτῃ [Ol. 153. 1 Dec. B. C. 168], ἀνεωόθη δὲ κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ἡμέραν πέμπτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τοῦ Ἀπελλαίου μηνός ὀγδόῃ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῇ καὶ ἑκατοστῇ ἔτει, ὀλυμπιάδι ἑκατοστῇ καὶ πεντηκοστῇ καὶ τετάρτῃ [Ol. 153. 4 Dec. B. C. 165].

^r 1 Macc. III. 37 καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς—ἀπῆρεν ἀπὸ Ἀντιοχείας ἀπὸ πόλεως βασιλείας αὐτοῦ ἔτους ἐβδόμου καὶ τεσσαρακοστοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ, καὶ διεπέρασε τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμὸν καὶ διεπορεύετο τὰς ἐπάνω χώρας. Joseph. Ant. XII. 7, 2 ἐξήλασεν εἰς τὴν Περσίδα τῷ ἑκατοστῷ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ ἐβδόμῳ ἔτει, καὶ περαιωσάμενος τὸν Εὐφράτην ἀνέβαινε πρὸς τοὺς ἄνω σατραπίας. This is consistent with Appian Syr. c. 45. 46, who places the war with *Artaxias* at the end of the reign of *Antiochus*: ἐστράτευσεν δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ Ἀρταξίαν τὸν Ἀρμενίων βασιλέα, καὶ αὐτὸν ἐλὼν ἐτελεύτησεν ἐνναετὲς παιδίων ἀπολιπὼν Ἀντίοχον.

^a 1 Macc. VI. 16 καὶ ἀπέθανεν ἐκεῖ Ἀντίοχος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔτους ἐνάτου καὶ τεσσαρακοστοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ. καὶ ἐπέγνω Λυσίας ὅτι τέθνηκεν ὁ βασιλεὺς, καὶ κατέστησε βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχον τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ ἀντ' αὐτοῦ, ὃν ἐξέθρεψε νεώτερον, καὶ ἐκάλεσε τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Εὐπάτωρ. Josephus Ant. XII. 9, 2 ἀπέθανε δὲ Ἀντίοχος ἐν αὐτῷ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ ἔτει. Λυσίας δὲ αὐτοῦ τὸν θάνατον δηλώσας τῷ πλήθει τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ Ἀντίοχον (αὐτὸς γὰρ εἶχε τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν) ἀποδεικνύει βασιλέα, καλέσας αὐτὸν Εὐπάτορα.

^t See No 2.

^u Sulpicius Severus II. 27. 29 gives the following dates: *Antiochus rediens ab Alexandria (namque tum bellum regi Ægyptio intulerat quod jussu senatus et populi Romani deposuit Paullo et Crasso consulibus) Hierosolymam adiit.—Id gestum ab excessu Alexandri anno CLI [in reality CLIII] Paullo, ut diximus, Crassoque consulibus, post quinquennium*

fere quam Antiochus regnare cæperat.—Is post quinquennium quam regnare cæperat Hierosolymam depopulatus est.—Post biennium deinde—præsidium arci imposuit. These dates of Sulpicius (upon which some observations were made in F. H. II p. 323) require examination. Sulpicius II. 28 gives the reigns of the *Seleucidæ* down to the fifth year of *Epiphanes* inclusive in the following manner:

	γ.
<i>Seleucus</i>	32
<i>Antiochus</i>	19
<i>Antiochus Theus</i>	15
<i>Seleucus Callinicus</i> . .	21
<i>Seleucus</i>	3
<i>Antiochus Magnus</i> . .	37
<i>Seleucus</i>	12
<i>Antiochus Epiphanes</i> .	5

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As 12 years current are reckoned to *Seleucus*, the fifth year of *Antiochus* would terminate in the 144th current. According to Sulpicius therefore, if *post quinquennium* is taken in its strict sense, the attack upon Jerusalem was made in A. S. 14³/₄ and in the consulship of *Æmilius* and *Crassus*. These dates are consistent; for that consulship coincided with A. S. 14³/₄, the consulship of *Æmilius* commencing in March and the 144th year terminating in autumn B. C. 168. The attack therefore might be made in the beginning of the 145th year. But there are two errors in the account of Sulpicius. 1 If the fifth year of *Antiochus* coincided with A. S. 14³/₄, the first would coincide with A. S. 1³/₄. But we know from the series of the dates in Josephus and 1 Macc. confirmed by the chronographer in Eusebius that his first year was connumerary with A. S. 13⁷/₈. a *metachronism* therefore of more than a year in the account. This has arisen from the reigns of *Seleucus Callinicus* and *Antiochus Magnus*, which are in Sulpicius 21 + 37 = 58; whereas in reality these two reigns contained less than 57 years. 2 He has erred in bringing down the first invasion of Jeru-

9 ANTIOCHUS EUPATOR. Euseb. p. 187 *Epiphane Antiocho adhuc superstitute regnum adibat 323 filius duodennis** *Antiochus cognomento Eupator, qui anno uno mensibusque sex cum patre vivebat.* He has two years in Josephus^y; βασιλεύσαντος ἔτη δύο. and two in the Canon of Eusebius^z; but one year and six months in his Table^a and in the Summary of the chronographer^b. Although the chronographer names no years for *Eupator* after the death of his father, yet it is clear from the dates that two years are assigned. For the last year of *Epiphane*s is said to be Ol. 154. 1 and the first of *Demetrius* Ol. 154. 4. The two intervening years therefore were ascribed to *Eupator*, and we may collect that he died in Ol. 154. 3 and that the residue of this year was as usual ascribed to his reign. The account in the books of Maccabees agrees^c with this date: ἔτους ἑνὸς καὶ πεντηκοστοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ ἐξῆλθε Δημήτριος ὁ τοῦ Σελεύκου ἐκ Ῥώμης καὶ ἀνέβη σὺν ἀνδράσιν ὀλίγοις εἰς πόλιν παραθαλασσίαν καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν ἐκεῖ. καὶ ἐγένετο ὡς εἰσεπορεύετο εἰς οἶκον βασιλείας πατέρων αὐτοῦ συνέλαβον αἱ δυνάμεις τὸν Ἀντίοχον καὶ τὸν Λυσίαν, ἄγειν αὐτοὺς αὐτῷ—καὶ ἀπέκτειναν αὐτοὺς αἱ δυνάμεις. The 151st year commenced in the third or fourth month of Ol. 154. 3 the autumn of B. C. 162. We may therefore place the death of *Antiochus Eupator* in the autumn of B. C. 162, after a reign of nearly two years. This date is confirmed by Obsequens. According to Polybius^d, *Demetrius* fled from Rome immediately after the death of *Cn. Octavius*. But the death of *Octavius* is fixed by Obsequens^e to B. C. 162: which agrees with the flight of *Demetrius* in the autumn of that year.

The death of *Eupator* and the succession of *Demetrius* was noticed by Livy in his 46th book: *Antiochum puerum cum Lysia tutore Demetrius Seleuci filius,—clam (elapsus) quia non dimittebatur a Romanis, interemit, et ipse in regnum receptus.*

10 DEMETRIUS SOTER. Euseb. p. 187 *Demetrius, quem Seleucus pater Romanis obsidem tradiderat, fuga se Roma subducens ad Phœnicie urbem Tripolim appulit, Lysiam pueri tutorem cum ipso Antiocho peremit, regnumque invasit Ol. 154. 4 idque retinuit usque ad Ol. 157. 4 [157. 3]. Huic Soter cognomentum fuit, mansitque imperium annis duodecim: tandemque coorto sibi regni causa prælio adversus Alexandrum, quem mercenarii milites prætereaque Ptolemæi regisque Attali copię firmabant, vita orbatus est.* He has also 12 years in Polybius^f: ὁ Σε-

saleum to the year of *Æmilius*, when in reality it fell within the consulship of *Hostilius* and *Serranus*, two years before; in the 143rd year and not the 145th. The series of dates in Josephus and 1 Macc. being consistent with each other and with themselves, are in this point much to be preferred. And from these it appears that the *second* attack upon Jerusalem fell within the consulship of *Æmilius* and *Crassus* in the 145th year of the era, about December B. C. 168.

The following coins of *Epiphane*s bear a date.

1 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. Τυρ. (sc. Τυρίων) δμρ. anno 144. Vaillant p. 106.

2 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. Τυρ. εμρ. anno 145. Frælich p. 51.

3 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. Τυρ. ζμρ. anno 147. Frælich p. 53.

4 Τριπολιτῶν. ζμρ. anno 147. Idem Ibid.

On other coins apud Frælich. p. 47. 51. 53

without dates he is styled βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Θεοῦ Ἐπιφανοῦς.

* Nine years old in Appian. Syr. c. 46. 66.

y Ant. XII. 10, 1.

z P. 356.

a Lib. II. p. 260.

b Lib. I. p. 194. The same amount is also in the Greek fragments of Scaliger.

c 1 Macc. VII. 1. So also 2 Macc. XIV. 4. See this question discussed in the next chapter, *Era of the Seleucidæ.*

d Polyb. XXXI. 19 προσπεσούσης τῆς περὶ τὸν Γνάϊον περιπετείας ὡς ἀνῆρέθη,—ὁ Δημήτριος πτοηθεὶς ἐπὶ τοῖς ἡγγεγμένοις ἐξαυτῆς προσεκάλει τὸν Πολύβιον κ. τ. λ.

e Obsequens c. 74 P. Scipione Nasica Cn. Marcio coss. [B. C. 162] Cn. Octavius legatus in Syria per Lysiam tutorem Antiochi pueri in gymnasio occisus. For the death of *Octavius* conf. Appian. Syr. c. 46 Cic. Phil. IX. 2.

f III. 5.

Y y

λείκου Δημήτριος κύριος γενόμενος ἔτη δώδεκα τῆς ἐν Συρίᾳ βασιλείας ἅμα τοῦ βίου καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἑστερήθη, συστραφέντων ἐπ' αὐτὸν τῶν ἄλλων βασιλέων. And 11 in Josephus, who describes the action in which he fell. It is plain from the number, 12 years, and from the next date given, that the chronographer reckoned Ol. 157. 3 as the last year of this reign. He computed Ol. 154. 4—157. 3 both inclusive as the 12 years of *Demetrius*. We may refer his death to the close of the 162nd year of the *Seleucidæ*, the beginning of Ol. 157. 3 August B. C. 150, when the 12 years of his reign computed from the autumn of B. C. 162 would be nearly completed.

Polybius^h has the following account of *Demetrius*: Δημήτριος ὁ τοῦ Σελεύκου πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον κατεχόμενος ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ κατὰ τὴν ὁμηρεῖαν πάλαι μὲν ἐδόκει παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον κατέχεσθαι δοθῆναι γὰρ ὑπὸ Σελεύκου τοῦ πατρὸς τῆς ἐκείνου πίστεως ἔνεκεν Ἀντιόχου δὲ μετειληφότος τὴν βασιλείαν οὐκ ὀφείλειν ὑπὲρ ἐκείνου τέκνων ὁμηρεῖν. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τὸν μὲν πρὸ τοῦ χρόνου ἦγε τὴν ἡσυχίαν, καὶ μάλιστα διὰ τὴν ἀδυναμίαν ἣν γὰρ ἔτι παῖς. τότε δὲ τὴν ἀκμαιοτάτην ἔχων ἡλικίαν ἐποιήσατο λόγους εἰσελθὼν εἰς τὴν σύγκλητον, ἀξίων καὶ παρακαλῶν κατὰγειν αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν· καθήκειν γὰρ αὐτῷ μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς Ἀντιόχου τέκνοις τὴν ἀρχήν. He was then in his 23rd yearⁱ. The particulars of his escape from Rome are related by Polybius^k, with whom *Demetrius* consulted. After he had acquired the kingdom he was acknowledged by the Romans^l.

Demetrius expelled *Ariarathes* king of Cappadocia^m: ἐκ τῆς Καππαδοκῶν ἀρχῆς Ἀριαράθην ἐκβαλὼν Ὀλοφέρνην ἐπὶ χιλίοις ταλάντοις ἀντ' αὐτοῦ κατήγαγεν ἀδελφὸν εἶναι δοκοῦντα Ἀριαράθου. This happened in B. C. 158ⁿ.

Justin^o relates the escape of *Demetrius* from Rome, and gives a sketch of his acts and of his defeat by *Bala*^p.

^g Joseph. Ant. XIII. 2, 4 Δημήτριος γενναῖος μαχόμενος οὐκ ὀλίγους μὲν ἀναρεῖ τῶν πολεμίων, διώκων δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους εἰσελαύνει τὸν ἵππον εἰς τέλμα βαθὺ καὶ δυσεκπόμενον, ἔνθα συνέβη πεσόντος αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἵππου μὴ δυνάμενον διαφυγεῖν ἀναιρεθῆναι.—καὶ τέλος μὲν τοιοῦτο τὸν Δημήτριον κατέλαβεν ἔτη βασιλεύσαντα ἑνδεκά. Conf. I Macc. X. 49. 50.

^h XXXI. 12.

ⁱ Polyb. Ibid. τότε δὲ κατὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν ὑπάρχειν ἐτῶν εἴκοσι καὶ τριῶν. Appian. Syr. c. 46 ἡ σύγκλητος —Δημήτριον τὸν Σελεύκου μὲν υἱὸν Ἀντιόχου δὲ τοῦ Ἐπιφανοῦς ἀδελφιδοῦν νιῶνδον δὲ τοῦ μεγάλου Ἀντιόχου, ὁμηρεῖοντα ἔτι ἐν Ῥώμῃ καὶ ἔτος ἄγοντα τρίτον ἐπὶ τοῖς εἴκοσιν, ἐς τὴν βασιλείαν καταχθῆναι παρακαλοῦντα, ὡς αὐτῷ μᾶλλον προσήκουσαν, οὐ κατήγον. This will place the birth of *Demetrius* at the close of B. C. 184 or the beginning of B. C. 183.

^k Polyb. XXXI. 19—23. See also Appian Syr. c. 47.

^l Polyb. XXXII. 4. His embassy to Rome, noticed by Polybius Ibid., is mentioned by Diodorus tom. X p. 29 κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον [sc. κατὰ τὴν ρνὲ Ὀλυμπιάδα] συνειρήχθησαν καὶ οἱ παρὰ Δημητρίον πρέσβεις. And by Appian Syr. c. 47.

^m Appian Syr. c. 47.

ⁿ See the Tables B. C. 157.

^o XXXIV. 3. XXXV. 1.

^p Coins of *Demetrius Soter*.

1 Δημητρίου. Τυρ. ανρ. sc. Τυρίων, anno 151. Frælich p. 57. The first year of his reign.

2 βασιλέως Δημητρίου Σωτήρος. γνρ, anno 153. Frælich p. 59.

3 βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Λ. δνρ. Τυρίων, anno 154. Vaillant p. 131. On the mark L. upon coins, used to denote anno, see Norisius de Epoch. Syro-Maced. p. 363—366. 560.

4 βασιλέως Δημητρίου Σωτήρος ηνρ. anno 158. Vaill. p. 131.

5 βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Τυρίων. Λ. ηνρ. Fræl. p. 61.

6 βασιλέως Δημητρίου. θνρ. anno 159. Fræl. Ib.

7 βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Λ. θνρ. Τυρίων. Idem. Ib.

8 βασιλέως Δημητρίου Σωτήρος. θνρ. Idem. Ib.

9 θνρ. Σιδωνίων. Vaillant p. 132.]

10 βασιλέως Δημητρίου Σωτήρος. ξρ. anno 160. Fræl. p. 61.

11 βασιλέως Δημητρίου Σωτήρος. αξρ. anno 161. Vaill. p. 132.

12 βασιλέως Δημητρίου Σωτήρος. αξρ. Fræl. p. 61.

13 βασιλέως Δημητρίου Σωτήρος. βξρ. anno 162. Vaill. p. 133.

The 162nd year, commencing in autumn B. C. 151, was the last year of his reign.

On coins without dates apud Vaillant. p. 129 he is called βασιλέως Δημητρίου Θεοῦ Φιλοπάτορος Σωτήρος. Eckhel tom. III p. 226. 246 gives these to *Demetrius Eucærus*.

11 ALEXANDER BALA. Euseb. p. 188 *Alexander Syria potitur Ol. 157. 3 regnatque annis quinque, donec Ol. 158. 4 morte occumbit belligerans cum Ptolemæo qui Demetrio Demetrii filio opem ferebat prope urbem Antiochiam; quippe ibi pugna pugnata est, quo in tumultu Ptolemæus ipse desideratus est.* Josephus^q also gives five years to *Bala*.

The first attempt of *Bala* against *Demetrius Soter* is placed by the first book of Maccabees 325 in the 160th year^r, about the middle of the year^s. That year of the era commenced in autumn B. C. 153, which fixes the occupation of Ptolemais by *Alexander* to B. C. 152, before the close of Ol. 156. 4 somewhat more than two years before the death of *Demetrius*. The same authority places the death of *Bala* in the 167th year^t. This date is confirmed by the Astronomical Canon, which reckons N. E. 603 as the first year of *Ptolemy Evergetes II*^u. But N. E. 603 commencing Sept. 28 B. C. 146 was conumerary with the 167th year of the *Seleucidæ*, which also commenced in the autumn of B. C. 146. These two testimonies therefore agree in placing the death of *Ptolemy Philometor* and of *Bala* at the close of B. C. 146. The chronographer places the death of *Bala* one year lower: Ol. 158. 4 = A. S. 168 N. E. 604. But this is inconsistent with his own account. For, if Ol. 157. 3 was the first year of *Bala*, Ol. 158. 3 would be the fifth^x. Eusebius in the Canon^y erroneously gives *Alexander Bala* 10 years commencing Ol. 157. 4 and terminating Ol. 160. 1 four years after the death of *Ptolemy Philometor*.

^q Joseph. Ant. XIII. 4, 8 τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου σὺν στρατεύματι πολλῷ καὶ μεγάλῃ παρασκευῇ ὁρμήσαντος ἐκ τῆς Κιλικίας εἰς Συρίαν καὶ τὴν Ἀντιοχείαν γῆν ἐμπήσαντος καὶ διαπράσαντος, Πτολεμαῖος ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἐξεστράτευσε μετὰ τοῦ γαμβροῦ Δημητρίου, — καὶ νικήσαντες εἰς φυγὴν ἐτρέψαντο τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον. οὗτος μὲν οὖν εἰς Ἀραβίαν φεύγει. συνέβη δ' ἐν τῇ μάχῃ τὸν ἵππον τὸν Πτολεμαίου — τὸν Πτολεμαῖον ἀποσεισάμενον καταβαλεῖν, τοὺς δὲ πολεμίους ἰδόντας ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὁρμήσαι, καὶ — χαλεπῶς οὕτως εἶχεν ὡς ἐφ' ἡμέρας τέσσαρας μήτε συνιέναι τι μήτε φθέγγεσθαι δυναθῆναι. τοῦ δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρου τὴν κεφαλὴν ὁ τῶν Ἀράβων δυνάστης ἀποτεμὼν Ζάβηλος ἀπέστειλε Πτολεμαίῳ· ὃς τῇ πέμπτῃ τῶν ἡμερῶν ἀνενεγκὼν — τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτὴν ἀκούει — καὶ μετ' οὐ πολὺ — καὶ αὐτὸς κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον. ἐβασίλευσε δὲ τῆς Ἀσίας Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Βάλας λεγόμενος ἕτη πέντε. Cf. 1 Macc. XI. 16—18. Appian Syr. c. 67 briefly sketches the reign and death of *Alexander*: (ὁ Δημήτριος) — τῆς ὁμηρείας ἐκφυγὼν ἐβασίλευσε· Σωτὴρ καὶ ὅδε πρὸς τῶν Σύρων δεύτερος ἐπὶ τῷ Σελεύκῳ τοῦ Νικατορος παιδὶ ὀνομασθεῖς. ἐπανίσταται δὲ αὐτῷ τις Ἀλέξανδρος ψευδόμενος εἶναι τοῦ Σελευκίου γένους· καὶ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τῆς Αἰγύπτου βασιλεὺς κατὰ μῖσος Δημητρίου συνέλαβεν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ· καὶ Δημήτριος μὲν διὰ Πτολεμαῖον ἐξέπεσε τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ ἐτελεύτησε, τὸν δὲ Ἀλέξανδρον ἐξέβαλε Δημήτριος ὁ Δημητρίου τοῦδε τοῦ Σωτήρος υἱός, καὶ ἐπὶ τῷδε ὡς νόθον τοῦ γένους ἄνδρα νικήσας Νικάτωρ ὑπὸ τῶν Σύρων ὀνομάσθη. Strabo XVI p. 751 marks the scene of the decisive battle: ὁ Οἰνοπάρας ποταμὸς ἐφ' ᾧ τὸν Βάλαν Ἀλέξανδρον μάχῃ νικήσας ὁ Φιλομήτωρ Πτολεμαῖος ἐτελεύτησεν ἐκ τραύματος. Norisius de Ep. Syro-Mac. diss. III

p. 160 erroneously calls this prince *Alexandro Bala filio*.

^r 1 Macc. X. 1 καὶ ἐν ἔτει ἐξηκοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ ἀνέβη Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ τοῦ Ἀντιόχου ὁ Ἐπιφανῆς καὶ κατέλαβετο Πτολεμαῖδα· καὶ ἐπεδέξαντο αὐτὸν καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν ἐκεῖ· καὶ ἤκουσε Δημήτριος ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ συνήγαγε δυνάμεις πολλὰς σφόδρα, καὶ ἐξῆλθεν εἰς συνάντησιν αὐτῷ εἰς πόλεμον.

^s The seventh month is mentioned afterwards: τῷ ἐβδόμῳ μηνὶ 1 Macc. X. 21. that is, the 7th Hebrew month; corresponding partly with September and partly with October; or the 12th month of A. S. 160.

^t 1 Macc. XI. 19 ἐβασίλευσε Δημήτριος [after the death of *Bala*] ἔτους ἐβδόμου καὶ ἐξηκοστοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ.

^u See below, *Kings of Egypt*.

^x It has been shewn already that the chronographer reckoned Ol. 157. 3 to the reign of *Demetrius*. His numbers therefore might be corrected by amending the first number rather than the last, and by computing Ol. 157. 4—158. 4 as the five years of *Bala*. But, as this would suppose an error of at least a year in his date for *Bala's* death (which is determined to the beginning of Ol. 158. 3), we may clear him of this error by supposing that he reckoned the reign of *Bala* to commence before the death of *Demetrius*.

^y Lib. II p. 357. By a similar error *Bala* has 9^y 9^m in the Table of Eusebius lib. II p. 260.

The title of *Alexander* was acknowledged by the Romans^z: ὁ Ἡρακλείδης κεχρονικῶς ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ παρήλθεν εἰς τὴν σύγκλητον ἔχων μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ τὴν Λαοδίκην καὶ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον. πρῶτον μὲν οὖν ὁ νεανίσκος ἐποιήσατό τινας μετρίους λόγους· ἡξίου δὲ Ῥωμαίους μνησθῆναι τῆς πρὸς τὸν Ἀντίοχον τὸν ἑαυτοῦ πατέρα φιλίας καὶ συμμαχίας, μάλιστα δὲ συγκατασκευάζειν αὐτῷ τὴν βασιλείαν. —τοῖς μὲν οὖν μετρίοις τῶν ἀνθρώπων οὐδὲν ἤρεσκε τούτων· ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν κατασκευὴν τοῦ δράματος ἐνενόουν καὶ τὸν Ἡρακλείδην ἐβδελύττοντο προφανῶς· οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ τεθεραπευμένοι τῇ Ἡρακλείδου γοητείᾳ συγκατηνέχθησαν ἐπὶ τὸ γράφειν δόγμα τοιούτων· “Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ Λαοδίκη βασιλέως υἱοὶ 326 “ φίλου καὶ συμμαχοῦ ἡμετέρου γεγενημένου ἐπελθόντες ἐπὶ τὴν σύγκλητον λόγους ἐποιήσαντο· ἡ “ δὲ σύγκλητος αὐτοῖς ἐξουσίαν ἔδωκεν ἐπὶ τὴν πατρίαν ἀρχὴν καταπορεύεσθαι, καὶ βοηθεῖν αὐτοῖς “ ὥς ἡξίου ἐδοξεν.” We are enabled from Polybius^a to fix this recognition of *Alexander* by the Romans to the beginning of B. C. 152. He had been taken by *Heracleides* to Rome in the preceding summer: ὁ Ἡρακλείδης ἔτι τῆς θερείας ἀκμαζούσης παρήγεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἄγων τὴν Λαοδίκην καὶ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον· ποιούμενος δὲ τὴν παρεπιδημίαν μετὰ—κακουργίας ἐνεχρόνιζε κατασκευαζόμενος τὰ περὶ τὴν σύγκλητον. The summer of B. C. 153^b. In the beginning therefore of B. C. 152 *Alexander* set out from Rome, and the date of his occupation of Ptolemais in the book of Maccabees is confirmed by Polybius. The actual duration of the reign of *Bala*, computed from his occupation of Ptolemais in B. C. 152, was almost six years and a half; and something more than four years, computed from the death of *Demetrius* in B. C. 150.

Livy^c in his 50th book noticed the effeminate character of *Bala*, and in his 52nd book related the circumstances of his defeat and death. Diodorus^d also remarks upon his feeble character. Athenæus^e speaks more favourably^f.

^z Polyb. XXXIII. 16.

^a Polyb. XXXIII. 14.

^b Polybius legat. 134 had described the war of the consul *Opimius* against the Oxybii in B. C. 154, and legat. 136 the peace between *Prusias* and *Attalus II* which is determined to B. C. 154. See *Kings of Pergamus*. Then he mentioned legat. 137 an embassy from Achaia in behalf of the exiles, which may be placed in the winter of B. C. 154. Then in legat. 138 (XXXIII. 14) *Heracleides* in the summer of B. C. 153 comes to Rome.

^c Liv. Epit. 50 *In Syria quæ eo tempore—inertia socordiaeque similem Prusiæ regem habebat, jacente eo in ganea et lustris, Ammonius regnabat; per quem et amici omnes regis et Laodice regina et Antigonus, Demetrii filius, occisi.* See for *Ammonius* Diod. tom. X p. 76. Liv. Epit. 52 *Alexander homo ignotus et incertæ stirpis occiso—Demetrio rege in Syria regnabat. Hunc Demetrius Demetrii filius, qui a patre quondam ob incertis belli casus ablegatus Gnidon fuerat, contempta socordia inertiaque ejus, adjuvante Ptolemæo Ægypti rege, cujus filiam Cleopatram in matrimonium acceperat, bello interemit. Ptolemæus in caput graviter vulneratus inter curationem, dum ossa terabrare medici contendunt, exspiravit.*

^d Diod. tom. X p. 73 κατὰ τὴν Συρίαν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ βασιλεὺς διὰ τὴν ἀσθένειαν τῆς ψυχῆς ἀχρηστος ὢν εἰς προστασίαν βασιλείας τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀντιόχειαν ἐπέτρεψεν Ἰέρακι καὶ Διοδότῳ.

^e Athen. V p. 211 a. He relates an anecdote of *Alexander Bala*—Ἀλέξανδρος ὢν Ἀντιόχου τοῦ Ἐπιφανοῦς υἱὸς ὑποβληθεὶς δι' ὃ εἶχον μῖσος πάντες ἄνθρωποι εἰς Δημήτριον—περὶ οὗ ἰστορήσεν ὁ ἐταῖρος ἡμῶν Ἀθήναιος ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῶν ἐν Συρίᾳ βασιλευσάντων—and concludes—ὁ δ' Ἀλέξανδρος προσήνης ἦν ἐν πᾶσι καὶ φιλόλογος ἐν ταῖς ὁμίαις.

^f Coins of *Alexander Bala*.

1 βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου Θεοπάτορος Εὐεργέτου. βξρ. anno 162. Vaillant p. 138. The first year of his reign or usurpation.

2 βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου Θεοπάτορος Εὐεργέτου. γξρ. anno 163. Vaillant p. 140.

3 βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου. γξρ. Τυρ. (sc. Τυρίων) anno 163. Vaillant Ib.

4 Ἀπαμέων. γξρ. Frœlich p. 64.

5 Ἀπαμέων. γξρ. Noris, apud Frœlich. Ibid.

6. 7 Κυρήστων. δξρ. anno 164. Vaillant p. 143. Frœlich p. 64.

8 ἀδελφῶν δῆμων. δξρ. Frœlich p. 64.

9 βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου Θεοπάτορος Εὐεργέτου. εξρ. anno 165. Frœl. p. 67.

10. 11 ἀδελφῶν δῆμων. εξρ. Frœlich Ibid.

12 DEMETRIUS NICATOR. Euseb. p. 188 *Exinde bellum sustentavit Demetrius—Demetrii filius. Quum igitur manus conseruissent Demetrius qui Seleucia et Antiochus Alexandri filius qui a Syria Antiochiaque urbe adventabat, superior discessit Demetrius et Ol. 160. 1 regni habenas capessivit. Mox Ol. 160. 2 copias contra Arsacem Babylonem atque in superiores provincias educebat; tum sequente anno, qui erat Ol. 160. 3, eundem captum Arsaces transferri in Parthos atque in custodia haberi jubebat.*

Upon the death of *Bala* Diodotus Trypho produced Antiochus the son of *Bala*, in opposition to *Demetrius*. This usurpation occupied six years which intervened between the death 327 of *Bala* and Ol. 160. 1, when *Demetrius* according to this passage of the chronographer began to reign. The dates obtained from Josephus and the first book of Maccabees sufficiently agree with this account.

Josephus^g gives the following account of *Trypho*: νοήσας τὴν δύσνοιαν τῶν στρατιωτῶν πρὸς Δημήτριον Ἀλεξάνδρου τις στρατηγὸς Ἀπαμεὺς τὸ γένος^h Διόδωτος, ὁ καὶ Τρύφων ἐπικληθεὶς παραγίνεται πρὸς Μάλχον τὸν Ἀραβα, ὃς ἔτρεφε τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρου υἱὸν Ἀντίοχον, καὶ—ἐπειθεν αὐτῷ δοῦναι τὸν Ἀντίοχον, βασιλεία γὰρ αὐτὸν ποιήσειν—ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀντεῖχεν—ὑστερον δὲ πολλῶ χρόνῳ [f. οὐ πολλῶ χρόνῳⁱ] προσλιπαρήσαντος τοῦ Τρύφωνος ἐκνικᾷται τὴν προαίρεσιν.—ὑποστρέψας ἐκ τῆς Ἀραβίας εἰς τὴν Συρίαν μετὰ τοῦ παιδὸς Ἀντίοχον—περιτίθῃσιν αὐτῷ τὸ διάδημα^k. *Trypho* afterwards murdered his ward^l. This occurred in the 170th year of the *Seleucidæ*^m. But from the beginning of the 167th year of the era, when *Bala* was slain, to the 170th year are three years complete or four years current; and we may place the murder of the son in the beginning of B. C. 142, about three years and a half after the death of the father. The time of *Antiochus* is confirmed by coins bearing his name, which are dated in the 168th and 170th years of the *Seleucidæ*ⁿ. Josephus^o proceeds to relate that *Trypho*

12 βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου. ζξρ. Typ. anno 166. Vaill. p. 144. The last year of his reign; for he was slain in the beginning of the 167th year.

^g Ant. XIII. 5, 1.

^h Strabo XVI p. 752 δηλοῖ τὴν δύναμιν ταύτην (τῆς Ἀπαμείας) ἥ τε τοῦ Τρύφωνος ἐπικληθέντος Διόδωτου παραύξησις καὶ ἐπίθεσις τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν Σύρων, ἐντεῦθεν ὀρμηθέντος. Strabo XIV p. 668 gives the following sketch of his history: τῶν Κιλικίων φρούριον τὸ Κορακήσιον ἰδρυμένον ἐπὶ πέτρας ἀπορρώγος, ᾧ ἐχρήσατο Διόδωτος ὁ Τρύφων προσαγορευθεὶς ὀρμητηρίῳ, καθ' ὃν καιρὸν ἀπέστησε τὴν Συρίαν τῶν βασιλέων καὶ διεπολέμει πρὸς ἐκείνους, τότε μὲν κατορθῶν τότε δὲ πταίων. τοῦτον μὲν οὖν Ἀντίοχος ὁ Δημητρίου κατακλείσας εἰς τι χωρίον ἠνάγκασε διεργάσασθαι τὸ σῶμα.

ⁱ This correction is necessary from the facts. *Antiochus* was produced by *Trypho* in the very same year in which *Alexander* perished; and this space would scarcely be described by Josephus as πολὺς χρόνος.

^k To the same purpose 1 Macc. XI. 54—56 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀπέστρεψε Τρύφων καὶ Ἀντίοχος μετ' αὐτοῦ, παιδάριον νεώτερον· καὶ ἐβασίλευσε καὶ ἐπέθετο διάδημα. καὶ ἐπισυνήχθησαν πρὸς αὐτὸν πᾶσαι αἱ δυνάμεις ὥς ἀπεσκόρπισε Δημήτριος· καὶ ἐπολέμησαν πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ ἔφυγε καὶ ἐτροπώθη· καὶ ἔλαβε Τρύφων τὰ

θηρία καὶ κατεκράτησεν Ἀντιοχείας.

^l Joseph. Ant. XIII. 7, 1 Ἀντίοχον Τρύφων διέφθειρεν ἐπιτροπεύων αὐτοῦ, τέσσαρα βασιλεύσαντος ἔτη.

^m 1 Macc. XIII. 31—41 ὁ δὲ Τρύφων ἐπορεύετο δόλῳ μετὰ Ἀντίοχου τοῦ βασιλέως τοῦ νεωτέρου, καὶ ἀπέκτεινεν αὐτὸν καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν ἀντ' αὐτοῦ καὶ περιέθετο διάδημα τῆς Ἀσίας.—καὶ ἐπέλεξε Σίμων ἄνδρας καὶ ἀπέστειλε πρὸς Δημήτριον τὸν βασιλέα τοῦ ποιῆσαι ἄφεσιν τῇ χώρᾳ.—καὶ ἀπέστειλεν αὐτῷ Δημήτριος ὁ βασιλεὺς—καὶ ἔγραψεν αὐτῷ ἐπιστολὴν τοιαύτην· Βασιλεὺς Δημήτριος Σίμωνι ἀρχιερεὶ κ. τ. λ.—ἔτους ἐβδομηκοστοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ ἦρθη ὁ ζῦγος τῶν ἐθνῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ. καὶ ἦρξατο ὁ λαὸς Ἰσραὴλ γράφειν ἐν ταῖς συγγραφαῖς καὶ συναλλάγμασιν ἔτους πρώτου ἐπὶ Σίμωνος ἀρχιερέως μεγάλου καὶ στρατηγοῦ καὶ ἡγουμένου Ἰουδαίων.

ⁿ Coins of *Antiochus* the ward of *Trypho*.

^o 1 βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχος Ἐπιφανὴς Διόνυσος. ηξρ. anno 168. Vaillant Hist. Ptolemæorum p. 100. Eckhel tom. III p. 232 adds another: βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου Ἐπιφανοῦς Διονύσου. θξρ. anno 169. And another: βυσιλέως Ἀντίοχου Ἐπιφανοῦς. ζξρ. anno 167. But this last is perhaps of doubtful authority.

2. 3 βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου Ἐπιφανοῦς Διονύσου. ορ. anno 170. Froelich p. 75. The death of *Antiochus* may be placed in the middle of the 170th year.

^o Joseph. Ant. XIII. 7, 1. 2 τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν λα-

was destroyed after a reign of three years. This happened in the 174th year^p. The death
 328 of *Trypho* may therefore be placed in the beginning of the 174th year, at the close of B. C.
 139, less than four years after the murder of the minor the son of *Bala*. The actual space
 therefore from the death of *Alexander Bala* in the 167th year to the death of *Trypho* in the
 174th was seven years, designated as 4 + 3 years by Josephus^q.

The following dates are supplied for the transactions of *Demetrius*. He came from Crete
 in the 165th year^r = B. C. 14 $\frac{3}{4}$: he prevailed over his enemy in the 167th year^s, or the close
 of B. C. 146. He marched into Upper Asia in the 172nd year^t = Ol. 159. 4 B. C. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$.

βὼν ἀπεδύσατο τὴν ὑπόκρισιν, καὶ ὁ ἀληθὴς Τρύφων ἦν. τοὺς οὖν ἔχθρους διὰ ταῦτα ἐποίειτο κρείττονας· τὸ μὲν γὰρ στρατιωτικὸν αὐτὸν μισοῦν ἀφίστατο πρὸς Κλεοπάτραν τὴν Δημητρίου γυναῖκα τότε ἐν Σελευκείᾳ μετὰ τῶν τέκνων ἐγκεκλεισμένην. ἀλωμένου δὲ καὶ Ἀντιόχου τοῦ Δημητρίου ἀδελφοῦ—καὶ μηδεμίᾳ αὐτὸν πόλεως δεχομένης διὰ Τρύφωνα, πέμπει πρὸς αὐτὸν Κλεοπάτρα καλοῦσα πρὸς αὐτὴν ἐπὶ τε γάμῳ καὶ βασιλείᾳ.—γενόμενος δὲ ἐν τῇ Σελευκείᾳ ὁ Ἀντίοχος καὶ τῆς ἰσχύος αὐτῷ κατὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέραν αὐξομένης ὥρμησε πολεμήσων τὸν Τρύφωνα· καὶ κρατήσας αὐτοῦ τῇ μάχῃ τῆς ἀνω Συρίας ἐξέβαλεν εἰς τὴν Φοινίκην.—ὁ μὲν Τρύφων ἐκ τῆς Δώρας φυγὼν εἰς Ἀπάμειαν καὶ ληφθεὶς ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ πολιορκίᾳ διεφθάρη βασιλεύσας ἔτη τρία.

^p 1 Macc. XV. 1—3. 10. 11. 25. 36 καὶ ἀπέστειλεν ὁ Ἀντίοχος υἱὸς Δημητρίου τοῦ βασιλέως [*Demetrius Soter*] ἐπιστολάς ἀπὸ τῶν νήσων τῆς θαλάσσης Σίμωνι ἱερεὶ καὶ ἐθνάρχῃ τῶν Ἰουδαίων καὶ παντὶ τῷ ἔθνει· καὶ ἦσαν περιέχουσai τὸν τρόπον τοῦτον· Βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχος—χαίρειν. Ἐπειδὴ ἄνδρες λοιμοὶ κατεκράτησαν τῆς βασιλείας τῶν πατέρων ἡμῶν, βούλομαι δὲ ἀντιποιήσασθαι τῆς βασιλείας κ. τ. λ.—ἔτους τετάρτου καὶ ἑβδομηκοστοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ ἐξῆλθεν Ἀντίοχος εἰς τὴν γῆν πατέρων αὐτοῦ, καὶ συνῆλθον πρὸς αὐτὸν πᾶσαι αἱ δυνάμεις ὥστε ὀλίγους εἶναι τοὺς καταλειφθέντας σὺν Τρύφωνι. καὶ ἐδίωξεν αὐτὸν Ἀντίοχος ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ ἦλθε φεύγων εἰς Δωρὰ τὴν ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης.—Ἀντίοχος δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς παρενέβαλεν ἐπὶ Δωρὰ ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ, προσάγων διὰ παντός αὐτῇ τὰς χεῖρας καὶ μηχανὰς ποιούμενος, καὶ συνέκλεισε τὸν Τρύφωνα.—Τρύφων δὲ ἐμβὰς εἰς πλοῖον ἔφυγεν εἰς Ὀρθωσιάδα.

^q *Trypho* is thus described in Liv. Epit. 52. *Demetrius ob crudelitatem quam per tormenta in suos exercebat* [conf. Diod. tom X p. 73—75] *a Diodoto quodam uno ex subjectis, qui Alexandri filio bimulo admodum* [*puero admodum Delrius*] *regnum adserebat, bello superatus Seleuciam confugit*. Epit. 55 *Alexandri filius rex Syriae decem annos admodum habens a Diodoto qui Tryphon cognominabatur tutore suo per fraudem occisus est, corruptis medicis qui eum calculi dolore consumi ad populum mentiti dum secant occidunt*. Diodorus tom. X p. 88 Τρύφων ἐξ ιδιώτου βασιλεὺς γεγωνὺς ἔσπευδε τὴν δυναστείαν αὐτῷ διὰ δόγματος συγκλητικῷ βεβαιῶσαι. διόπερ κατασκευάσας νίκην χρυσὴν—ἐξαπέ-

στειλε πρεσβευτὰς εἰς Ῥώμην τοὺς ταύτην κομιούντας τῷ δήμῳ.—εὔρε δὲ τὴν σύγκλητον πάνυ πανουργοτέραν ἑαυτοῦ.—τὸ μὲν γὰρ δῶρον ἐδέξατο—ἀντὶ δὲ Τρύφωνος μεταχρηματίσασα [1. μετασχηματίσασα] τὴν δόσιν εἰς τὸν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ δολοφονηθέντα βασιλέα τὴν ἐπιγραφὴν ἐποίησατο. The inconsistency of these numbers with the facts has been observed by Duker ad Liv. Ep. 55. *In alterutro numero vitium esse videtur. Demetrius Nicator post necem Alexandri Bala regno potitus est anno 167, et a Parthis anno 172 captus. Hoc intervallo Antiochus puer a Tryphone in regnum productus et per fraudem occisus est. Patet aut Antiochum, quo tempore Tryphon ei regnum adseribat, bimulo majorem, aut decem annis minorem, cum a Tryphone sublatus est, fuisse: nam quinque anni interjecti sunt*. Drakenborch. ad loc. *Difficultas tolletur si cum Delrii cod. "puero admodum" scribere liceat*. Idem ad Ep. 52 *Eam lectionem "puero admodum" preferrem,—quia decennem per medicos occidit Tryphon*. But *Alexander married Cleopatra in the 162nd year: 1 Macc. X. 57. after the death of Demetrius: Joseph. Ant. XIII. 4, 1. And Antiochus, the issue of that marriage, perished in the 170th year*. Although therefore he might have been *bimulus* at the death of his father, he could not have been *decennis* at his own death in the 170th year. The error, then, (whether of Livy himself or of the transcriber) is in the term *decennis*.

A coin of *Trypho* is produced by Vaillant p. 164, but without a date, with the following inscription: βασιλέως Τρύφωνος αὐτοκράτορος.

^r 1 Macc. X. 67 ἐν ἔτει πέμπτῳ καὶ ἐξηκοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ ἦλθε Δημήτριος υἱὸς Δημητρίου ἐκ Κρήτης εἰς τὴν γῆν τῶν πατέρων αὐτοῦ· καὶ ἤκουσεν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ ἐλυπήθη σφόδρα, καὶ ἀπέστρεψεν εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν. Joseph. Ant. XIII. 4, 3 ἔτει πέμπτῳ καὶ ἐξηκοστῷ πρὸς τοῖς ἑκατὸν Δημήτριος ὁ Δημητρίου μετὰ πολλῶν μισθοφόρων οὐδ' παρόσχεν αὐτῷ Λασθένης ὁ Κρής ἄρας ἀπὸ Κρήτης κατέπλευσεν εἰς Κιλικίαν. τοῦτο δὲ Ἀλέξανδρον ἀκούσαντα εἰς ἀγωνίαν καὶ ταραχὴν ἐνέβαλε· καὶ παραχρῆμα ἐκ τῆς Φοινίκης εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν ἔσπευσεν.

^s 1 Macc. XI. 19 quoted above p. 327 note t.

^t 1 Macc. XIV. 1 ἐν ἔτει δευτέρῳ καὶ ἑβδομηκοστῷ

Antiochus Sidetes during the absence of *Demetrius* defeated and slew *Trypho* in the 174th year^u=Ol. 160. 2 B. C. 138^o. The chronographer in Eusebius places the Parthian expedition in Ol. 160. 2 and the captivity of *Demetrius* in the following year; a difference of about a year between this account and that in the book of Maccabees. But the difference will be less, if we assume that *Demetrius* made his preparations A. S. 172, about the beginning of B. C. 140; that he entered Parthia at the close of A. S. 173, about July B. C. 139 Ol. 160. 2 *ineunte*, and was captured at the beginning of A. S. 175, in B. C. 138 Ol. 160. 3^x.

Antiochus Sidetes proceeded against *Trypho* in the 174th year, and this date is confirmed 329 by the evidence of a coin^y. But his first year in the chronographer is Ol. 160. 4. coinciding with the 176th. This difference is explained when we remember that the chronographer reckoned the preceding three years to the reign of *Demetrius*. He was captured in Ol. 160. 3 and therefore the residue of that year is ascribed to his reign. The following year, then, would be reckoned the first of his successor^z.

Josephus supposes that *Demetrius* was already in captivity when *Trypho* murdered the ward. The same order of events is implied in Appian, and perhaps in Justin^a. But that this could not be is manifest from the dates in the book of Maccabees, which place the death of the minor son of *Bala* in the 170th year, and the march of *Demetrius* eastward in the 172nd. And this chronology is confirmed by the chronographer, who places the captivity in the 175th year of the *Seleucidæ*. The grant of king *Demetrius*, from which the Jews dated their independence, was in the 170th year^b; in B. C. 143^o. According to Josephus, *Demetrius*

καὶ ἑκατοστῷ συνήγαγε Δημήτριος ὁ βασιλεὺς τὰς δυνάμεις αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐπορεύθη εἰς Μήδειαν τοῦ ἐπισπάσασθαι βοήθειαν αὐτῷ ὅπως πολεμήσῃ τὸν Τρύφωνα. καὶ ἤκουσεν Ἀρσάκης ὁ βασιλεὺς τῆς Περσίδος καὶ Μηδείας ὅτι ἦλθε Δημήτριος εἰς τὰ ὄρια αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀπέστειλεν ἕνα τῶν ἀρχόντων αὐτοῦ συλλαβεῖν αὐτὸν ζῶντα. καὶ ἐπορεύθη καὶ ἐπάταξε τὴν παρεμβολὴν Δημητρίου καὶ συνέλαβεν αὐτὸν καὶ ἤγαγεν αὐτὸν πρὸς Ἀρσάκην, καὶ ἔθετο αὐτὸν ἐν φυλακῇ.

^u See note p.

^x It may be collected that the Parthian expedition occupied much time, and was varied by many events, from the account of Justin XXXVI. 1 *Bellum Parthis inferre statuit.—Itaque cum et Persarum et Elymaeorum Bactrianorumque auxiliis juvaretur multis praeliis Parthos fudit; ad postremum tamen pacis simulatione deceptus capitur.*

^y This will be given below, with the other coins of *Sidetes*.

^z Accordingly in the summary p. 194 the reigns are described

Demetrius Dcmetrii annis III.

Antiochus Sidetes annis IX.

and in the Greek fragments of Scaliger ὁ Δημήτριος—χειροῦται τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔτη γ'.

^a Joseph. Ant. XIII. 5, 11. 6, 1 ὁ Δημήτριος διαβὰς εἰς τὴν Μεσοποταμίαν ἤκε ταύτην βουλόμενος καὶ τὴν βαβυλῶνα κατασχεῖν, καὶ τῶν ἄνω σατραπειῶν ἐγκρατὴς γενόμενος ἐντεύθειν ποιέσθαι τὰς ὅλης τῆς βασιλείας ἀφορμάς.—ὤρμησε πρὸς αὐτοὺς—τὸν Τρύφωνα πολε-

μῆσαι διεγνῶς, καὶ τῆς Συρίας ἐκβαλεῖν. δεξαμένων δ' αὐτὸν προθύμως τῶν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ συναγαγὼν δυνάμιν ἐπολέμησε πρὸς τὸν Ἀρσάκην, καὶ τὴν στρατιὰν ἀπασαν ἀποβαλὼν αὐτὸς ζῶν ἐλήφθη.—Τρύφων δ' ἐπειδὴ τὰ περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον ἔργα τοιοῦτο λαβόντα τὸ τέλος οὐκ ἔτ' ἦν Ἀντιόχῳ βέβαιος, ἀλλ' ἐπεβούλευεν ὥστ' αὐτὸν ἀποκτείναι τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτὸς κατασχεῖν. Idem XIII. 7, 1 μετ' οὐ πολὺ δὲ τῆς αἰχμαλωσίας τοῦ Δημητρίου τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρου υἱὸν Ἀντιόχον—Τρύφων διέφθειρεν. Appian. Syr. c. 67. 68 ἐπὶ Παρθυαίους καὶ ὅδε (Δημήτριος) ἐστράτευσε· καὶ γενόμενος αἰχμαλωτος διαίταν εἶχεν ἐν Φραάτου βασιλείᾳ· καὶ Ῥοδογούνην ἐξεύξεν αὐτῷ τὴν ἀδελφὴν ὁ βασιλεὺς. παρὰ δὲ τὴν ἀναρχίαν τήνδε δούλος τῶν βασιλέων Διόδοτος παιδίον Ἀλέξανδρον ἐξ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ νόθου καὶ τῆς Πτολεμαίου θυγατρὸς ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλείαν ἤγαγε, καὶ τὸ παιδίον κτεῖνας αὐτὸς ἐπετόλμησε τῇ ἀρχῇ, Τρύφων ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ μετονομασθεῖς. ἀλλὰ αὐτὸν Ἀντιόχος ὁ ἀδελφὸς Δημητρίου τοῦ αἰχμαλωτοῦ πυθόμενος ἐν Ῥόδῳ περὶ τῆς αἰχμαλωσίας κτείνει κατιῶν ἐς τὰ πατρώα. Justin XXXVI. 1 places the usurpation of *Trypho* during the absence, at least, of *Demetrius* in the East, if not after his captivity: *Dum hæc aguntur interim in Syria Trypho, qui se tutorem Antiocho—substitui a populo laboraverat, occiso pupillo regnum Syriæ invadit. Quo diu potitus, tandem exolescente favore recentis imperii ab Antiocho puero admodum Dcmetrii fratre—bello vincitur.*

^b 1 Macc. XIII. See above p. 329 note m. Joseph. Ant. XIII. 6, 7 Σίμων κατασταθεὶς ἀρχιερεὺς

when he issued this grant was already a prisoner in Parthia; for *Trypho* in that year murdered his ward^c. But it is much more credible that this edict should have been issued (as the book of Maccabees affirms) before the march of *Demetrius* to the East.

Before an account is given of the restoration of *Demetrius* after his captivity, it will be necessary to notice the reign of *Antiochus Sidetes*.

- 330 13 ANTIOCHUS SIDETES. Euseb. p. 188 *Demetrii frater natu minor, nomine Antiochus, in urbe Sida educatus, ex qua cognomentum quoque Sidetis reportavit^d, fratris cladem et vincula edoctus Sida relicta ad occupandam Syriam profectus est Ol. 160. 4 idque regnum tenuit annis novem. Hic Judæos vi subdidit obsessæque urbis mœnia evertit et gentis optimates occidit Ol. 162. 2. Tum Ol. 162. 4 centum viginti millibus militum irruebat in eum Arsaces, qui strata-gemate etiam usum fratrem ejus Demetrium captivitate solutum remittebat in Syriam. Antiochus autem dum ingruente hieme barbaros angusto loco persequitur—vulneratur et obit anno ætatis 35°. At ejus filium tenera ætate Seleucum—Arsaces captivum adduxit regioque more custodiendum curavit.*

Eusebius in the three other passages^e has nine years. It has been shewn already^f that *Demetrius* was probably captured in the beginning of Ol. 160. 3 and that consequently the reign of *Sidetes* would commence in Ol. 160. 3, although the chronographer ascribed the whole of that year to *Demetrius*. The accession therefore of *Sidetes* may be placed in the beginning of B. C. 137, and his first year would be coincident with Ol. 160. $\frac{3}{4}$. This is confirmed by Josephus, who makes the 4th year of *Sidetes* contemporary with the first year of *Hyrcanus*^g. The 4th year, then, of *Sidetes* had at least begun before the first of *Hyrcanus*

ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθους τῷ πρώτῳ τῆς ἀρχιερωσύνης ἔτει τῆς ὑπὸ Μακεδόσι δουλείας τὸν λαὸν ἡλευθέρωσεν.—ἡ δὲ ἐλευθερία καὶ τὸ ἀνείσφορον Ἰουδαίους μετὰ ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν ἔτη τῆς Ἀσσυρίων βασιλείας, ἐξ οὗ χρόνου Σέλευκος ὁ Νικάτωρ ἐπικληθεὶς κατέσχε Συρίαν, ὑπῆρξε. The third year of *Simon* had commenced before the 18th of the month *Elul* in the 172nd year: 1 Macc. XIV. 27 ὀκτωκαιδεκάτῃ Ἑλοῦλ, ἔτους δευτέρου καὶ ἐβδομηκοστοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ, καὶ τοῦτο τρίτον ἔτος ἐπὶ Σίμωνος ἀρχιερέως. *Elul* the sixth Jewish month corresponded with Aug. and Sept. and would therefore be about the eleventh month of the Macedonian year, which commenced in autumn. The month *Elul* A. S. 172 would fall within Aug. and Sept. B. C. 140; from whence we trace back the commencement of *Simon's* government to the beginning of B. C. 142, or the close of B. C. 143. For this arrangement of the dates see the conclusion of c. 4 *Era of the Seleucidae*.

^c That Josephus himself placed the death of the minor in the 170th year, and not below it, is manifest from his narrative Ant. XIII. 6 where, having related the murder of the ward § 1, he describes the transactions of *Trypho* after that act with the Jews; and then records their independence § 6, which he dates, with the Book of Maccabees, in that year. The independence in the 170th year was preceded by the murder of *Antiochus*; and, as he reigned according to Jose-

phus four years current, his commencement is carried back by the account of Josephus himself to the beginning of the 167th year, coinciding with the death of the father, and justifying the correction οὐ πολλῷ χρόνῳ proposed at p. 329.

^d Steph. Byz. Σίδης.—ὁ πολίτης Σιδήτης. Conf. Athen VIII p. 350 a. This origin of the name given to *Antiochus*, founded on the Greek language, is more probable than the etymology which Prideaux vol. III p. 391 Vaillant Imp. Seleucid. p. 168 Norisius de Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 103. 387 Wytenbach ad Plutarch. p. 184 D adopt from Plutarch, deriving *Sidetes* from a Syriac word signifying *hunting*. The epithets of the *Seleucidae* were seldom derived from any other language than the Greek. Frælich Annal. p. 78 mentions both interpretations. Prolegom. p. 70 he adopts the right one: *Quod Sidæ in Pamphylia moratus esset, Sidetes dictus est*.

^e In the Summary p. 194 in the Canon lib. II p. 358 and in the Table lib. II p. 260.

^f See above p. 331.

^g Joseph. Ant. XIII. 8, 2 Ἀντίοχος—εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν ἐνέβαλε τετάρτῳ μὲν ἔτει τῆς βασιλείας αὐτοῦ πρώτῳ δὲ τῆς Ὑρκανοῦ ἀρχῆς. The date which follows, Ὀλυμπιάδος ἑκατοστῷ καὶ ἐξηκοστῷ καὶ δευτέρῳ, is evidently corrupt; and may be restored with Hudson ἑκατοστῆς καὶ ἐξηκοστῆς καὶ πρώτης ἔτει δευτέρῳ.

ended. But we know from the first book of Maccabees^h that *Simon* the predecessor of *Hyrcanus* was slain in the 177th year of the era, about February B. C. 135. The first year therefore of *Hyrcanus* his successor terminated in February B. C. 134 A. S. 178 Ol. 161. 2, and the 4th of *Sidetes* had commenced before February B. C. 134; consequently his first year had commenced before February B. C. 137, and coincided with A. S. 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ Ol. 160. $\frac{3}{4}$.

According to the chronographer *Sidetes* destroyed the walls of Jerusalem Ol. 162. 2 in the seventh year of his reign; more than three years below the date assigned to that war in Josephus. Eusebius in the Canonⁱ places the siege in the fifth year of *Sidetes*, and in the 162nd Olympiad. The difference between the chronographer and Josephus will be somewhat less when the duration of the war is taken into the account. For we may gather from 331 Josephus himself that the siege lasted almost a year, and was preceded by other operations^k. We may therefore fix the commencement of that war to February B. C. 134, and the conclusion, when peace was granted to the Jews, may be placed in October B. C. 133 Ol. 161. 1. The difference then is reduced to two years^l.

Antiochus to secure his title sent presents, according to Livy, to *Scipio* at Numantia in B. C. 133^m. The chronographer places the Parthian expedition in B. C. 129, and the death of *Antiochus* at the approach of winter Ol. 162. 4, which would express the close of B. C. 129. This date for the Parthian war is confirmed by Livy. For *M. Perperna consul* [B. C. 130] is named by the epitomator immediately before the mention of this warⁿ; and *C. Sempronius consul* [B. C. 129] immediately after. Whence we may collect that Livy placed the Parthian

^h 1 Macc. XVI. 14—16 ἔτους ἐβδόμου καὶ ἐβδομηκοστοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ, ἐν μηνὶ ἑνδεκάτῳ· οὗτος ὁ μὴν Σαβὰτ. That is, the eleventh Hebrew month; falling within January and February B. C. 135.

ⁱ Lib. II p. 359 *Antiochus Sidetes ad obsidenda Hierosolyma venit; tum conditionibus pontifici Simoni statutis recessit Olympiade 162^a*. where he errs in supposing *Simon* the high priest to be still living in Ol. 162.

^k Josephus Ant. XIII. 8, 2 mentions the setting of the *Pleiades*: *δνομένης Πλειάδος*. But the setting of the *Pleiades*—*Vergiliarum occasus*—was in November: *Vergiliarum occasus hiemem inchoat, quod tempus in III Idus Novembris incidere consuevit* Plin. H. N. II. 47. which would seem to describe November B. C. 134, when *Antiochus* had now entered Judæa, had ravaged the country, and was besieging *Hyrcanus* in Jerusalem. The siege lasted till the Jews were pressed by famine and the feast of Tabernacles approached: *ἐπιστάσης τῆς σκηνοπηγίας ἑορτῆς*—which occurred in the 7th Hebrew month: Levit. XXIII. 34. or the end of September. The siege therefore seems to have lasted almost a year; from November to September following. *Antiochus* according to Josephus l. c. treated the Jews liberally: *ὁμήρους ἐδίδουσαν καὶ τάλαντα ἀργυρίου πεντακόσια*· ὧν εὔθως τὰ τριακόσια καὶ τοὺς ὁμήρους προσδεξαμένου Ἀντιόχου τοῦ βασιλέως ἔδουσαν.—καθείλε δὲ καὶ τὴν στεφάνην τῆς πόλεως. ἐπὶ τοίοις μὲν οὖν Ἀντιόχος τὴν πολιορκίαν λύσας ἀνεχώ-

ρησεν. In this he is confirmed by Diodorus tom. X p. 97—100, who gives an account of this siege: Ἀντιόχος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπολιόρκει τὰ Ἱεροσόλυμα· οἱ δὲ Ἰουδαῖοι μέχρι μὲν τινος ἀντέσχον, ἐξαλαωθέντων δὲ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἀπάντων ἠναγκάσθησαν περὶ διαλύσεως διαπρεσβεύσασθαι.—ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς μεγαλόψυχος ὧν καὶ τὸ ἥθος ἡμέρος λαβὼν ὁμήρους ἔλυσεν τῶν ἐγκλημάτων τοὺς Ἰουδαίους, φόρους τε τοὺς ὀφειλομένους πραξάμενος καὶ τὰ τείχη περιελὼν τῆς πόλεως. And by Plutarch Mor. p. 184 F τῶν Ἰουδαίων, πολιορκούντος αὐτοῦ τὰ Ἱεροσόλυμα, πρὸς τὴν μεγίστην ἑορτὴν αἰτησαμένων ἐπτά ἡμερῶν ἀνοχὰς οὐ μόνον ἔδωκε ταύτας κ. τ. λ.—οἱ δὲ Ἰουδαῖοι θαυμάσαντες εὔθως ἑαυτοὺς μετὰ τὴν ἑορτὴν ἐνεχείρισαν. Wytttenbach ad locum suspects *ex Josephi fonte hanc notitiam ad Plutarchum fluxisse*. Both probably borrowed from Nicolaüs Damascenus, whom Josephus quotes for the history of *Sidetes* XIII. 8, 4.

^l The chronographer observes *obsessæ urbis mania evertit et gentis optimates occidit*. In this last circumstance he is refuted by Diodorus Josephus and Plutarch quoted in the preceding note.

^m Liv. Epit. 57 *Scipio amplissima munera missa sibi ab Antiocho rege Syria, quum celare aliis imperatoribus regum munera mos esset, pro tribunali accepturum se esse dixit, omniaque ea referre quaestorem in publicas tabulas jussit*.

ⁿ Liv. Epit. 59 *Bella inter Antiochum Syriae et Phraatem Parthorum regem gesta*.

war in B. C. 129. This war is briefly noticed by Appian^o and by Josephus^p; from whom it appears that *Antiochus* was engaged in the war at the time of *Pentecost*; about the month 332 of May; which would be May B. C. 129 towards the close of Ol. 162. 3. Justin^q relates some particulars of this expedition, and marks that *Antiochus* perished in the winter. Diodorus^r mentions these winter quarters into which the army was distributed: ὁ στρατηγὸς Ἀντιόχον Ἀθήναιος πλείστα ἐν ταῖς ἐπισταθμαῖς εἰργασμένοις κακὰ τῆς φυγῆς κατάρξας καὶ τὸν Ἀντιόχον καταλιπὼν τῆς προσηκούσης καταστροφῆς ἔτυχε κ. τ. λ. But, according to Diodorus, the conclusion of the war was delayed till the spring^s: τῆς ἑαρινῆς ὥρας τῇ χλιᾷ τηκούσης τὴν χίονα καὶ τῶν καρπῶν ἐκ τοῦ συνεχοῦς πάγου πρὸς τὴν φύην καὶ βλάστησιν προϊόντων τῶν δὲ ἀνθρώπων ἐπὶ τὰς πράξεις ὠρμημένων, ὃ Ἀρσάκης ἀποπειραθῆναι βουλόμενος τῶν πολεμίων πρεσβευτὰς ἀπέστειλε περὶ εἰρήνης, οἷς Ἀντίοχος μετέδωκεν ἀποκρίσεις διότι συγχωρήσει τὴν εἰρήνην ἂν τὸν ἀδελφὸν Δημήτριον ἀπολύσας τῆς αἰχμαλωσίας παραδῶ τῶν δὲ δυναστεῶν τῶν ἀφηρημένων ἐκχωρήσει [ἐκχωρήσῃ]—ὃ δὲ Ἀρσάκης προσκόψας τῇ βαρύτητι τῶν ἀποκρίσεων ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὤρμησεν. If this was the spring of Ol. 162. 4, it might appear that *Antiochus Sidetes* fell in the beginning of B. C. 128. But that he was still living in the autumn of B. C. 127 is attested by a coin bearing his name, and dated in the 186th year of the *Seleucidæ*^t. Wherefore the winter

^o Syr. c. 68 στρατεῖει καὶ ὅδε ἐπὶ τὸν Φραάτην τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτῶν. ὁ μὲν δὲ Φραάτης αὐτὸν ᾔδεισε καὶ τὸν Δημήτριον ἐξέπεμψεν ὃ δ' Ἀντίοχος καὶ ὡς συνέβαλλε τε τοῖς Παρθαίοις, καὶ ἡσώμενος ἑαυτὸν ἔκτεινεν.

^p Ant. XIII. 8, 4 ποιούμενῳ τὴν ἐπὶ Πάρθους αὐτῷ στρατείαν συνεξώρμησεν Ὑρκανὸς μάρτυς δὲ τούτων ἡμῖν ἔστι καὶ Νικόλαος ὁ Δαμασκηνὸς οὕτως ἱστορῶν “Τρό-
“ παιον δὲ στήσας Ἀντίοχος ἐπὶ τῷ Λύκῳ ποταμῷ νική-
“ σας Ἰνδάτην τὸν Πάρθων στρατηγὸν αὐτόθι ἔμεινεν
“ ἡμέρας δύο, δεηθέντος Ὑρκανοῦ τοῦ Ἰουδαίου διὰ τινα
“ ἑορτὴν πάτριον ἐν ᾗ τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις οὐκ ἦν νόμιμον
ἐξοδεύειν.” καὶ ταῦτα μὲν οὐ ψεύδεται λέγων ἐνέστη
γὰρ ἡ Πεντεκοστή ἑορτὴ μετὰ τὸ Σάββατον.—συμβαλὼν
δὲ Ἀντίοχος Ἀρσάκῃ τῷ Πάρθῳ πολλὴν τε τῆς στρατίας
ἀπέβαλε καὶ αὐτὸς ἀπόλλυται τὴν δὲ τῶν Σύρων βασι-
λείαν ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ διαδέχεται Δημήτριος Ἀρσάκου
αὐτὸν—ἀπολύσαντος καθ' ὃν χρόνον Ἀντίοχος εἰς τὴν
Παρθυῆν ἐνέβαλεν.

^q XXXVIII. 10 *Antiochus tribus praeliis victor cum Babyloniam occupasset magnus haberi cepit.—Tunc Phrahates Demetrium in Syriam ad occupandum regnum cum Parthico presidio mittit, ut eo pacto Antiochus ad sua tuenda a Parthia revocaretur.—Propter multitudinem hominum exercitum suum Antiochus per civitates in hiberna diviserat; quæ res exitii causa fuit &c.—Ad postremum tamen, cum virtute hostes vinceret, metu suorum desertus occiditur: cui Phrahates exsequias regio more fecit.*

^r Tom. X p. 127.

^s Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 105. In these fragments p. 106 are some further particulars respecting this war. Posidonius had noticed the expedition and death of *Antiochus* in his sixteenth book: Athen. X p. 439 e—ἱστορεῖ Ποσειδώνιος ὁ Ἀπαμενὺς ἐν τῇ ἑκαδικῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν ἀναμνησθέντος

γούν αὐτοῦ τὸν Ἀρσάκην θάπτοντα αὐτὸν λέγειν “Ἔσ-
“ φηλέ σε, Ἀντίοχε, θάρσος καὶ μέθη ἤλπιζες γὰρ ἐν
“ μεγάλοις ποτηρίοις τὴν Ἀρσάκου βασιλείαν ἐκπιεῖν.” Posidonius in his 14th book had also described the intemperance of *Antiochus Sidetes* apud Athen. XII p. 540 c. Ἀντίοχος ὁ στρατεύσας δεύτερον ἐπὶ Πάρθους is mentioned by Plutarch Mor. p. 184 D. Wytténb. ad locum remarks *Bis adversus eos bellum gessisse nusquam proditur; nisi forte antea fratri Demetrio II cui successit comes et socius contra Parthos bellanti adfuerit*. This solution cannot be admitted; for it will be seen that, when *Demetrius* marched eastward, *Sidetes* was left behind in Syria and engaged in war with *Trypho*.

^t Coins of *Antiochus Sidetes*:

1 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. Τυρ. ἱερ. ἀσν. δορ. sc. Τύρον ἱερὰς ἀσύλου, anno 174. Vaillant p. 169.

2. 3 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Εὐεργέτου. δορ. Frælich p. 79.

4 Σελευκέων τῶν ἐμ Πιερίᾳ τῆς ἱερὰς . . ἀσύλου. εορ. anno 175. Fræel. p. 81.

5 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Εὐεργέτου. εορ. anno 176. Vaill. p. 170. Idem p. 171 *Plures alios cum eodem typo sed cum diversis imperii ejus literis reperire est, quos prætermittimus: δορ, 174. εορ, 175. εορ, 176. ζορ, 177. ηορ, 178. απρ, 181. βπρ, 182.*

6 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. Τυρ. ἱερ. ἀσν. ζορ. anno 177. Fræel. p. 81.

7 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. Τυρ. ἱερ. ἀσν. ηορ. anno 178. Vaill. p. 171.

8 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. Σιδωνίων. θορ. anno 179. Vaill. Ibid.

9 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Εὐεργέτου. θορ. Fræel. p. 83.

10 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. Τυρ. ἱε. ἀσν. πρ. anno 180.

and spring here described were probably the winter and spring of A. S. 186 B. C. 127. This arrangement, placing his defeat and death in the spring of B. C. 126, will make no alteration in the years of his reign. His nine years are terminated at the return of *Demetrius*^u.

DEMETRIUS, according to the chronographer, after a captivity of 10 years returned to his kingdom: Euseb. p. 189 *Denuo Demetrius ab Arsace expeditus Ol. 162. 2 [162. 4^x] regno præesse cœpit post annos decem in captivitate transactos statimque—Pelusium profectus est; sed mox resistente sibi Ptolemæo Physcone pedem retulit; namque et exercitu cui erat invisus parum alacri ad bella utebatur. At vero Ptolemæus—misit regem Asianis Alexandrum filium Alexandri seu dictitatum Alexandri filium, qui, cum emptus a Ptolemæo putaretur, Zabincæ cognomen apud Syros nactus est. Prælio prope Damascus inuito victus Demetrius Tyrum confugit; verum illuc prohibi us ingredi dum fugam navi molitur cæsus interiit Ol. 164. 1, adeo ut regnaverit ante captivitatem annis tribus post reditum autem annis quatuor. We are enabled to correct this account from the evidence of coins, from which it appears that *Demetrius* died in the 187th year of the *Seleucidæ* Ol. 163. 3. The chronographer had brought the death of *Demetrius* too low, because he had omitted to take account of *Zebina*, who came between *Demetrius* and *Grypus*. Ol. 164. 1 is reckoned the last year of *Demetrius*, because Ol. 164. 2 is reckoned the first year of *Grypus*. The numbers in the chronographer are otherwise not quite exact. As he gave two years too much to the whole period, he gave too much to its component parts; which he reckons 10+4=14 years. But by his own account *Demetrius* had been captured in Ol. 160. 3 and had been liberated in Ol. 162. 4 before the death of *Sidetes*. The duration therefore of his captivity was little more than nine years, or the tenth year current. And, as he returned in Ol. 162. 4 and was slain in Ol. 163. 3 A. S. 187, his renewed reign was little more than three years. He died in the fourth year current.*

Josephus^y in the narration of the death of *Demetrius* nearly agrees with the account here

Vaillant p. 172. where the engraved plate, by a typographical error, has Δημητρίου for Ἀντιόχου.

11 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. Τυρ. ἱερ. ἀσν. απρ. anno 181. Frœl. p. 83.

12 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Εὐεργέτου. απρ. anno 181. Vaill. p. 173.

13. 14 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Εὐεργέτου. βπρ. anno 182. Vaillant p. 173 Frœlich p. 85.

15 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. Τυρ. ἱερ. ἀσν. γπρ. anno 183. Frœlich p. 85.

16 Ἀντι. (sic) βασιλέως. Τυρ. ἱερ. ἀσν. δπρ. anno 184. Frœl. p. 87. Eckhel tom. III p. 236 supplies two coins of *Sidetes* dated in the 185th year, and one of the 186th (annus 185 *exstat in æneis duobus*): βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Εὐεργέτου. επρ. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Εὐεργέτου 5πρ. according to this last date *Antiochus* was living at least in October B. C. 127, 18 months below the supposed date of his death.

The chronographer apud Euseb. p. 189 mentions the children of *Sidetes*: *Antiocho quinque liberi nati sunt, tres nempe mares et fœminæ duæ. Prior itemque altera filia Laodice audiverunt, uno nomine duabus communi. Tertius Antiochus; quem itemque sorores morbus extinxit. Quartus Seleucus,*

quem cepit Arsaces. Quintus tandem Antiochus idemque Cyzicenus; qui quum apud Craterum eunuchum aleretur terrore Demetrii Cyzicum se fuga contulit cum Cratero aliisque Antiochi famulis. Itaque quum alter quidem frater cum sororibus diem supremum obiisset solus autem natu minimus superesset Antiochus, qui et ejus fugæ causa Cyzicenus appellatus est, denuo Demetrius—præesse cœpit. If the account of the chronographer is correct, that *Antiochus Sidetes* died in his 35th year, his birth will be fixed at least not later than the beginning of B. C. 162; and *Antiochus* himself, and consequently the elder brother *Demetrius*, would be born before the father had quitted Rome. And this is confirmed by the acts of the elder brother, who came from Crete and entered upon the conduct of affairs only 14 years after the father had escaped from Rome.

^u See this more largely discussed in the Philological Museum vol. I p. 400.

^x This correction is necessary from the author's own numbers in the same page.

^y Ant. XIII. 9, 3 τῶν τε Σύρων καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀπεχθανομένων (πονηρὸς γὰρ ἦν) καὶ πεμφάντων πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον τὸν Φύσκωνα ἐπικληθέντα πρέσβειν

given. Justin^z agrees with Josephus. But, according to Appian^a, he was slain by his wife *Cleopatra*, jealous of *Rhodogune* the Parthian princess; and Livy^b concurs with Appian.

The coins of *Demetrius Nicator* embrace a period of 20 years, from the 167th to the 187th year of the era. Some of these were struck before his captivity, some during his captivity, and some after his return^c.

ὅπως τὰ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Σελεύκου γένους παραδῶ αὐτοῖς ἀποληψόμενον τὴν βασιλείαν, τοῦ δὲ Πτολεμαίου πέμψαντος Ἀλέξανδρον μετὰ στρατοῦ τὸν Ζεβινὰν ἐπιλεγόμενον, καὶ μάχης πρὸς τὸν Δημήτριον γενομένης, ὁ μὲν ἡττηθεὶς τῇ μάχῃ φεύγει πρὸς Κλεοπάτραν τὴν γυναῖκα εἰς Πτολεμαῖδα, καὶ μὴ δεξαμένης αὐτὸν τῆς γυναῖκος ἐκείθεν εἰς Τύρον ἀπελθὼν ἀλίσκεται καὶ πολλὰ παθὼν ὑπὸ τῶν μισούντων ἀπέθανεν.

^z XXXIX. 1. According to Justin XXXVIII. 9 *Demetrius* during his captivity had twice attempted to escape, and had been twice brought back again.

^a Syr. c. 68 ἔκτεινε δὲ καὶ Δημήτριον ἐς τὴν βασιλείαν ἐπανελθόντα ἡ γυνὴ Κλεοπάτρα, δολοφονήσασα διὰ ζῆλον τοῦ γάμου Ῥοδογούνης· δι' ὃν δὴ καὶ Ἀντιόχῳ τῷ ἀδελφῷ τοῦ Δημητρίου προγεγάμητο, καὶ παῖδες ἦσαν αὐτῇ δύο μὲν ἐκ Δημητρίου, Σέλευκος τε καὶ Ἀντίοχος ὅτῳ Γρυπὸς ἐπικλησὶς, ἐκ δὲ Ἀντιόχου Ἀντίοχος, ὅτῳ Κυζικηνὸς ἐπώνυμον. τούτων τὸν μὲν Γρυπὸν ἐς Ἀθήνας τὸν δὲ Κυζικηνὸν ἐς Κύζικον ἐπεπόμφει τρέφεσθαι.

^b Epit. 60 *Motus Syriae, in quibus Cleopatra Demetrium virum suum et Seleucum filium, indignata quod occiso patre ejus a se injussu suo diadema sumpsisset, interemit.*

^c Coins of *Demetrius* :

1 βασιλέως Δημητρίου. ζξρ. anno 167. Vaillant p. 149.

2 βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Ι. ηξρ. Τυρίων. anno 168. Idem p. 150.

3 βασιλέως Δημητρίου Θεοῦ Φιλαδέλφου Νικάτορος. ηξρ. Frœlich p. 71.

4 βασιλέως Δημητρίου Φιλαδέλφου Νικάτορος. ηξρ. Idem Ibid.

5 βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Σιδω. θξρ. *Sidoniorum*, anno 169. Frœl. p. 73.

6 βασιλέως Δημητρίου. θξρ. Τυρ. Frœl. Ibid.

7 βασιλέως Δημητρίου. ορ. Σιδω. anno 170. Vaillant p. 158.

8 αορ. anno 171. Frœl. p. 77.

9 Δημητρίου βασιλέως. Τύρον ιεράς καὶ ἀσύλου. βορ. anno 172. Frœl. p. 77.

10 βασιλέως Δημητρίου. δορ. Σιδω. anno 174. Vaillant p. 160.

11 βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Τυρ. ιερ. ἀσυ. απρ. anno 181. Frœl. p. 83.

12 βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Τυρ. ιερ. ασυ. γπρ. anno 183. Frœl. p. 85.

13. 14 βασιλέως Δημητρίου Θεοῦ Νικάτορος. δπρ. Δ.

anno 184, *Damascenorum*. Vaillant p. 176. Frœlich p. 87.

15 βασιλέως Δημητρίου. δπρ. Frœl. p. 87.

16 βασιλέως Δημητρίου. επρ. Μ. anno 185, *Marathenorum*. Vaillant p. 180.

17 βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Τυρ. ιερ. ἀσυ. επρ. anno 185. Vaillant p. 180.

18 βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Τυρ. ιερ. ἀσυ. σπρ. anno 186. Vaillant p. 182.

19 Δημητρίου βασιλέως. Τυρ. ιερ. ἀσυ. ζπρ. anno 187. Frœlich p. 89. *Demetrius* died in the 187th year; since a coin of his son *Antiochus Grypus* is dated in the same year.

Demetrius according to Justin XXXVIII. 9 married the daughter of the king of Parthia: *Arsaces filium in matrimonium dedit*. But the sister according to Appian Syr. c. 67 Ῥοδογούνην ἔξευξεν αὐτῷ τὴν ἀδελφὴν ὁ βασιλεὺς Φραάτης. Both may be reconciled. *Phraates* during the captivity of *Demetrius* had succeeded *Arsaces*: Justin. Ibid. *Fugientem Phraates, qui Arsaci successerat, retrahit*. And *Phraates* was the son of *Arsaces*: Idem XLI. 6. XLII. 1 *Mithridates—gloriosa senectute decessit. Post necem Mithridatis Phraates filius ejus rex constituitur; qui cum inferre bellum, in ultionem tentati ab Antiocho Parthici regni, Syriae statuisset, Scytharum motibus ad sua defendenda revocatur. Mithridates, therefore, who is no other than Arsaces V (cf. Justin. XLI. 5) and who began to reign about the same time with the Bactrian Eucratides (see above No 6), died during the captivity of Demetrius, between B. C. 138 and B. C. 130; and the wife of Demetrius was the daughter of the one king and the sister of the other. Frœlich Annal. p. 76 gives Demetrius two Parthian wives: Arsaces Mithridates—filiam suam ei uxorem dat et regie habet. Ita Justinus. Sed Appianus narrat Demetrium in Arsacis Phraatis (qui Mithridatis frater et in regno successor fuit) aula vixisse cum conjuge Rhodoguna Phraatis sorore. Utrumque forte successu temporis factum est. Nempe antea Demetrius duxerit Mithridatis filiam cujus nomen ignoratur, subinde Phraatis sororem Rhodogunam, mortua aut repudiata priore uxore. This conjecture is founded on a mistake. Phraates was not the brother but the son of Mithridates. Frœlich appears to have confounded Phraates II the son, with Phraates I*

ALEXANDER ZEBINA was set up by *Ptolemy* soon after the return of *Demetrius*. This is 334 established by a coin of *Alexander*, dated in the 184th year^d. The death of *Alexander* is described by Justin, Josephus, and Diodorus^e.

14 SELEUCUS. Euseb. p. 190 *Demetrium consecutus est filius ejusdem Seleucus, qui statim matris calumniis interemptus est*. Appian^f: Σέλευκον δ' εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τῷ πατρὶ Δημητρίῳ τὸ διδῆμα ἐπιθήμενον ἐπιτοξεύσασα (ἡ μήτηρ) ἐκτείνειν. Justin^g: *Alter ex filiis Seleucus, quoniam sine matris auctoritate diadema sumpsisset, ab eadem interficitur*.

15 ANTIOCHUS GRYPUS. Euseb. p. 190 *Res ad Antiochum minorem natu fratrem recidebant Ol. 164. 2. Is anno tertio Zabinam fregit, qui ne cladi superesset veneno mortem hausit*^h. *Regnavit autem Antiochus annis undecim usque ad Ol. 166. 4 eoque numero unicus etiam annus concluditur quo frater ejus Seleucus potestatem retinuit*ⁱ.—*Hic adventante Antiocho qui materno genere frater erat fraterno autem patruelis, et cognomento—Cyzicenus, potestate abdicata pergebat Aspendum: quamobrem etiam Aspendius appellatus est idem cui Gryps et Philometori agnomen erat. Postquam Antiochus Aspendum secesserat rerum potiebatur Ol. 167. 1 Cyzicenus Antiochus. Sed enim mox Ol. 167. 2 redibat Aspendo Antiochus Syriamque occupabat præter quandam partem Cyziceno adhuc obnoxiam*^k. *Ergo imperium bifariam divisum est, quod Grypus usque ad Ol. 170. 4 insedit, annis post reditum quindecim in regia potestate versatus; ita ut annis omnino 26 regnaverit, nempe undecim imperio integro, quindecim bifariam diviso*. The same dates and

the brother and predecessor of *Mithridates*, described by Justin XLI. 5.

According to Appian the marriage with *Rhodogune* was delayed till the reign of *Phraates*, and yet preceded the marriage of *Cleopatra* with *Antiochus Sidetes*, of which it was the cause. In that case *Phraates* succeeded immediately after the captivity of *Demetrius*; for the marriage of *Cleopatra* and *Sidetes* followed soon after the march of *Demetrius* eastward.

^d Justin XXXIX. 1, who had included the Parthian war of *Sidetes* within a single year, and placed his death in the winter of A. S. 184 B. C. 12³/₈, dates the appearance of *Zebina* after the death of *Sidetes*: *Immittit juvenem quendam Ægyptium Protarchi negotiatoris filium qui regnum Syriæ armis peteret.—nomen juveni Alexandri imponitur, auxiliaque ab Ægypto ingentia mittuntur. Interea corpus Antiochi interfecti a rege Parthorum in loculo argenteo ad sepulturam in Syriam remissum supervenit* [conf. Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 106]: *quod cum ingenti studio civitatum et regis Alexandri ad firmandam fabulæ fidem excipitur. Quæ res illi magnum favorem popularium conciliavit*.

^e Justin. XXXIX. 2 Joseph. Ant. XIII. 9, 3 Diod. tom. X p. 130. Diodorus Ibid. p. 129 speaks of his mild disposition: 'Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Ζαβινᾶς ἐπικληθεὶς ἀξιολόγων ἡγεμόνων ἀποστάντων—τούτους καταλαβομένους Λαοδικεῖαν ἐξεπολιόρκησε' καὶ χρησάμενος μεγαλοψύχως αὐτοῖς ἀπέλυσε τῶν ἐγκλημάτων' ἦν γὰρ πρῶτος καὶ συγγνωμονικός κ. τ. λ.

Coins of *Alexander Zebina*:

1. 2 βασιλέως 'Αλεξάνδρου. θπρ. anno 184. Vaillant p. 179 Frœl. p. 87.

3 βασιλέως 'Αλεξάνδρου. επρ. anno 185. Vaillant p. 181.

4 βασιλέως 'Αλεξάνδρου. σπρ. anno 186. Frœl. p. 89.

5 'Αλεξανδρέων. ζπρ. anno 187. Frœl. p. 89. Eckhel tom. III p. 256 gives this coin to *Antiochus Epiphanes* king of *Commagene*, and affirms that the date is *έρ. ιρ. anno 110. sc. Epochæ Alexandrinæ (urbis ad Issum sitæ) = U. C. 796 A. D. 4³/₄*. Eckhel p. 237 adds two coins of *Zebina*: βασιλέως 'Αλεξάνδρου θπρ. ζρ. annis 189. 190.

Vaillant p. 183. 184 gives four other coins without dates: βασιλέως 'Αλεξάνδρου. Δ. sc. *Damascenorum*. βασιλέως 'Αλεξάνδρου. Ε. *Emisenorum*. βασιλέως 'Αλεξάνδρου. 'Απ. *Apamensium*. βασιλέως 'Αλεξάνδρου. Σα. *Samosatensium*. *Alexander* was slain in the 190th year Ol. 164. 2.

^f Syr. c. 69.

^g XXXIX. 1. To the same purpose Liv. Epit. 60 quoted above note ^b.

^h In the Greek fragments ὁ δὲ τὴν ἦτταν μὴ ἐνέγκας φαρμάκῳ ἑαυτὸν διεχρήσατο. This account of the manner of his death differs from those already quoted in the preceding page.

ⁱ Fragm. Gr. συναριθμεῖται γὰρ ὁ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ αὐτοῦ Σελεύκου ἐνιαυτὸς τῆς ἀρχῆς εἰς τοῦτον.

^k Fragm. Gr. καὶ κρατεῖ μὲν αὐτὸς τῆς Συρίας ὁ δὲ Κυζικηνὸς τῆς Κοίλης.

numbers are in the Greek fragments. And the numbers agree with the dates: Ol. 164. 2—166. 4 both inclusive are 11 years; Ol. 167. 2—170. 4 both inclusive are 15. The intermediate year Ol. 167. 1 belonged to the sole reign of *Cyzicenus*. There were 27 years therefore from the accession to the death of *Grypus*. But the chronographer has brought *Zebina* too low, and has also erred in ascribing a year to *Seleucus*. The last coin of *Demetrius* is dated in the 187th year, and the first coin of *Grypus* is dated in the same year; *Grypus* therefore received the title of king before the close of the year in which his father died, and *Seleucus* occupied a very short space between them. We may place the death of *Demetrius* in the beginning of B. C. 125, and the accession of *Grypus* and *Cleopatra* before the autumn of the same year¹. The actual reign, then, of *Grypus* commenced in Ol. 163. 3; the 11 years commenced from the death of *Zebina* in the third year afterwards, Ol. 164. 1 the 190th year of the *Seleucidæ*.

Antiochus Grypus is said by Josephus^m to reign 29 years: Ἀντίοχος ὁ Γρυπὸς ἐπικληθεὶς ἀποθνῄσκει ὑπὸ Ἡρακλέωνοςⁿ ἐπιβουλευθεὶς βιώσας μὲν ἔτη τεσσαράκοντα καὶ πέντε βασιλεύσας 336 δ' ἐννέα καὶ εἴκοσι. If he was 45 at his death in B. C. 96 he was born about B. C. 141, before the captivity of *Demetrius*; the age ascribed to him is therefore consistent with the history. Twenty-nine years for his reign will include the whole period from the death of *Seleucus*, and accurately describes the interval. From the close of the 187th year, when he assumed the title of king, to the 216th year Ol. 170. 4 are 29 years; and we may place his death in the summer of B. C. 96. Appian^o describes the accession of *Grypus* and his expulsion by *Cyzicenus*. According to Justin^p the contest between the brothers began eight years after the death of the mother. And this is confirmed by the evidence of coins. The last coin of *Cleopatra* is dated in the 191st year; the first coin of *Cyzicenus* in the 199th. From the 192nd year *Grypus* appears alone^q. *Cleopatra* therefore died between Oct. B. C. 122 and

¹ Froelich Annal. p. 90 *Seleucum anno regni non expleto Cleopatra interficit, atque ante finem autumnii* [B. C. 125] *id est, ante annum Seleucidarum 188 inceptum, Grypum regem promulgat: Porphyrius* [the chronographer] *Grypum Ol. 164. 2 regni negotia regnum vero ipsum bienno post adiisse perhibet. Sed numus Grypi anno 187 evincit Grypum intra autumnos annorum* [B. C.] *126. 125, jam regnasse. Idem p. 98 Porphyrius Cyziceni regnum recte a pugna inchoat quam refert ad Ol. 167. 2 recte undecim annos (completos intelligo) ad hunc annum* [B. C. 112] *Gryo tribuit; etsi non recte statuat initium regni Grypi et Cyziceni: quod utrumque numis suadentibus anteriora tempora deponcat.*

^m Ant. XIII. 13, 4.

ⁿ Conf. Posidonium apud Athen. IV p. 153 b ἱστορῶν περὶ Ἡρακλέωνος τοῦ Βεροιαίου, ὃς ὑπὸ τοῦ Γρυπὸς καλουμένου Ἀντίοχου τοῦ βασιλέως προαχθεὶς μικροῦ δεινῆς βασιλείας ἐξέβαλε τὸν εὐεργέτην, γράφει ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν τάδε: “Ἐποιεῖτό τε τῶν στρατιωτῶν τὰς κατακλίσεις ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐδάφους ἐν ὑπαί- “ θρῳ ἀνὰ χιλίουσιν δειπνίζων, κ. τ. λ.”

^o Syr. c. 69 μετὰ δὲ Σέλευκον ὁ Γρυπὸς ἐγένετο

βασιλεὺς, καὶ τὴν μητέρα οἱ φάρμακον κεράσαντες πτεῖν ἠνάγκασεν· ἡ μὲν δὲ δίκην ποτὲ ἔδωκεν· ἄξιος δὲ ἄρα τῆς μητρὸς ἦν καὶ ὁ Γρυπὸς· ἐπεβούλευε γὰρ τῷ Κυζικηνῷ καίπερ ὄντι ὁμομητρίῳ. ὁ δὲ μαθὼν ἐπολέμησέ τε αὐτῷ καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς αὐτὸν ἐξήλασε καὶ βασιλεὺς ἀντ' ἐκείνου τοῖς Σύροις ἐγένετο.

^p XXXIX. 1. 2 *Grypus—rex a matre constituitur ut nomen regis penes filium vis autem omnis imperii penes matrem esset.—Grypus porro recuperato patrio regno externisque periculis liberatus insidiis matris appetitur: quæ—venienti ab exercitatione poculum veneni obtulit. Sed Grypus prædictis jam ante insidiis, veluti pietate cum matre certaret, bibere ipsam jubet.—Parta igitur regni securitate Grypus octo annis quietem et ipse habuit et regno præstitit. Natus deinde illi est æmulus regni frater ipsius Cyzicenus, eadem matre genitus sed ex Antiocho patruo susceptus: quem cum veneno tollere voluisset ut maturius armis cum eo de regno contenderet exercitavit.* The atrocities and mutual murders committed in the course of this contest are related by Justin XXXIX. 3.

^q Froelich Annal. p. 94 *Cleopatæ numi ultimi habentur cum nota anni 191. Tum Grypi numis-*

Oct. B. C. 120; after the beginning of A. S. 191 and before the conclusion of A. S. 192. Livy in his 68th book, which described the fourth and fifth consulships of *Marius*, noticed the civil contests in Syria: *Bella præterea inter Syriæ reges gesta continet.* referring therefore to B. C. 102 or 101, six years before the death of *Grypus*. In the 70th book, which contained the transactions of B. C. 97—92, he had again noticed the disturbed state of Syria: *Motus Syriæ regum continet.* Probably the disorders which followed upon the death of *Cyzicenus* in B. C. 95. Posidonius in his 28th book described the luxury of *Grypus*†.

16 ANTIOCHUS CYZICENUS. Euseb. p. 191 *Ipse Cyzicenus ab Ol. 167. 1 dominatus est, Ol. 337 171. 1 defunctus, postquam annis 18 regnaverit et 50 vitam produxerat. Porro necis ejus ratio ejusmodi fuit. Grypo Antiocho eo quod diximus tempore fatis functo, Seleucus hujus filius adducto exercitu urbes plurimas subigebat. At vero Cyzicenus Antiochus contractis Antiochiæ copiis manus infelici Marte conseruit; tum equo inter hostes elatus, quum jam capiendus esset, educto gladio ipse sibi vitam exhausit. Quo facto regnum universum cum ipsa Antiochia in Seleuci potestatem redactum est.* The death of *Cyzicenus* is mentioned by Josephus and by Appian^s. Diodorus† speaks of his weak character.

The numbers and dates in the chronographer are the same in the Greek fragments, and the dates assigned sufficiently correspond with the years of the reign of *Cyzicenus*, Ol. 167. 1

mata prima prolata sunt cum nota anni 192. This is not strictly accurate; for Frælich himself produces two coins of *Grypus* alone of the 190th year, while *Cleopatra* was living.

† Athen. XII p. 540 a 'Αντίοχον δὲ τὸν Γρυπὸν ἐπικαλούμενον βασιλέα, φησὶ Ποσειδώνιος ἐν τῇ ὁγδόῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν, τὰς ἐπὶ Δάφνῃ πανηγυρεῖς ἐπιτελοῦντα ὑποδοχὰς λαμπρὰς ἐπιτελεῖν, κ. τ. λ.

Coins of *Cleopatra* and *Grypus*:

1 βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας καὶ βασιλέως 'Αντιόχου. ζ'ρ. anno 187. Vaill. p. 188.

2 βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας καὶ βασιλέως 'Αντιόχου. η'ρ. anno 188. Vaill. p. 190.

3 Σιδῶνος θεᾶς. η'ρ. Frælich p. 91.

4 βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας καὶ βασιλέως 'Αντιόχου. θ'ρ. anno 189. Vaill. p. 191.

5 'Αντιοχέων τῶν ἐν Πτολεμαῖδι. θ'ρ. Frælich p. 93.

6 βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας καὶ βασιλέως 'Αντιόχου. ι'ρ. anno 190. Vaill. p. 193.

7. 8 βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας καὶ βασιλέως 'Αντιόχου. α'ζρ. anno 191. Vaill. p. 195 Frælich p. 95. Eckhel supplies another p. 238 βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας βασιλέως 'Αντιόχου. Σιδῶ. ιερ. ἀσ. α'ζρ. anno 191.

Eckhel tom. III. p. 238 gives a coin βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας καὶ βασιλέως 'Αντιόχου. β'ζρ. anno 192. The last year of *Cleopatra*.

Coins of *Grypus* alone:

9. 10 βασιλέως 'Αντιόχου 'Επιφανοῦς. ζ'ρ. anno 190. Frælich p. 95. These are dated during the lifetime of his mother, and in the year of his victory over *Zebina*.

11 βασιλέως 'Αντιόχου 'Επιφανοῦς. β'ζρ. anno 192. Vaillant p. 195.

12 βασιλέως 'Αντιόχου 'Επιφανοῦς. γ'ζρ. anno 193.

Vaill. p. 196.

13 βασιλέως 'Αντιόχου 'Επιφανοῦς. δ'ζρ. 'Αρ. anno 194, *Aradiorum*. Vaillant p. 197.

14 βασιλέως 'Αντιόχου 'Επιφανοῦς. ε'ζρ. anno 195. Vaill. p. 198.

15 Eckhel p. 239 βασιλέως 'Αντιόχου. σ'ζρ. anno 196.

16 βασιλέως 'Αντιόχου 'Επιφανοῦς. ζ'ζρ. ιε. ἀ. anno 197. ιερὰς ἀσύλου. Vaillant p. 199.

17 βα 'Αντιόχου 'Επιφανοῦς. η'ζρ. anno 198. Frælich p. 97. Eckhel tom. III p. 239 βασιλέως 'Αντιόχου η'ζρ. anno 198.

18 βασιλέως 'Αντιόχου 'Επιφανοῦς. θ'ζρ. anno 199. Frælich p. 99 Eckhel tom. III p. 239.

19 βασιλέως 'Αντιόχου 'Επιφανοῦς. σ. anno 200. Frælich. Ibid.

20 'Αντιόχου βασιλέως. 'Ασ. ιερ. ἀσν. εσ. *Ascalonitarum*, anno 205. Frælich p. 101.

21 βασιλέως 'Αντιόχου 'Επιφανοῦς. εσ. Frælich p. 101.

22 βασιλέως 'Αντιόχου. Τυρ. ιερ. ἀσν. εσ. anno 206. Idem Ibid.

23 βασιλέως 'Αντιόχου 'Επιφανοῦς. βισ. anno 212. Frælich p. 105.

He died in the 216th year.

^s Joseph. Ant. XIII. 13, 4 διαδεξάμενος τὴν βασιλείαν (τοῦ Γρυποῦ) ὁ παῖς αὐτοῦ Σέλευκος ἐπολέμει μὲν τῷ τοῦ πατρὸς ἀδελφῷ 'Αντιόχῳ ὃς ἐπεκαλεῖτο Κυζικηνός, νικήσας δ' αὐτὸν καὶ λαβὼν ἀπέκτεινε. Appian. Syr. c. 69 ἀλλὰ καὶ τόνδε Σέλευκος ὁ 'Αντιόχου τοῦ Γρυποῦ παῖς ἐπιστρατεύσας, ὄντι περ θείῳ, παρείλετο τὴν ἀρχήν.

^t Tom. X p. 137 ὁ 'Αντιόχος ὁ Κυζικηνὸς ἀρτίως παρεληφὼς τὴν βασιλείαν ἐξέπεσεν εἰς μέθας καὶ τρυφὴν ἀγεννή, κ. τ. λ.

—171. 1 both inclusive being 17 years. But as he began to reign upon the secession of *Grypus* to Aspendus, which happened in Ol. 166. 4, we may date the beginning of *Cyzicenus* in that year, and his first year will be coincident with Ol. 166 $\frac{6}{7}$ $\frac{4}{7}$ giving more than 17 years, or 18 current, for his reign. He reigned 15 years of this period jointly with *Grypus*; and perhaps the first 18 months and the last year alone; his accession being in the beginning of B. C. 112 and his death in the middle of B. C. 95 about a year after the death of *Grypus*. In his age there is a manifest error; for, as he was the son of *Sidetes*, he was necessarily born after the captivity of *Demetrius*; consequently after B. C. 138. He would therefore be less than 43 at his death in B. C. 95. It is probable, then, that for βιοὺς ἔτη ν' in the chronographer we should substitute βιοὺς ἔτη μ'. which would fix his birth at B. C. 135 during the captivity of *Demetrius*^u.

The death of *Cyzicenus* in Ol. 171. 1 B. C. 95 was in the 217th year of the *Seleucidæ*. From this period to the occupation of Syria by *Pompey* in B. C. 65 was a space of 30 years. The first 12 years of this space were employed in the mutual contests of the five sons of *Grypus* and the son of *Cyzicenus*. *Tigranes* king of Armenia then reigned 14 years in Syria. After the overthrow of *Tigranes*, *Antiochus Asiaticus* the grandson of *Cyzicenus* returned, and was dispossessed by *Pompey*.

17 SELEUCUS. Euseb. p. 192 *Contra Seleucum bellum aluit residuus Cyziceni filius Antiochus. Reapse praelio in Cilicia prope urbem Mopsuestiam patrato victoriam Antiochus adeptus est. Seleucus autem in urbem fuga elapsus sciscitabatur a civibus num se agnoscerent; cumque se agnitum audisset, ne vivus combureretur manus illico sibi attulit.* Josephus^x: μετ' οὐ πολὺν δὲ 338 τοῦ Κυζικηνοῦ παῖς Ἀντίοχος ὁ Εὐσεβῆς καλούμενος παραγενηθεὶς εἰς Ἀραδὸν καὶ περιθέμενος διὰ δῆμα πολεμεῖ τῷ Σελεύκῳ, καὶ κρατήσας ἐξήλασεν αὐτὸν ἐξ ἀπάσης τῆς Συρίας· ὁ δὲ φυγὼν εἰς Κιλικίαν καὶ γενόμενος ἐν τῇ Μόψου ἐστία πάλιν αὐτοὺς εἰσέπραττε χρήματα· ὁ δὲ τῶν Μοψουεστιῶν δῆμος ἀγανακτήσας ὑψήψεν αὐτοῦ τὰ βασίλεια καὶ διέφθειρεν αὐτὸν μετὰ τῶν φίλων. Appian^y: βλαιοὺς καὶ τυραννικότατος ὢν (ὁ Σέλευκος) ἐν Ἐστίᾳ Μόψου τῆς Κιλικίας κατεπρήσθη κατὰ τὸ γυμνάσιον. The short reign of *Seleucus* is fixed by the death of *Cyzicenus* to B. C. 95^z.

18 ANTIOCHUS EUSEBES. Euseb. p. 192 *Fratres Seleuci, qui gemini dicebantur, Antiochus et Philippus, cum exercitu adventantes vi urbem ceperunt, fratrisque ulciscendi causa eandem subverterunt. Hos tamen Cyziceni filius armis petiit ac debellavit; atque ex his quidem Antiochus Seleuci frater pugna equo admisso excedens temere in Orontem amnem delapsus vortice haustus periit. Reliqui erant qui de regno inter se decertarent Philippus Seleuci frater—et Antiochus Cyziceni filius. Hi orsi ab Ol. 171. 1 [Ol. 171. 3 fragm. Græc.] non sine delectis exercitibus Syriæ partem singuli tenebant, bellumque pro Syriæ universitate gerebant, donec superatus Antiochus ad Parthos se fuga recepit. Idem postea per Pompeium intercessorem agebat ut in Syriam*

^u Coins of *Cyzicenus*:

1 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Φιλοπάτορος. θίρ. anno 199. Vaill. p. 201.

2 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Φιλοπάτορος. σ. anno 200. Frœlich p. 99. Eckhel tom. III p. 242 supplies βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. Σιδῶ. ἱερ. ἀσν. σ. *Sidoniorum* anno 200.

3 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Φιλοπάτορος. ασ. anno 201. Frœl. Ibid.

4 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Φιλοπάτορος. γσ. anno 203. Idem Ib.

5 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Φιλοπάτορος. σέ. anno 205. Frœl. p. 101.

6 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Φιλοπάτορος. εσ. Frœl. Ibid.

7 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Φιλοπάτορος. Σιδῶ. ἱερ. ἀσν. έ. *Sidoniorum* anno quinto=A. S. 206. Frœl. p. 101. De Epocha Sidon. conf. Noris. p. 421.

^x Ant. XIII. 13, 4.

^y Syr. c. 69.

^z The coins of *Seleucus* will be given below at No 21.

reduceretur ; verum hic pecunia ab Antiochenis accepta nullam illius curam gessit, urbiq[ue] libertate frui concessit. Interim et Alexandrini missis legatis—rogabant illum ut digresso Alexandria Ptolemæo Dionysi filio [Dionysio]^a Ægypti regnum una cum Ptolemæi filiabus capesseret^b. Verum ipse morbo gravatus interiit. A different account of his death is given by Josephus^c: 'Αντιόχου δὲ τοῦ Κυζικηνοῦ παιδὸς βασιλεύοντος τῆς Συρίας Ἀντίοχος ὁ Σελεύκου ἀδελφὸς ἐκφέρει πόλεμον πρὸς αὐτὸν, καὶ νικηθεὶς ἀπόλλυται μετὰ τῆς στρατιᾶς· μετὰ δ' αὐτὸν ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ Φίλιππος ἐπιθέμενος διάδημα μέρους τινὸς τῆς Συρίας ἐβασίλευσε. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ ὁ Λάθουρος τὸν τέταρτον αὐτοῦ ἀδελφὸν Δημήτριον τὸν Εὐκαιρον λεγόμενον ἐκ Κνίδου μεταπεμφάμενος κατέστησεν ἐν Δαμασκῷ βασιλέα. τούτοις δὲ τοῖς δυσὶν ἀδελφοῖς καρτερῶς ἀνθιστάμενος Ἀντίοχος ταχέως ἀπέθανεν· Λαοδίκη γὰρ ἐλθὼν σύμμαχος τῇ τῶν Γαλαδηνῶν βασιλίσσῃ Πάρθους πολεμούσῃ μαχόμενος ἀνδρείως ἔπεσε, τὴν δὲ Συρίαν κατεῖχον οἱ δύο ἀδελφοὶ Δημήτριος καὶ Φίλιππος. According to Appian^d, he held Syria till the arrival of *Tigranes*: (Σέλευκον) διεδέξατο Ἀντίοχος ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Κυζικηνοῦ, ὃν ἐπιβουλευόμενον ὑπὸ Σελεύκου τοῦ ἀνεψιοῦ οἱ μὲν Σύροι νομίζουσι περισωθῆναι δι' εὐσέβειαν, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο Εὐσεβῇ παρωνόμασαν. ἑταῖρα δ' αὐτὸν ἔσωσεν ἐρασθεῖσα τοῦ κάλλους. ἐμοὶ δὲ δοκοῦσιν ἐπὶ γέλῳ αὐτῷ ποιήσασθαι τὸ ὄνομα οἱ Σύροι· ἔγχε γὰρ οὗτος ὁ Εὐσεβὴς Σελήνην ἢ καὶ τῷ πατρὶ αὐτοῦ γεγάμητο τῷ Κυζικηνῷ, καὶ τῷ Γρυπῷ θεῖψι γενομένῳ. τοιγάρ τοι αὐτὸν, θεοῦ μετιόντος, ἐξήλασε τῆς ἀρχῆς Τιγράνης. Justin^e agrees with the chronographer, that after the fall of *Tigranes* this *Antiochus* solicited the kingdom from *Pompey*.

The date in the Greek fragments Ol. 171. 3 is preferable to the date of the Armenian copy Ol. 171. 1, according to which *Cyzicenus* and his two nephews *Seleucus* and *Antiochus* all perished in the same year. The accounts of Justin and the chronographer give the following dates for *Antiochus Eusebes* son of *Cyzicenus*. He reigned over Syria, or a part of it, from Ol. 171. 3 B. C. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ for about 10 years, till the reign of *Tigranes*; and again after *Tigranes* from B. C. 69 to B. C. 65, when *Pompey* removed him; and he died during the absence of *Ptolemy Dionysus* from Egypt about B. C. 57. It will be shewn hereafter that Appian differs from this account^f.

19 PHILIPPUS, son of *Grypus*, who reigned over a part of Syria after the death of his brother *Antiochus*, afterwards prevailed against his brother *Demetrius* by the aid of a body of Parthians^g. Upon the removal of *Demetrius* he was attacked by his remaining brother *Antiochus*. His deposition is noticed by the chronographer in Euseb. p. 193 *Imperio excidit etiam Philippus.—Idem quum averet Ægyptum adire propterea quod ipsum quoque—Alexandrinii cives ad imperium accersebant, Romanus Syriæ proconsul Gabinus Pompeii legatus negotium disturbavit. Igitur Syriaticorum regum successio hactenus deducta finem nacta est.*

^a In the Greek original Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Διονύσου, which the translator misinterpreted.

^b This happened about B. C. 57. See below *Kings of Egypt* N° 9.

^c Ant. XIII. 13, 4.

^d Syr. c. 69.

^e XL. 2 *Tigrane a Lucullo victo, rex Syriæ Antiochus Cyziceni filius ab eodem Lucullo appellatur. Sed quod Lucullus dederat postea ademit Pompeius.*

^f The coins of *Cyzicenus* were supposed to be the last which have the years of the *Seleucidæ* upon them. Frœlich proleg. p. 39 assigns the reason: *Pene omnia vel in Phœnicia signata esse observavi vel*

*pauca quædam Apameæ in Cæle-Syria aut Cyrrhi in Cyrrhestica regione. Phœnicia autem ac Cæle-Syria usque ad Antiochum Magnum Ptolemæis fere obnoxia erant.—Antiochis VIII et IX [Grypo et Cyziceno] civilia bella inchoantibus—sese in libertatem vindicabant. In aperto est itaque causa cur ante Antiochum III et post Antiochos VIII et IX numos regum epocha notatos non deprehendimus. The coins of *Eusebes* are the following:*

1 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Εὐσεβοῦς. Vaillant p. 230.

2. 3. 4 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Εὐσεβοῦς Φιλοπάτορος. Frœl. p. 109 Vaill. p. 231.

^g Joseph. Ant. XIII. 14, 3.

Gabinus was proconsul of Syria in B. C. 57^h. So that *Philippus* survived the expulsion of *Tigranes* from Syria at least 13 years.

20 DEMETRIUS EUCÆRUS. Josephusⁱ: Δημήτριος ἐκ τῆς Ἰουδαίας ἀπελθὼν εἰς Βέροιαν ἐπολιόρκει τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ Φίλιππον.—Στράτων δ' ὁ τῆς Βεροίας τύραννος Φιλίππῳ συμμαχῶν Ζίζον τὸν Ἀράβων φύλαρχον ἐπεκαλεῖτο καὶ Μιθραδάτην τὸν Σινάκην τὸν Παρθναίων ἑπαρχον· ὧν ἀφικομένων μετὰ πολλῆς δυνάμεως καὶ πολιορκούντων Δημήτριον ἐντὸς τοῦ χαρακώματος—ἠνάγκασαν τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ σφᾶς παραδοῦναι. λαφυραγωγήσαντες δὲ τὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ καὶ τὸν Δημήτριον παραλαβόντες τὸν μὲν τῷ Μιθραδάτῃ τῷ τότε βασιλεύοντι Πάρθων ἔπεμψαν.—Μιθραδάτης δ' ὁ τῶν Πάρθων βασιλεὺς τὸν Δημήτριον εἶχεν ἐν τῇ τήμῃ τῇ πάσῃ μέχρι νόσφ' κατέστρεψε Δημήτριος τὸν βίον. Φίλιππος δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς μάχης εὐθὺς ἐπὶ Ἀντιόχειαν ἔλθων καὶ κατασχὼν αὐτὴν ἐβασίλευσε τῆς Συρίας. Athenæus XIII p. 593 a Δημήτριος ὁ βασιλεὺς ὁ τῆς διαδοχῆς τελευταῖος.

21 ANTIOCHUS, the remaining son of *Grypus*, upon the captivity of *Demetrius* seized upon Cœle-Syria. Josephusⁱ: ἔπειτα Ἀντίοχος ὁ κληθεὶς Διόνυσος^k ἀδελφὸς ὢν Φιλίππου τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀντιποιοῦμενος εἰς Δαμασκὸν παραγίνεται καὶ τῶν ἐκεῖ πραγμάτων ἐγκρατὴς γενόμενος ἐβασίλευσεν· ἐκστρατεύσαντος δ' αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀραβας, Φίλιππος ὁ ἀδελφὸς ταῦτα ἀκούσας ἐπὶ Δαμασκὸν ἦλθε. He is soon after slain by the Arabs^l. After him *ARETAS* (the king of the Arabs) is said to have reigned in Cœle-Syria^m.

TIGRANES. The descendant of *Artaxias* a general of *Antiochus Magnus*. His early fortunes are related by *Strabo*ⁿ. His acquisition of Syria is told by *Justin* XL. 1 *Mutuis fratribus*

^h See below *Kings of Egypt* N° 9.

ⁱ Ant. XIII. 14, 3.

^j Ant. XIII. 15, 1.

^k An error of Josephus, which will be explained in a future note.

^l Joseph. Ibid. ὑπαντήσας τούτοις Ἀντίοχος καρτερῶς ἐμάχητο· καὶ δὴ νικῶν ἀπέθανε.

^m Joseph. XIII. 15, 2 βασιλεύει δὲ μετὰ τοῦτον τῆς Κοίλης Συρίας Ἀρέτας κληθεὶς εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν ὑπὸ τῶν τῆν Δαμασκὸν ἐχόντων.

Coins of *Seleucus* and his brothers, sons of *Antiochus Grypus*.

Seleucus. 1. 2. 3 βασιλέως Σελεύκου Ἐπιφανοῦς Νικατόρος. Vaill. p. 211. 212. 214.

Philippus. βασιλέως Φιλίππου Ἐπιφανοῦς Φιλαδέλφου. Ἄν. *Antiochensium*. Vaillant p. 228.

Antiochus. The twin brother of *Philippus*: οἱ ἀδελφοὶ οἱ κληθέντες δίδυμοι chronogr. apud Eusebium. They were the sons of *Tryphæna*: Φίλιππος ὁ τοῦ Γρυπτοῦ καὶ Τρυφαίνης τῆς Πτολεμαίου τοῦ ὀγδόου νιός Idem Ib. A coin of *Antiochus* apud Vaillant. p. 216 has the inscription βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Ἐπιφανοῦς Φιλαδέλφου.

Demetrius Eucærus. 1. 2 βασιλέως Δημητρίου Φιλομήτορος Εὐεργέτου Καλλινίκου. Frœl. p. 111 Vaillant p. 220.

Eckhel tom. III p. 245

1 βασιλέως Δημητρίου θεοῦ Φιλοπάτορος Σωτήρος. ηῡς. anno 218.

2 βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Σιδωνίων. ακ. anno *Sidoniorum* 21=A. S. 222.

3 βασιλέως Δημητρίου θεοῦ Φιλοπάτορος Σωτήρος. δκς. anno 224.

Insignes hi numi hactenus ignoti fuere dum eos Belleyus ex museo Pellerinio vulgaret, post ipse possessor restitueret. In his non modo redivivos habemus annos epochæ inde ab Antiocho IX ex moneta extorres [see above p. 341 f] sed etiam ab ipsis his annis in historia et chronologia commodum hac ætate admodum implexæ illustres fructus capimus. Eckhel Ibid. The dates of these coins are consistent with the times which have been here assigned. *Cyzicenus* died in the 217th year according to other testimonies. *Demetrius Eucærus* according to these coins began to reign in the 218th, probably towards the end of that year, the middle of B. C. 94. *Seleucus* came between them; and his reign of a year will remain at B. C. 95. During the years expressed in these coins the competitors *Demetrius Philippus* and *Eusebes* were reigning at the same time in different parts of Syria. The last date, the year 224, attests that *Demetrius* was not finally expelled by his brother *Philip* till after October B. C. 89. when that year commenced.

Antiochus minor. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Θεοῦ Ἐπιφανοῦς Νικηφόρου. Vaillant Hist. Ptolemæorum p. 100 Frœlich. p. 113. This coin is given by Eckhel p. 224. 247 to *Antiochus Epiphanes*.

ⁿ Strabo XI p. 531. 532 (Ἀρμενία) ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀντιόχου τοῦ μεγάλου στρατηγῶν—δηγρήθη δίχα, Ἀρταξίου

odiis, et mox filiis inimicitiis parentum succedentibus, cum inexpiabili bello et reges et regnum Syriæ consumptum esset, ad externa populus auxilia concurrat peregrinosque sibi reges circumspicere coepit. Itaque—omnes in Tigranem regem Armeniæ consensere.—Igitur accitus in regnum Syriæ per octodecim annos tranquillissimo regno potitus est; neque bello alium lacessere 340 neque lacessitus inferre alii bellum necesse habuit. The 18 years are repeated^o: Pompeius (Antiocho Cyziceni filio) poscenti regnum respondit, “ne volenti quidem Syriæ nedum recusanti daturum se regem qui octodecim annos quibus Tigranes Syriam tenuit in angulo Ciliciæ latuerit.” Appian^p assigns to Tigranes only 14 years, and makes his occupation a forcible seizure and a conquest: ὁ Μιθριδάτειος πόλεμος—ἤρξατο συνίστασθαι, μέγιστός τε καὶ πολυτροπώτατος ἔθνεσι πολλοῖς γενόμενος, καὶ παρατείνας ἐς ἔτη μάλιστα τεσσαράκοντα· ἐν οἷς πολλὰ μὲν ἀρχαὶ Σύροις ἐκ τοῦ βασιλείου γένους ὀλιγοχρόνιοι πάνπαν ἐγένοντο.—καὶ βασιλεὺς Ἀρμενίας Τιγράνης ὁ Τιγράνου—τοῖς Σελευκίδαις ἐπεστράτευεν οὐκ ἐθέλουσιν ὑπακούειν. οὐχ ὑποστάντος δ’ αὐτὸν Ἀντιόχου τοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς ὁ Τιγράνης ἦρχε Συρίας τῆς μετ’ Εὐφράτην—ἦρχε δὲ ὁμοῦ καὶ Κιλικίας (καὶ γὰρ ἦδε τοῖς Σελευκίδαις ὑπήκουε), Μαγαδάτην στρατηγὸν ἐπιτάξας ἄπασιν, ἐπὶ ἔτη τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα^q. It was a forcible seizure with reference to the *Seleucidae*, although Tigranes might enter with the good-will of the people. As the termination of his reign is fixed by the victory of *Lucullus* to B. C. 69, the 14 years of Appian would commence in B. C. 83, and the 18 years of Justin in B. C. 87: which would leave eight years instead of 12 for the sons and nephew of *Grypus*. But the numbers of Justin and Appian may be reconciled, if we suppose that Justin inaccurately ascribed to the reign of Tigranes the whole period down to his subjection by *Pompey* at the close of B. C. 66. From the beginning of his reign in Syria B. C. 83 were 14 years to his defeat by *Lucullus* in B. C. 69 (which ended his reign in Syria), and 18 to the time of his surrender to *Pompey* in B. C. 66^r. Tigranes, who had reigned 25 years in Armenia in B. C. 71^s, was still living in B. C. 56^t: *Hunc Cr. Pompeius regnare jussit*:—*qui regnat hodie et amicitiae nomen ac societatis est consecutus*. He therefore reigned in Armenia at least 40 years: B. C. 96—56^v.

τε καὶ Ζαριάδριος· καὶ ἦρχον οὗτος τοῦ βασιλέως ἐπιτρέψαντος· ἡγηθέντος δ’ ἐκείνου, προσθέμενοι Ῥωμαίοις καθ’ αὐτοὺς ἐτάττοντο βασιλεῖς προσαγορευθέντες. τοῦ μὲν οὖν Ἀρταξίου Τιγράνης ἦν ἀπόγονος· καὶ εἶχε τὴν ἰδίως λεγομένην Ἀρμενίαν· αὕτη δ’ ἦν προσεχὴς τῇ τε Μηδίᾳ καὶ Ἀλβανοῖς καὶ Ἰβηρσί μέχρι Κολχίδος καὶ τῆς ἐπὶ τῷ Εὐξείνῳ Καππαδοκίας. τοῦ δὲ Ζαριάδριος ὁ Σωφηνὸς Ἀρτάνης ἔχων τὰ νότια μέρη, καὶ τούτων τὰ πρὸς δύσιν μᾶλλον· κατελύθη δ’ οὗτος ὑπὸ τοῦ Τιγράνου, καὶ πάντων κατέστη κύριος ἐκείνος. τύχαις δ’ ἐχρήσατο ποικίλαις, κατ’ ἀρχὰς μὲν γὰρ ὠμήρευσε παρὰ Πάρθοις· ἔπειτα δὲ ἐκείνων ἔτυχε καθόδου λαβόντων μισθὸν ἐβδομήκοντα αὐλῶνας τῆς Ἀρμενίας· αὐξηθεὶς δὲ καὶ ταῦτα ἀπέλαβε τὰ χωρία καὶ τὴν ἐκείνων ἐπόρθησε, τὴν τε περὶ Νίνον καὶ τὴν περὶ Ἀρβηλα· ὑπηκόους δ’ ἔσχε καὶ τὸν Ἀτροπατηνὸν καὶ τὸν Γορδυαῖον, μεθ’ ὧν καὶ τὴν λοιπὴν Μεσοποταμίαν ἔτι δὲ καὶ τὴν Συρίαν αὐτὴν καὶ Φοινίκην διαβάς τὸν Εὐφράτην ἀνὰ κράτος εἰλεν. ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον δ’ ἐξαρθεὶς καὶ πόλιν ἔκτισε πλησίον τῆς Ἰβηρίας, μεταξὺ ταύτης τε καὶ τοῦ κατὰ τὸν Εὐφράτην Ζεύγματος, ἣν ὠνόμασε Τιγρανόκερτα, ἐκ δώδεκα ἑρμωθεισῶν ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ πόλεων Ἑλληνίδων ἀνθρώπους συναγαγών.

^o Justin. XL. 2.

^p Syr. c. 48.

^q He again has 14 years for the amount c. 70.

^r Freinshemius Supplem. ad Liv. LXX c. 64 observes of the settlement of Syria by *Pompey*, *Id consulibus D. Silano L. Murena* [B. C. 62] *factum esse constat. Sed octodecim ante hos consules annis ab Tigrae occupatam fuisse Syriam Trogi mutilator locis duobus affirmat*. The settlement of Syria is examined below. But it cannot be affirmed that Justin states a period ending with that settlement; for Tigranes, according to Justin, during those 18 years *tranquillissimo regno potitus est*. He intended therefore to describe the peaceable reign of Tigranes in Syria before the war with *Lucullus*; although he has perhaps applied to that reign a period of years which did not belong to it.

^s See the Tables B. C. 71. 2.

^t Cicero pro Sextio c. 27.

^v Eckhel tom. III p. 247 supplies coins of Tigranes bearing a date: βασιλέως βασιλείων Τιγράνου. ελσ. anno 236. It commenced Oct. B. C. 77,

22 ANTIOCHUS ASIATICUS. We have seen already^u that Justin and the chronographer affirm *Antiochus Eusebes* son of *Cyzicenus* to have survived the reign of *Tigranes*, and to have returned to his kingdom after the victory of *Lucullus*. Appian^x however ascribes to *Antiochus Asiaticus*, a son of *Eusebes*, what they ascribe to *Eusebes* himself: Λευκόλλου τοῦ Ῥωμαίων στρατηγοῦ Μιθριδάτην διώκοντος ἐς τὸν Τιγράνην ὑποφεύγοντα ὁ Μαγαδάτης ἦει μετὰ τοῦ στρατοῦ Τιγράνη βοηθήσων· καὶ ἐν τῷδε παραδὸς ἐς τὴν Συρίαν Ἀντίοχος ὁ Ἀντιόχου τοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς ἦρχε τῶν Σύρων ἐκόντων, καὶ αὐτῷ Λεύκολλος μὲν ὁ Τιγράνη πρῶτός τε πολεμήσας καὶ τῆς ἐπικτήτου γῆς αὐτὸν ἐξελάσας οὐκ ἐφθόνησεν ἀρχῆς πατροφῶς· Πομπήϊος δὲ ὁ ἐπὶ Λευκόλλῳ Μιθριδάτην ἐξελὼν Τιγράνη μὲν Ἀρμενίας συνεχώρησεν ἄρχειν Ἀντιόχον δὲ ἐξέβαλε τῆς Σύρων ἀρχῆς.—λόγῳ μὲν ὅτι τοὺς Σελευκίδας ὑπὸ Τιγράνους ἐκπεσόντας οὐκ εἰκὸς ἦν ἔτι Συρίας ἄρχειν μᾶλλον ἢ Ῥωμαίους Τιγράνην νενικηκότας.—τὸν υἱὸν ἐκείνου [sc. τοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς] τὸν ἐκ τῆς Σελήνης αὐτῷ γενόμενον ἐν Ἀσίᾳ τε τραφέντα καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦδε Ἀσιατικὸν ἐπικλῆν Πομπήϊος ἀφείλετο τὴν Σύρων ἀρχὴν—βασί-
 341 λεύσαντα ἐν ταῖς ἀσχολαῖς ταῖς Πομπήϊου ἐπὶ ἐν μόνον ἔτος. This account of Appian is confirmed by Cicero^z, who attests that the young king *Antiochus*, son of *Selene*, was for two years at Rome, and that he passed through Sicily on his return during the government of *Verres*: *Reges Syriæ regis Antiochi filios pueros scitis Romæ nuper fuisse, qui venerant non propter Syriæ regnum, nam id sine controversia obtinebant, ut a patre et majoribus acceperant; sed regnum Egypti ad se et ad Selenen matrem suam pertinere arbitrabantur. Hi ipsi, posteaquam temporibus Reipublicæ exclusi—agere quæ voluerunt non potuerunt, in Syriam in regnum patrum profecti sunt. Eorum alter, qui Antiochus vocatur, iter per Siciliam facere voluit: itaque isto prætore venit Syracusas. Verres governed Sicily for three years B. C. 73—71 inclusive^a; and *Antiochus* might have passed through Syracuse during his first year in B. C. 73. His youth is noticed again^b: *Antiochus qui animo et puerili esset et regio*^c. But this *Antiochus* son of *Selene*, who was a boy in B. C. 73, could not be *Eusebes*, who was already grown up at the death of his father in B. C. 95. He was therefore the son of *Eusebes* described by Appian; and it appears that Justin and the chronographer have omitted to notice this young king *Antiochus*, the last of the *Seleucidæ*, and have ascribed to his father what belonged to him. Josephus may be reconciled with Appian and Cicero. For it is plain from Cicero that the father of the young king *Antiochus* was already dead when he attended at Rome in B. C. 75; and Josephus relates that *Eusebes* ταχέως ἀπέθανε. Appian mentions that*

marking the 7th year of his occupation of Syria.

βασιλέως βασιλέων Τιγράνου μεγάλου. αμσ. anno 241. In this year, commencing Oct. B. C. 72, *Mithridates* after the victory of *Lucullus* took refuge in Armenia. See the Tables B. C. 72.

^u See N^o 18.

^x Syr. c. 49.

^y Appian. Ib. c. 70.

^z II in Verr. IV. 27. 28.

^a See the Tables B. C. 75.

^b Cic. Ib. c. 28.

^c *Antiochus* had been almost two years at Rome: Cic. Ib. c. 30 *Rex Antiochus qui Romæ ante oculos omnium nostrum biennium fere comitatu regio atque ornatu fuisset*, which would place his coming to Rome at B. C. 75 or 74. *Selene*, who accompanied her son, was in Syria in the beginning of B. C. 69:

Joseph. Ant. XIII. 16, 4 ἀγγέλλεται Τιγράνης ὁ τῶν Ἀρμενίων βασιλεὺς ἅμα μυριάσι στρατιωτῶν πεντήκοντα ἐμβεβληκῶς εἰς τὴν Συρίαν καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰουδαίαν ἀφικόμενος.—δῶρα δὲ πολλὰ πέμπουσιν αὐτῷ—πολιορκοῦντι τὴν Πτολεμαῖδα· βασίλισσα γὰρ Σελήνη ἡ καὶ Κλεοπάτρα καλουμένη τῶν ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ κατήρχεν, ἥ καὶ ἐνήγαγε τοὺς ἐνοικοῦντας ἀποκλείσαι Τιγράνην.—ἄρτι δὲ τῆς Πτολεμαίδος ἐαλωκνίας ἀγγέλλεται Τιγράνη Λεύκολλον διώκοντα Μιθραδάτην ἐκείνου μὲν διαμαρτεῖν εἰς τοὺς Ἰβήρας ἀναφυγόντος, τὴν δὲ Ἀρμενίαν πορθήσαντα πολιορκεῖν [see the Tables B. C. 69]. Τιγράνης δὲ ταῦτα ἐπιγνοὺς ἀνεχώρει τὴν ἐπ' οἶκον. She was soon afterwards slain by *Tigranes* at Seleucia: Strabo XVI p. 749 Σελεύκεια φρούριον τῆς Μεσσοποταμίας—ἐν ᾗ τὴν Σελήνην ἐπικληθείσαν Κλεοπάτραν Τιγράνης ἀνείλε καθείρξας χρόνον τινα, ἥνικα τῆς Συρίας ἐξέπεσεν.

he was expelled by *Tigranes*, but omits to notice the manner of his death. His account, however, is consistent with Josephus; for *Antiochus Eusebes* left *Philippus* holding a part of Syria—μέρους τινός—and *Demetrius* holding Damascus; but, as *Tigranes* was invited to occupy Syria during these contests of the *Seleucidæ*, *Eusebes* might be truly said to be expelled by *Tigranes*. After that occupation of Syria by *Tigranes*, *Antiochus Eusebes* might engage in the adventure in which he fell^d.

Asiaticus introduced himself into Syria in B. C. 69, when the forces of *Tigranes* were withdrawn. From that date are four years current to the close of the first campaign of *Pompey* in Asia B. C. 66, when peace was granted to *Tigranes*. During this space, according to Appian and Justin, *Antiochus* was not disturbed by *Lucullus*. The reign therefore of one year ascribed to him by Appian was exclusive of this period, and refers to the time of *Pompey's* command. He reigned more than three years before the coming of *Pompey*, and one year after it. We may therefore place this single year of his reign at B. C. 66, and its termination at B. C. 65. In that year the *Seleucidæ* ceased to reign; although the final settlement of the province of Syria was not completed till two or three years afterwards^e.

^d The account of Josephus is questioned by Vaillant p. 218 *Corruptus admodum videtur Josephi locus, aut ipse penitus errat. Antiochus enim Eusebes—superatus ad Parthos fugere coactus fuit teste Porphyrio: id confirmat Eusebius in Chronic. qui ait eum e Parthia reversum; et Appianus, qui Euseben a Tigra-ne regno pulsum fuisse narrat.* The passages of Porphyry (the chronographer) and of Appian have been given already. Appian repeats the same account Mith. c. 105 Τυγράνης Ἀντίοχον ἐκβαλὼν τὸν Εὐσεβῆ προσαγορευθέντα. Eusebius Chron. lib. II p. 361 has the following notice: *Olymp. 171. 3 Cyziceni anno 18º. Antiochus ad Parthos profugit: deinceps se Pompeio commendavit. Exin etiam Philippus a Gabinio inhibitus est.* Hence Syncellus p. 292 C Ἀντίοχος ὁ Κυζικηνὸς φυγὼν εἰς Πάρθους Πομπηίῳ προῦδωκεν ἑαυτόν. But Porphyry and Eusebius are themselves in error. We know from Cicero that *Antiochus Eusebes* was already dead in B. C. 75. He could not therefore apply to *Pompey*, who came into Asia in B. C. 66, nine years after. The chronographer then has mistaken the son for the father. The error of Eusebius is still greater; for he applies to the grandfather what belonged to the grandson, and supposes that *Cyzicenus*, who died in B. C. 95, sought the protection of *Pompey*, whose command in Asia began in B. C. 66: an anachronism of twenty-nine years. It has been shewn that Appian (Vaillant's third witness) may be reconciled with Josephus.

^e It is not easy to determine the precise period at which *Pompey* arranged the affairs of Syria. Appian Mithr. c. 106 in a passage which will be given in a future note places this after the capture of Jerusalem; consequently in B. C. 62. And

yet Appian himself Syr. 49. 50 places it before the Jewish war: Τυγράνη μὲν Ἀρμενίας συνεχώρησεν ἄρχειν Ἀντίοχον δὲ ἐξέβαλε τῆς Σύρων ἀρχῆς, οὐδὲν ἐς Ῥωμαίους ἀμαρτύντα.—οὕτω μὲν δὴ Κιλικίας τε καὶ Συρίας—ἀμαχεὶ Ῥωμαῖοι κατέσχον—ἐν δὲ γένος ἔτι τὸ Ἰουδαίων ἐνιστάμενον ὁ Πομπήσιος ἐξέειλε κατὰ κράτος—καὶ τὴν μεγίστην πόλιν Ἱεροσόλυμα καὶ ἁγιωτάτην αὐτοῖς κατέσκαψεν. Plutarch Pomp. c. 38. 39 has the same order: αὐτὸν δὲ τις ἔρως καὶ ζήλος εἶχε Συρίαν ἀναλαβεῖν καὶ διὰ τῆς Ἀραβίας ἐπὶ τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν ἐλάσαι θάλασσαν.—χειρώσαμενος δὲ δι' Ἀφρανίου τοὺς περὶ Ἀμανὸν Ἀραβας, καὶ καταβὰς αὐτὸς εἰς Συρίαν [B. C. 64], ταύτην μὲν, ὡς οὐκ ἔχουσιν γνησίους βασιλεῖς, ἐπαρχίαν ἀπέφηνε καὶ κτήμα τοῦ δήμου Ῥωμαίων—τὴν δ' Ἰουδαίαν κατεστρέψατο [B. C. 63] καὶ συνέλαβεν Ἀριστόβουλον τὸν βασιλέα. *Pompey* in his first campaign B. C. 66 had left *Afranius* in command behind him: Plutarch Pomp. c. 34 καταλιπὼν φρουρὸν Ἀρμενίας Ἀφράνιον. In B. C. 65 *Afranius* is employed in Syria and Gordyene: Dio XXXVII. 5 ἐς τὴν χώραν (τὴν Γορδυνήν) τὸν Ἀφράνιον παραχρῆμα ἔστειλε καὶ κατασχὼν αὐτὴν ἀμαχεὶ τῷ Τυγράνῃ ἔδωκε. καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἀφράνιος διὰ τῆς Μεσοποταμίας εἰς τὴν Συρίαν παρὰ τὰ συγκείμενα πρὸς τὸν Πάρθον κομιζόμενος ἐπλανήθη καὶ πολλὰ ὑπὸ τε τοῦ χειμῶνος [B. C. 6½] καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς σπάνεως τῶν τροφῶν ἐκακώθη. Plutarch Pomp. c. 36 τὸν Πάρθον εἰς τὴν Γορδυνήν ἐμβεβληκότα—πέμψας μετ' Ἀφρανίου δύναμιν ἐξήλασε διωχθέντα μέχρι τῆς Ἀρβηλίτιδος. In this year Damascus was occupied by the Romans, and the quæstor *Scaurus* is in Syria: Joseph. Ant. XIV. 2, 3 πέμπει Σκαῦρον εἰς Συρίαν Πομπήσιος αὐτὸς ὢν ἐν Ἀρμενίᾳ καὶ πολεμῶν ἔτι Τυγράνη. ὁ δὲ ἀφικόμενος εἰς Δαμασκὸν Λόλλιον μὲν καὶ Μέτελλον νεωστὶ τὴν πόλιν ἡρηκότας εὐρὼν αὐτὸς εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν ἡπείγετο. Idem Bell. I. 6, 2 Σκαῦρος ὁ Ῥωμαῖον στρατηγὸς—ἐπέμψθη μὲν εἰς Συρίαν ἀπὸ Ἀρ-

Antiochus Asiaticus, according to Appian^f, was the last of the *Seleucidæ*: ἡ γὰρ Συρία μέχρι μὲν ἐπ' Ἀντίοχον τὸν Εὐσεβῆ καὶ τὸν τοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς υἱὸν Ἀντίοχον ὑπὸ τοῖς ἐκ Σελεύκου τοῦ Νικάτορος ἐβασιλεύετο. and the 17th from *Seleucus*, who had reigned in Syria: ὄντα μὲν ἑπτακαὶ δέκατον ἐκ Σελεύκου Σύρων βασιλέα· ἐξαίρω γὰρ Ἀλέξανδρόν τε καὶ τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρου παῖδα ὡς νόθους, καὶ τὸν δούλον αὐτῶν Διόδοτον. Appian enumerates 18 including *Seleucus* himself; but he makes no mention of the four brothers of *Seleucus* son of *Grypus*. Reckoning these, we have 22 who reigned in Syria; and adding *Antiochus Hierax* we obtain 23 as the number^h.

μενίας ὑπὸ Πομπηίου Μάγνου πολεμοῦντος πρὸς Τιγράνην· παραγενόμενος δὲ εἰς Δαμασκὸν ἐαλωκυῖαν προσφάτως ὑπὸ Μετέλλου καὶ Λολλίου—ἡπείχθη. Syria therefore was occupied by the forces of *Pompey* in B. C. 65, which consists with the account of Appian that after one year—ἐν μόνον ἔτος—*Antiochus* ceased to reign. In B. C. 64 *Pompey* is himself in Syria; see the Tables. The final settlement of the province might be gradual, during the presence of *Pompey* there B. C. 64—62; partly before the Jewish war and partly after it. *Pompey* at his departure in B. C. 62 left *Scaurus* in the government: Appian. Syr. c. 51 Συρίας δ' εὐθὺς ὁ Πομπήϊος Σκαῦρον τὸν ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις ἑαυτῷ γενόμενον ταμίαν ἔταξεν ἡγείσθαι· καὶ ἡ βουλὴ Φιλίππον ἐπὶ Σκαῦρῳ τὸν Μάρκιον καὶ Μαρκέλλινον Λέντλον ἐπὶ τῷ Φιλίππῳ.—ἀλλὰ τῶνδε μὲν ἑκατέρῳ διετὴς ἐτήρηθη χρόνος. After these, proconsuls were sent, of whom *Gabinus* was the first: πρῶτος ἐκ τῶνδε ἐπέμφθη Γαβίνιος μετὰ στρατιᾷς Appian. Ibid. *Philippus* therefore and *Lentulus* governed Syria each two years (not each one year, as *Norisius* ad Cen. Pisan. p. 223 supposes), and filled the interval B. C. 61—58 till the arrival of *Gabinus*.

^f Civ. V. 10.

^g Idem Syr. c. 70.

^h Frœlich prolegom. p. 69 &c. contends that *Antiochus Asiaticus* afterwards reigned in *Commagene*: Vaillant p. 237 had held the same opinion, but without assigning any reasons. Frœlich supports his opinion by arguments to the following effect: *Mihi quidem Antiochum Pii filium eundem Syriaco regno finem et Commagene initium dedisse propemodum certum videtur.* 1^o *Commagene regis Antiochi nulla fit mentio ante tempus quo Lucullus "regem Commagenæ Antiochum in fidem recepit."* Dio XXXV. 2^o *Justinus hæc habet* XL. 2 "Rex "Syriæ Antiochus Cyziceni [corrigere Pii] filius a "Lucullo appellatus" &c. *Hic sane idem a Dione et Justino rex Antiochus appellari videtur.* Appianus in *Syriacis Asiaticum a Pompeio regno Syriæ orbatum scribit.* Idem in *Mithridaticis Antiochum Commagenum a Pompeio bello impetitum perhibet, donec et in amicitiam receptus sit.* *Antiochum vero in Commagene fuisse colligo* 1^o *quia*

apud Justinum objicitur Antiocho eum in angulo Ciliciæ latuisse. 3^o *Strabo XVI p. 1086 "Se- "leuciæ castellum quod a Pompeio Commagenæ "regno adscriptum est, in quo Selenen Tigranes "occidit conclusam aliquamdiu postquam Syria "excidisset."* Nam *Josepho XIII teste cepit Tigranes Ptolemaidem et Selenen Seleuciam insecutus est.* Cum igitur certum sit *Selenen Seleuciam tenuisse, atque in Ciliciæ angulo Antiochum ejus filium egisse, quin Commagenen quoque obtinuerit, aut saltem illic diversatus sit, negari nequit.* Neque *isdem temporibus novum aliquem Commagenes regem Antiochum fingere fas est, cum Commagene constanter ad Syriæ regnum pertinuerit.* Porro vel ex ipso Appiano in *Mithrid.* unus tantum *Antiochus rex de quo Pompeius gloriari posset fuisse demonstratur: nam triumphum Pompeii narrans Appianus titulum profert quo descripta singulorum regum subactorum nomina recensentur: unus illic Antiochus Commagenus legitur: tamen certum est Antiochum Pii filium se Pompeio dedisse eodem Appiano teste: idem ergo est.* Denique *Antiochum Asiaticum primum Commagenes regem fuisse ostendit numisma Commagenorum regis Antiochi Epiphanis, in quo numismate cum ancora signata sit, proprium Seleucidarum signum, e stirpe Seleucidarum fuisse Antiochos Commagenos comprobatur: neque alium Antiochum Seleucidam fingere licet regni Commageni auctorem.* The passage of Dio XXXV. 2 determines nothing: Δούκιλλος [B. C. 69]—τὸν τῆς Κομμαγενῆς βασιλέα Ἀντίοχον—καὶ τινα Ἀράβιον δυνάστην Ἀλχανδόιον ἄλλους τε ἐπικρεσκευσμένους οἱ ἐδέξατο. Appian *Mithr.* c. 106 plainly distinguishes between the two: ὁ Πομπήϊος καὶ τὸν Ταῦρον ὑπερελθὼν [B. C. 64] ἐπολέμησεν Ἀντιόχῳ τῷ Κομμαγενῶ ἕως ἐς φιλίαν ὁ Ἀντιόχος αὐτῷ συνήλθεν· ἐπολέμησε δὲ καὶ Δαρείῳ τῷ Μήδῳ μέχρις ἔφυγεν, εἴτε Ἀντιόχῳ συμμαχῶν εἴτε Τιγράνῃ πρότερον. ἐπολέμησε δὲ καὶ Ἀραβί τοῖς Ναβαταίοις—καὶ Ἰουδαίοις—ἕως εἰλεν Ἱεροσόλυμα τὴν ἀγνωστὴν αὐτοῖς πόλιν [Dec. B. C. 63]· καὶ Κιλικίας δὲ ὅσα οὐπω Ῥωμαίοις ὑπήκουε, καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Συρίαν—ἐπὶ δὲ ἀμαχεῖ Ῥωμαίοις καθίστατο [B. C. 62]· ἔγκλημα μὲν οὐδὲν ἔχων ἐς Ἀντίοχον τὸν Εὐσεβοῦς, παρόντα καὶ δεόμενον ὑπὲρ ἀρχῆς πατρώας, ἡγούμενος δὲ Τιγράνῃ τὸν κρατήσαντα τοῦ Ἀντιόχου τῆς

SELEUCUS CYBIOSACTES is mentioned by Dioⁱ: ἦρχε τότε [B. C. 55] τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ἡ Βερενίκη 344
—Σέλευκον δέ τινα, ὡς καὶ ἐκ τοῦ βασιλείου γένους τοῦ ποτε ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ ἀνθίσαντος ὄντα, μετα-

γῆς ἀπελάσας, Ῥωμαίους αὐτὴν κατὰ τὸδε προσεκτῆσθαι. Here Ἀντίοχος ὁ Εὐσεβοῦς is plainly a different person from Ἀντίοχος ὁ Κομμαγενὴς, who is named just before in the same sentence; and *Antiochus Commagenus* had carried on war against *Pompey*, but *Antiochus ὁ Εὐσεβοῦς* had given him no cause of complaint. Moreover, Appian, in the passages quoted in the text, affirms *Asiaticus* to have been the last of his race who reigned in Syria, and whose reign was terminated by *Pompey*; but, if this *Antiochus* and his descendants had reigned in Commagene for 136 years after that period, it is not likely that this fact would have been passed by Appian in silence. The testimony of Justin (who has doubtless mistaken the son for the father, *Asiaticus* for *Pius*) merely asserts that *Antiochus* remained inactive in Cilicia during the reign of *Tigranes*. No mention is made of Commagene; and Cilicia, from its position, was a safer place of refuge. The other arguments of Frœlich are not cogent. *Antiochus Commagenus* alone is named in the title of *Pompey's* triumph apud Appian. *Mithr.* c. 117 because this *Antiochus* alone carried on war against him, and that title recites only those whom *Pompey* had conquered in war. The province of Commagene had belonged to the Syrian kingdom in its prosperous times; but in the civil wars of *Grypus* and his brother, and in the disorders which followed, this kingdom had lost much of its authority; many cities had gradually acquired independence; and this might have occurred in the case of Commagene.

Antiochus Commagenus is mentioned without any hint from any writer that he was of the race of the *Seleucidae*. Cicero Ep. Fam. XV. 1 [B. C. 51] *Regis Antiochi Commageni legati*. Cæsar B. Civ. III. 5 [B. C. 49] *CC (equites) ex Syria a Commageno Antiocho, cui magna præmia Pompeius tribuit, missi erant*. Referred to by Appian Civ. II. 49 Κομμαγενοὶ ἐπ' Ἀντιόχου πεμφθέντες. He is mentioned again in B. C. 38 (see the Tables), when he opposed *Antony*. It will be observed that *Antiochus Asiaticus* was an unwarlike character, afraid of asserting his rights against *Tigranes*, and held in contempt by *Pompey* on that account; but *Commagenus* was a warlike prince, whom *Pompey* honoured, who contended with the Romans commanded by *Pompey*, and defended himself against *Antony* with success.

Antiochus was dead or removed before B. C. 31, when βασιλεῖς ἐπήκοοι συνεμάχουν (Ἀντωνίῳ)—Κομμαγενῆς Μιθριδάτης Plutarch. Anton. c. 61. The

brother of this *Mithridates* was put to death by *Augustus* in B. C. 29: Dio LII. 43 τὸν Ἀντιόχον τὸν Κομμαγενὸν μετεπέμψατο, ὅτι τινὰ πρεσβευτὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ αὐτοῦ διαφόρου οἱ ὄντος σταλέντα ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐδολοφόνησε, καὶ—καταψηφισθέντα ἀπέκτεινε. Fabricius ad Dion. p. 79 p. 694 supposes this *Antiochus* to be the king appointed by *Pompey*; but this is refuted by the testimony of Plutarch. Another *Mithridates* was made king of Commagene in B. C. 20: Dio LIV. 9 ὁ Αὐγούστος—Μιθριδάτῃ τινὶ τὴν Κομμαγενὴν, ἐπεὶδὴ τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτῆς ἀπεκτόνει, καίτοι παιδίσκῳ ἔτ' ὄντι, ἐπέτρεψε. Norisius de Epoch. Syro-Maced. p. 127 from this passage establishes that *Mithridates I* who was present at Actium was slain by his brother *Antiochus*, and that this *Antiochus* was king: *Mithridatem insidiis circumventum Antiochus frater sustulit ac Commagenem occupavit. Verum ad Augustum postea reus delatus ac Romam evocatus ac convictus quod missum a rege Mithridate legatum in urbem occidisset, capitis damnatus interiit. Cum postea Augustus in Syriam advenisset, ut scribit Dio lib. 50 [imo 54] "Mithridati cuidam" &c.—Ita diserte Dio Antiochum Romæ damnatum regem Commagenes appellat.* This, however, is not to be collected from Dio. *Mithridates* was still king when he sent the ambassador; and the ambassador was assassinated during the lifetime of *Mithridates*. For that act *Antiochus* was summoned to Rome and executed. No opportunity, then, seems to be left for the usurpation. And if he had assassinated *Mithridates*, he would have been charged at Rome with the murder of the king rather than with the murder of the ambassador. And the interpretation of Norisius supposes an interval of nine years [B. C. 29—20] without a king in Commagene. It remains therefore obscure what king is intended by Dio LIV. 9, and who was the father of *Mithridates II*. From the expression Μιθ. τινά it seems implied that he was not the son of *Mithridates I*. Tacitus Ann. II. 42 mentions the death of *Antiochus* king of Commagene in A. D. 17. It would seem therefore that the space of 37 years [B. C. 20—A. D. 17] was occupied by the reigns of *Mithridates II* who became king in his minority, and of this *Antiochus*. After his death, Commagene was a Roman province: Tacit. Ann. II. 56. for 20 years A. D. 18—38; till in A. D. 38 *Antiochus Epiphanes* was appointed by *Caligula*: Dio LIX. 8 Ἀντιόχῳ τοῦ Ἀντιόχου τὴν Κομμαγενὴν ἣν ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ ἔσχε—δούς. Fabricius ad locum supposes

πέμψασα ἄνδρα τε ἐπεγράψατο καὶ κοινωνὸν τῆς βασιλείας—ἐποιήσατο. ὥς δὲ ἐκεῖνος ἐν οὐδενὸς μοίρῃ ὦν ἐωρᾶτο, τοῦτον μὲν ἀπέκτεινεν· and by Strabo^k: τῇ κατασταθείσῃ (sc. Βερενίκη) μετεπέμψαντο ἄνδρα ἐκ τῆς Συρίας Κυβισσάκην τινά, προσποιησάμενον τοῦ γένους εἶναι τῶν Συριακῶν βασιλέων. τοῦτον μὲν οὖν ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν ἀπεστραγγάλισεν ἡ βασίλισσα οὐ φέρονσα τὸ βάνανσον αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸ ἀνελεύθερον.

- 345 Cicero^l intimates two sons of *Selene* at Rome in B. C. 75: *Reges pueros*. But of this brother of *Asiaticus* we hear no more. Vaillant^m and Græviusⁿ suppose *Cybiosactes* to be this brother, referred to by Cicero. But of this we have no proof. *Seleucus* or *Ptolemy Cybiosactes* is called a pretender by Strabo, and is unnoticed by Appian. This *Seleucus*, therefore, together with the pretender *Zebina*, (whom Appian also omits,) may be excluded from the list of the *Seleucidæ*.

Pompey terminated the reign of the *Seleucidæ* in the 247th year, which commenced in the autumn of B. C. 66. In the Greek fragments of Scaliger the period assigned is 239 years: ἀπὸ Σελεύκου τοῦ Νικάτορος ἔτη σλθ'. In the Armenian copy no numbers are given. Eusebius himself^o places the end of the Syrian monarchy at the 171st Olympiad and the 220th year of the era. The numbers of Appian appear to be corrupted^p.

him to be the son of that *Antiochus* who was put to death by *Augustus*: *Antiochi hujus pater, quem Augustus interfecit*. An opinion which is refuted by dates; for *Antiochus Epiphanes* began to reign 67 years, and was still living in A. D. 72, 101 years, after that *Antiochus* had been put to death. He was therefore the son of *Antiochus* whose death is recorded by Tacitus, and succeeded his father after an interval of 20 years. *Antiochus Epiphanes* was deposed by *Caligula*, and reappointed by *Claudius* in A. D. 41: Dio LX. 8. In A. D. 43 his son, also named *Epiphanes*, was betrothed to *Drusilla* the daughter of *Agrippa*: Joseph. Ant. XIX. 9, 1 ἐξαετὴς Δροῦσίλλα καθωμολόγητο—Ἐπιφανεῖ, τοῦ δὲ τῆς Κομμαγενῆς βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου υἱὸς ἦν οὗτος. This king is mentioned in A. D. 54 by Tacitus Ann. XIII. 7. In A. D. 70 he assisted *Titus* in the siege of Jerusalem: Joseph. Bell. V. 11, 3 ἐν δὲ τούτῳ καὶ ὁ Ἐπιφανὴς Ἀντιόχου παρὴν—εὐδαιμονῆσαι γὰρ μάλιστα τῶν ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίοις βασιλέων τὸν Κομμαγενὸν συνέβη πρὶν γεύσασθαι μεταβολῆς. ἀπέφηνε δὲ κάκεινος ἐπὶ γήρῳ.—ἀλλ' ὁ γὰρ παῖς ἀκμάζοντος αὐτοῦ τηρικαῦτα παρὼν κ. τ. λ. This passage does not imply that the king himself was present at the siege, as Norisius de Ep. Syro-Mac. p. 128 appears to understand it. *Antiochus* was now in old age; and ὁ Ἐπιφανὴς Ἀντιόχου will here express the king's son. Two years after, in the fourth year of *Vespasian* A. D. 72, he was deposed by *Vespasian*: Joseph. Bell. VII. 7, 1. and resided with his sons *Epiphanes* and *Callinicus* at Rome: Ibid. § 2. 3. His deposition happened 34 years after his first appointment by *Caligula*, 55 after the death of his father, and 141 after the

first *Antiochus* had negotiated with *Lucullus*.

A coin is given by Noris de Ep. Syro-Mac. p. 129 βασιλεὺς μεγ. Ἀντιόχου Ἐπι. Κομμαγενῶν. in which the anchor does not appear. This symbol therefore was not invariably used. If it sometimes appeared upon his coins, we may perhaps ascribe this mark to flattery, and not consider it as a proof of descent from the *Seleucidæ*, upon which historians are silent. Nor is it even clearly attested, in the accounts which remain, that this last king of Commagene was descended from *Antiochus* who reigned in the time of *Lucullus*.

ⁱ XXXIX. 57.

^k XVII. p. 796. Idem Ibid. p. 794 ὁ Κόκκης καὶ Παρείσακτος ἐπικληθεὶς Πτολεμαῖος.

^l II in Verr. IV. 27.

^m P. 233.

ⁿ Ad Ciceron. I. c.

^o In the Canon. lib. II p. 361 he gives two years to *Philippus*, which terminate Ol. 172. 1, with the observation *Syriæ regnum huc usque protractum desivit*. In the Table of Reigns p. 260 *Philippus annis II. Hi capto initio ab Ol. 177* [B. C. 312] *desiverunt Ol. 171* [Ol. 171. 4=A. S. 220 B. C. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$]. But according to Eusebius ad Ol. 171. 3 *Philippus a Gabinio inhibitus est. Philippus*, though in a private station, survived to the time of *Gabinus*, who commanded in Syria in B. C. 57.

^p Syr. c. 70 ἡ δὲ ἀρχὴ τῶν Σελευκιδῶν ἐς ἑβδομήκοντα ἐπὶ διακοσίοις ἐνιαυτοῦς δαίκετο· καὶ εἴ τις ἐπισκοποῖ τὸν ἐς Ῥωμαίους χρόνον ἐξ Ἀλεξάνδρου, προσθετέον ἐπὶ τοῖς διακοσίοις ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτεσι τὰ Τιγράνου τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα. *Pro ἑβδομήκοντα utrinque forsan legendum τριάκοντα*. Schw. According to this cor-

The annexed Table gives a short view of the dates which have been explained in the preceding account. The first series of dates will exhibit those of the chronographer; the second, those in the Canon of Eusebius; the third will shew the actual or probable date of each reign, and of some material facts, together with the Olympic year and the year of the era upon which that date would fall.

rection, Appian would compute 230 years to B. C. 83, when *Tigranes* entered upon Syria, and 244 years to B. C. 69, when *Lucullus* conquered him. These numbers are nearly exact. The 230th year commenced in autumn B. C. 83.

Coins of *Antiochus Asiaticus* :

1 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Ἐπιφανοῦς Φιλοπάτορος Καλλινίκου. Vaillant p. 239.

2 βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Διονύσου Ἐπιφανοῦς Φιλοπάτορος Καλλινίκου. Fræl. p. 121. Josephus Ant. XIII. 15, 1 gives the name of Διόνυσος to *Antiochus*, the fifth son of *Grypus*. Frœlich p. 121 rejects this account of Josephus: *Josephus alias quoque a veris cognominibus aberravit, et tituli modo expositi potius Antiocho Asiatico conveniunt. Igitur a Josephi sententia discedendum duxi. Accedit Mosis Chorenensis testimonium II. 13 qui Selenes filium Dionysium appellat. Malala quoque Dionysium hunc Antiochum nominat.*

It may be collected that Malalas gave this name to the last *Antiochus*. In the account in Malal. p. 266 of *Antiochus Evergetes* we may trace *Antiochus Sidetes*, who appears in Malalas under his proper title *Evergetes*. Malalas has confounded the two brothers *Demetrius* and *Sidetes*, and has ascribed to one the acts of both. He then proceeds Ibid. μετὰ δὲ Ἀντιόχον τὸν Εὐεργέτην ἐβασίλευσαν ἐκ τοῦ γένους αὐτῶν ἄλλοι θ' βασιλεῖς ἕως τῆς βασιλείας Ἀντιόχου τοῦ Διονίκου, τοῦ λεπρού, τοῦ πατρὸς Κλεοπάτρας καὶ Ἀντιοχίδος. This number is near the truth. *Seleucus Grypus Cyzicenus* and *Eusebes*, with the five sons of *Grypus* (*Alexander Zebina* being omitted), will make nine of this race between *Antiochus Evergetes* and *Antiochus Asiaticus*. In

Malal. p. 270 *Dionysus* appears again: τῷ δὲ πεντεκαιδεκάτῳ ἔτει τοῦ προειρημένου Ἀντιόχου τοῦ Διονίκου βασιλείῳ τῆς Συρίας, τοῦ λεπροῦ, Τιγράνης τις βασιλεὺς Ἀρμενίων ἔλθων ἐπολέμησε τῷ αὐτῷ Ἀντιόχῳ κ. τ. λ. where he seems confounded with his father *Eusebes*. In p. 271 *Dionysus* applies to *Pompey*: Ἀντιόχος δὲ ὁ Διονίκου βασιλεὺς ἀκούσας τὴν τοῦ Τιγράνου τοῦ Ἀρμενίων βασιλείῳ ἀπώλειαν, καὶ τὴν τοῦ Πομπηίου Μάγνου κατ' αὐτοῦ νίκην, ἔλθων πρὸς τὸν Πομπήϊον προσέπεισεν αὐτῷ αἰτήσας ἀναδοῦναι αὐτῷ τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτοῦ. In what follows Malalas again departs from the truth of history: ὅστις Πομπήϊος παρακληθεὶς ἀνέδωκεν αὐτῷ πάλιν τὴν βασιλείαν τῆς Συρίας καὶ τὴν Κιλικίαν καὶ πάντα ὅσα κατείχε πρώην ὁ αὐτὸς Ἀντιόχος. He concludes the account of *Dionysus* in this manner: ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς Ἀντιόχος ὁ Διονίκου μέλλων τελευτᾶν κατέλιπε πάντα τὰ ὑπ' αὐτὸν Ῥωμαίοις.—μετὰ οὖν τὴν τελευτὴν Ἀντιόχου τοῦ βασιλέως γέγονεν ἡ Ἀντιόχεια ἡ μεγάλη ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίους, κ. τ. λ.—ἐβασίλευσαν οὖν Ἀντιόχειας τῆς μεγάλης ἡτοι τῆς Συρίας καὶ Κιλικίας καὶ ἄλλων χώρων οἱ Μακεδόνες ἀπὸ Σελεύκου τοῦ Νικάτορος ἕως οὗ ἐδόθη Ῥωμαίοις ἡ βασιλεία ἔτη σξγ'. If we may trust the numbers of so inaccurate an author, we might conjecture that *Antiochus Asiaticus* lived, like *Philippus*, many years in a private station, and died 16 years after his deposition, in B. C. $\frac{4}{5}$ the 263rd year of the era.

We may observe in the coins of the *Seleucide* the gradual assumption of sounding epithets. The coins of the great *Seleucus* apud Vaillant p. 18—20 bear the simple inscription βασιλέως Σελεύκου, but in proportion as the power of these kings declined their pompous titles are multiplied.

	1		2		3			
	y.	began. ended.	y.	Ol.	y.	Ol.	A. S.	B. C.
<i>Seleucus Nicator</i>	32	Ol. 117. 1 — 124. 4	32	117. 2 ^q	32	117. 1		Oct. 312
<i>Antiochus Soter</i>	19	125. 1 — 129. 3	19	125. 2 ^q	19	124. 4	32	Jan. 280
<i>Antiochus Theus</i>	15	129. 4 — (133. 2)	15	130. 1	15	129. 3	51	(Jan.) 261
<i>Seleucus Callinicus</i>	21 (20)	133. 3 — 138. 2	20	133. 4	20	133. 2	66	(Jan.) 246
<i>Seleucus Ceraunus</i>	3	(138. 3) — 139. 1	3	138. 4	3	138. 3	86	(Aug.) 226
<i>Antiochus Magnus</i>	36	139. 2 — 148. 2	36	139. 3	36	139. 2	89	(Aug.) 223
<i>Seleucus Philopator</i>	12	148. 3 — (151. 2)	12	148. 3	12	148. 2	126	(Oct.) 187
<i>Antiochus Epiphanes</i>	11	151. 3 — 154. 1	11	151. 3	11	151. 2	137*	(Aug.) 175
<i>Antiochus Eupator</i>	(2)	(154. 2 — 154. 3)	2	154. 2	2	154. 1	149	(Dec.) 164
<i>Demetrius Soter</i>	12	154. 4 — (157. 3)	12	154. 4	12	154. 3	151	(Nov.) 162
<i>Alexander Bala</i>	5	(157. 3 — 158. 3)	10	157. 4	5	157. 3	162	(Aug.) 150
<i>Demetrius Nicator</i> comes from Crete ..						158. 1	165	148
<i>Demetrius Nicator</i> (<i>Antiochus</i> and <i>Trypho</i>) ..						158. 3	167	Nov. 146
<i>Antiochus</i> murdered by <i>Trypho</i>						159. 2	170	Feb. 142
Grant of <i>Demetrius</i> to the Jews						159. 2	170*	142
<i>Demetrius Nicator</i>	3	160. 1 — (160. 3)	3	160. 2				
<i>Demetrius</i> marches into Upper Asia ..		160. 2				159. 4	172	140
Death of <i>Trypho</i>						160. 2	174	(Nov.) 139
Captivity of <i>Demetrius</i>		160. 3				160. 3	175	(Nov.) 138
<i>Antiochus Sidetes</i>	9	160. 4 — 162. 4	9	161. 1	9	160. 3	175	(Feb.) 137
invades Judæa		162. 2				161. 2	178	(Feb.) 134
grants peace to the Jews						161. 4	180	(Oct.) 133
his Parthian war						162. 3	183	May 129
<i>Demetrius</i> returns from captivity ..						162. 4	184	(Oct.) 129
[death of <i>Sidetes</i>		162. 4]						
<i>Demetrius Nicator</i> again	4	(163. 1 — 163. 4)	4	163. 2				Feb. 128
death of <i>Demetrius</i>						163. 3	187	Feb. 125
<i>Antiochus Grypus</i>						163. 4	187	(Aug.) 125
death of <i>Zebina</i>						164. 2	190	(Nov.) 123
reign of <i>Grypus</i>	11	164. 2 — 166. 4	12	164. 2	11	164. 2	190	(Nov.) 123
death of <i>Cleopatra</i>						164. 4	192	121
<i>Antiochus Cyzicenus</i>						166. 3	199	114
<i>Grypus</i> withdraws to Aspendus		166. 4				166. 4	(199)	(Aug.) 113
<i>Antiochus Cyzicenus</i> alone	1	167. 1	18	167. 2	1	166. 4	200	112
<i>Grypus</i> and <i>Cyzicenus</i>	15	167. 2 — 170. 4			15	167. 1	201	111
death of <i>Grypus</i>		170. 4				170. 4	216	96
<i>Cyzicenus</i> alone	1	171. 1			1	170. 4	216	96
death of <i>Cyzicenus</i>		171. 1				171. 1	217	95
<i>Antiochus Eusebes</i> and <i>Philippus</i>		171. 3						
<i>Philippus</i>	2		2	171. 4				
[end of the <i>Seleucide</i>				172. 1]				
<i>Tigranes</i>					14	174. 1	229	83
<i>Antiochus Asiaticus</i> goes to Rome ..								75
<i>Tigranes</i> expelled by <i>Lucullus</i>						177. 3	243	69
<i>Antiochus Asiaticus</i>					4	177. 3	243	69
expelled by <i>Pompey</i>						178. 3	247	65
final settlement of Syria						179. 2	250	62
<i>Philippus</i> still living						180. 3	255	57
death of <i>Asiaticus</i>						182. 3	263	cir. 49

^q These are the numbers of the Armenian copy.

* The mark affixed to these two numbers will be explained at the conclusion of the next chapter.

IV.

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MACEDONIAN MONTHS.

THE Macedonian months, which were adopted by the Syro-Macedonian cities and generally by the Greek cities of Asia after the time of *Alexander*, were lunar till the reformation of the Roman Calendar by *Cæsar*, of which an account has been given in the Tables^a. After that reformation the Greek cities of Asia, which had then become subject to the Roman empire, gradually adopted the Julian year. But, although they followed the Romans in computing by the solar Julian year of 365^d 6^h instead of the lunar, yet they made no alteration in the season at which their year began, or in the order of the months. They continued to date the beginning of the year from the autumn, some cities computing from the autumnal equinox itself, others a little later. During the whole reign, however, of the *Seleucidæ* the lunar months were used by the Syrian cities, and were adjusted to the solar year by the same expedients as the Attic, which have been described in a former volume.

Usher^b supposed that the solar year was introduced into the Macedonian Calendar between the 108th and 111th Olympiads. Having quoted a letter of *Philip* which Demosthenes has preserved, and compared it with *Ælian* and *Plutarch*, he founds upon these passages the following proposition^c: *In Alexandri vita docet Plutarchus Macedonas Loium mensem appellavisse Hecatombæonem; menseque Dæcio superatas ad Granicum fuisse Persarum copias; quod mense Thargelione factum confirmat idem in Camillo. Mensis vero Thargelionis die sexto pugnam illam commissam fuisse ex Ælian. V. H. II. 25 colligimus^d. Ex quibus inter se collatis liquet in Philippi quidem literis Loium Macedonicum Boëdromioni Attico respondisse [in B. C. 338], succedente vero tempore [in B. C. 334] Macedonicum Loium in Hecatombæonem ac Dæcium in Thargelionem incurrisse; et, quod inde consequens est, in universi anni dispositione hanc inter priores et posteriores menses intercessisse differentiam.*

Lunares Attici.	Lunares Vett. Macedonici.	Lunares novi Macedonici.	
<i>Pyanepsion</i>	<i>Gorpiæus</i>	<i>Dius</i>	} <i>autumnales</i>
<i>Mæmacterion</i>	<i>Hyperberetæus</i>	<i>Apellæus</i>	
<i>Posideon</i>	<i>Dius</i>	<i>Audynæus</i>	
<i>Gamelion</i>	<i>Apellæus</i>	<i>Peritius</i>	} <i>brumales</i>
<i>Anthesterion</i>	<i>Audynæus</i>	<i>Dystrus</i>	
<i>Elaphebolion</i>	<i>Peritius</i>	<i>Xanthicus</i>	
<i>Munychion</i>	<i>Dystrus</i>	<i>Artemisius</i>	} <i>vernales</i>
<i>Thargelion</i>	<i>Xanthicus</i>	<i>Dæsius</i>	
<i>Sciophorion</i>	<i>Artemisius</i>	<i>Panemus</i>	
<i>Hecatombæon</i>	<i>Dæsius</i>	<i>Loüs</i>	} <i>æstivi</i>
<i>Metagitnion</i>	<i>Panemus</i>	<i>Gorpiæus</i>	
<i>Boëdromion</i>	<i>Loüs</i>	<i>Hyperberetæus</i>	

^a B. C. 46.^b *De Macedonum et Asianorum anno Solari.*^c Cap. I.^d The passages of *Plutarch* and *Ælian* will be found in F. H. II p. 229 note g.

348 He determines that between B. C. 338 and B. C. 334 *Macedones lunares suos menses in solares commutarunt*^e.

The position of Usher is not tenable. It is founded upon a single text of Demosthenes, in which there is reason to suspect that the name of the month has been corrupted^f. Moreover, Dodwell^g has shewn that the lunar year was in use after the period assigned by Usher. And an additional proof of this may be gathered from the customs of Antioch; where Chrysostom^h censures a pagan celebration τῆς νουμηνίας, of the first new moon of the new year: νομίζουσιν εἰ τὴν νουμηνίαν τοῦ μηνὸς τούτου μεθ' ἡδόνης καὶ εὐφροσύνης ἐπιτελέσαιεν, καὶ τὸν ἅπαντα τοιοῦτον ἔξειν τὸν ἐνιαυτόν. This festival must have been established when their year was computed to begin from a new moon, consequently when the year was lunar; for after the introduction of the solar year, when the beginning of the year was fixed to a stated day, the beginning of the year would be no longer marked by a new moon. But if the lunar year was once in use at Antioch, it was in use after the death of *Alexander*; for Antioch was founded by *Seleucus* in the 12th year of his reign, in the beginning of B. C. 300ⁱ.

^e Usher cap. 5 repeats his conclusion that a solar year, intercalated every fourth year, began at Ol. 110. 4 B. C. 337; and that from Sept. 24 B. C. 337 a solar year like the Julian was in use: *Hinc primam Macedonici et Asiani nostri anni tetraeteridem deducendam esse*.

^f In F. H. II p. 290 it has been shewn that the emendation of Corsini, who substitutes *Hecatombeon* for *Boëdromion*, is confirmed by historical facts.

^g Corsini, who refutes the opinion of Usher, ascribes the same opinion to Norisius: *Fast. Att. tom. II p. 460 Dodvellus pluribus veterum testimoniis contra Usseerium ipsum ac Norisium ostendit quod solares menses simulque Juliani anni forma longe post Julii Cæsaris aetatem a Macedonibus adhiberi cœperunt*. But Norisius agrees with Corsini in rejecting the opinion of Usher: *de Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 6 Usseerius scribit Macedones inter Ol. 108. 2. 111. 2 lunares suos menses in solares commutasse ita ut annum ex 365 diebus ac quadrante admiserint. Hæc tamen dierum in mensibus Macedonum dispositio 300 fere annis ab obitu Alexandri a Macedonibus Asiam incolentibus post receptam anni Juliani formam in vecta fuit*. He proceeds p. 6—8 to produce arguments against Usher. Dodwell de Cyclis IX p. 377—381 390—394 argues against the theory of Usher: Corsini himself successfully refutes it *Fast. Att. tom. I p. 140—145 tom. II p. 460*.

^h Chrysost. tom. V p. 356. 17 ed. Savil.

ⁱ Euseb. Chron. p. 349 Ol. 119. 2 *Seleucus Antiochiam, Laodiceam, Apameam, Edessam, Beroam, et Pellam, condidit: Antiochiam tamen duodecimo regni sui anno extruxit*. Malalas p. 253—255 gives the month: ὁ δὲ Νικάτωρ Σέλευκος εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν νίκην Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ Πολιορκήτου βουλόμενος κτίσαι πόλεις διαφόρους ἤρξατο κτίζεν πρῶτον εἰς τὴν παράλιν

τῆς Συρίας.—τῇ δὲ κ' τοῦ Ξανθικοῦ μηνὸς ἦλθε θυσίασαι εἰς τὸ ὄρος τὸ Κάσιον Διὶ Κασίῳ.—καὶ περιχαράξας τὰ τεῖχη εὐθὺς ἔβαλε θεμελίους, καλέσας αὐτὴν Σελεύκειαν πόλιν εἰς ἴδιον ὄνομα.—καὶ ἐν τῇ πεδιάδι τοῦ αὐλῶνος κατέναντι τοῦ ὄρους, πλησίον τοῦ Δράκοντος ποταμοῦ τοῦ μεγάλου τοῦ μετακληθέντος Ὀρόντου, ὅπου ἦν ἡ κώμη ἡ καλουμένη Βωττία ἀντικρυς τῆς Ἰωπολῆως, ἐκεῖ διεχάραξεν τὰ θεμέλια τοῦ τείχους, θυσίας δὲ Ἀμφίονος ἀρχιερέως καὶ τελεστοῦ—μηνὶ Ἀρτεμισίῳ τῷ καὶ Μαΐῳ κβ', ὥρα ἡμερυνῇ α', τοῦ ἡλίου ἀνατέλλοντος, καλέσας αὐτὴν Ἀντιόχειαν εἰς ὄνομα τοῦ ἰδίου αὐτοῦ υἱοῦ. Eusebius and Malalas agree. *Antigonus* was defeated in August B. C. 301, towards the close of the 11th year of *Seleucus*; who proceeded to found these cities in *Xanthicus* and *Artemisius* of the 12th year, between March and May of B. C. 300. Norisius de Ep. Syro-Mac, p. 150 places the foundation of Antioch *anno primo Olympiadis CXX*, which is one Olympic year too low. March and May B. C. 300 fell within the fourth year of Ol. 119. Strabo XVI p. 749 enumerates four of the cities founded by *Seleucus*: Ἀντιόχεια ἡ ἐπὶ Δάφνῃ καὶ Σελεύχεια ἡ ἐν Πιερίᾳ, καὶ Ἀπάμεια δὲ καὶ Λαοδίκεια· αἵ περ καὶ ἐλέγοντο ἀλλήλων ἀδελφαὶ διὰ τὴν ὁμόνοιαν, Σελεύκου τοῦ Νικατορος κτίσματα. ἡ μὲν οὖν μεγίστη τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ ἐπώνυμος, ἡ δ' ἐρμυνοτάτη, αὐτοῦ. αἱ δ' ἄλλαι, ἡ μὲν Ἀπάμεια τῆς γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ Ἀπάμας, ἡ δὲ Λαοδίκεια τῆς μητρὸς. According to Tzetzes Chil. VII. 174 he founded 74 towns besides Antioch. Appian Syr. c. 57 names 59 cities: πόλεις δὲ ὥκισεν ἐπὶ τὸ μῆκος τῆς ἀρχῆς ὅλης, ἐκκαίδεκα μὲν Ἀντιοχείας ἐπὶ τῷ πατρί· πέντε δὲ ἐπὶ τῇ μητρὶ Λαοδικείας· ἑννέα δ' ἐπωνύμους ἑαυτοῦ· τέσσαρας δ' ἐπὶ ταῖς γυναῖξι, τρεῖς Ἀπαμείας καὶ Στρατονίκειαν μίαν.—τὰς δὲ ἄλλας ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἡ Μακεδονίας ὠνόμαζεν, ἡ ἐπὶ ἔργοις ἑαυτοῦ τισὶν ἔς τιμὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ βασιλέως. Steph. Byz. v. Ἀντιόχεια enumerates only 14 Antiochs; and this number is in Eustath. ad Dionys. 918. His expression,

The order of the Macedonian months may be gathered from Josephus and Suidas, 349 who compare them with the Hebrew and Roman months; but with this difference, that Josephus compares them with lunar months, and Suidas with those of the Julian year. As the Macedonian year began in autumn and the Hebrew in spring, the first Macedonian month would correspond with the eighth Hebrew, and the two calendars would stand in the following order :

Macedonian.	Hebrew.	
1 Δίος	8 Marchesvan	October and November.
2 Ἀπελλαῖος	9 Cusleu	November and December.
3 Αὐδυναῖος	10 Tebeth	December and January.
4 Περίτιος	11 Shebat	January and February.
5 Δύστρος	12 Adar	February and March.
6 Ξανθικός	1 Nisan	March and April.
7 Ἀρτεμίσιος	2 Jjar, or Zif	April and May.
8 Δαίσιος	3 Sivan	May and June.
9 Πάνεμος	4 Thamuz	June and July.
10 Λῶος	5 Ab	July and August.
11 Γορπιαῖος	6 Elul	August and September.
12 Ὑπερβερεταῖος ...	7 Tisri, or Ethanim ...	September and October.

1 DIUS. The first Macedonian month, for *Hyperberetæus* was the last. And this is further confirmed by the station of the intercalary month. The intercalary month in the lunar year of the ancients was placed at the end of the year: ^k *Omni interkalationi mensis Februarius deputatus est, quoniam is ultimus anni erat; quod etiam ipsum de Græcorum imitatione faciebant. Nam et illi ultimo anni sui mensi superfluos interserebant dies, ut refert Glaucippus qui de sacris Atheniensium scribit.—Nam illi confecto ultimo mense—interkalabant.* But Frœlich¹ has shewn from a passage in the book of Maccabees that the Macedonian intercalary was placed after *Hyperberetæus*; it followed *Hyperberetæus* and preceded *Dius*. Whence it follows that *Hyperberetæus* was the last month and *Dius* the first in the lunar year of the Macedonians. At Gaza, which had adopted the Macedonian months, *Dius* was the first according to the testimony of Marcus of Gaza^m.

however, is indefinite: εἰσὶ δὲ Ἀντιόχεια περὶ πού τας ἰδ'. and we may retain the number in Appian, who had in view a careful enumeration. On the cities founded by *Seleucus*, see Libanius Antiochie. tom. I p. 303. 304.

^k Macrobian. Sat. I. 13.

¹ Frœlich prolegom. p. 26. 27 *Dioscorum mensis* [2 Macc. XI. 21] *embolimum fuisse in anno Syro-Macedonum ex eo conficitur quod embolimi mensis usum iis populis fuisse ostenderimus, et Dioscori mensis nomen in nullo Syro-Macedonicorum paraegmate compareat.—Syrus 2 Macc. interpres huic ratiocinio egregie suffragatur, atque una locum Dioscori mensi embolimo in anno Syro-Macedonum plane opportunum adsignat. Itaque interpres iste loco Dioscori posuit Tisri posteriorem: qua in re Hebraici Calendarii rationem secutus ipse haud dubie Hebræus Tisri posteriorem vocavit mensem em-*

bolimum, sicuti ab Hebræis mensis embolimus Adar posterior appellatur. Quare uti embolimus Adar posterior idcirco dictus est quod post Adar inserebatur, ita plane Tisri posteriorem dici Dioscorum mensem embolimum est consentaneum quod post Tisri mensem (ad Hebraici tum quidem usitati Calendarii rationem respiciendo) in anno Syro-Macedonico insereretur. Locum vero istum in primis congruentem embolimo mensi tribui—liquet.—τῷ Tisri respondet Hyperberetæus atque idem postremus anni Syro-Macedonici mensis. Qua re quid verisimilius dici possit non video, quando et Hebræi mensem—embolimum ad anni sui finem submoverunt, et Romani Mercedonium mensem embolimum ad anni sui exitum ante Martium olim collocarunt. Fuit itaque Dioscorus anni Syro-Macedonici mensis embolimus sub anni finem post Hyperberetæum et ante Diū insertus.

^m Norisius de Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 479 *Anni*

350 Galen^a determines the season of this month: εἰ πάντες εἶχον τοὺς αὐτοὺς (μήνας), οὐκ ἂν ἀρκτούρου καὶ πλειάδος καὶ κυνὸς ἰσημεριῶν τε καὶ τροπῶν ἐμνημόνευσεν ὁ Ἱπποκράτης, ἀλλ' ἤρκεσεν ἂν εἰπεῖν αὐτῷ κατὰ Μακεδόνας, εἰ οὕτως ἔτυχεν, ὀνομάζοντι τοῦ Δίου μηνὸς ἀρχομένου τοιάνδε τινὰ γενέσθαι κατάστασιν.—νυνὶ δ' ἐπειδὴ τὸ “Δίον” Μακεδόσι μὲν μόνοις σαφὲς Ἀθηναίοις δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀνθρώποις οὐ σαφές,—ἄμεινον ἦν αὐτῷ γράψαι μόνην τὴν ἰσημερίαν ἀνευ τοῦ μνημονεύσαι τίνος μηνός.—τεμνομένου δὴ τοῦ παντὸς ἔτους ἐκ τεσσάρων καιρῶν κατ' ἰσημερίαν τε καὶ τροπὰς, ἀπαξ τις ἐρωτήσας ἀστρονομικὸν ἄνδρα τὰ τέσσαρα μέρη ταῦτα ἐν τίσι γίνονται μηνὶν, εἴτα εἰδὼς αὐτὰ δυνήσεται καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπισημασιῶν τῶν καθ' ἕκαστον ἀστρον ἀκούων ἐπεσθαι. οἶον, εἰ οὕτως ἔτυχεν, ἔαν προμάθῃ τὸ κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ Δίου μηνός καὶ φθινοπώρου γίνεσθαι ἰσημερίαν, οἴσεται [f. εἴσεται] τὴν μὲν χειμερινὴν τροπὴν ὡς μετὰ τρεῖς μῆνας ἐσομένην, ἐν ἀρχῇ τοῦ καθ' αὐτὸν Περάτος [l. Περιτίου] μηνός· τούτῳ γὰρ σημαίνει κατὰ Μακεδόνας· τὴν δὲ ἑαρινὴν ἰσημερίαν Ἀρτεμισίου, καθάπερ γε καὶ τὴν θερινὴν τοῦ Λώου. κατὰ γὰρ τὰς ἀρχὰς τῶν εἰρημέων μηνῶν αἱ τ' ἰσημερίαι καὶ αἱ τροπαὶ γίνονται κατὰ Μακεδόνας. Galen describes the year as it stood after the solar year of *Cæsar* had been adopted; and according to this account the cardinal points were fixed at Pergamus, as follows:

1st *Dius*=September 24.

1st *Peritius*=December 24.

1st *Artemisius*=March 25.

1st *Loüs*=June 25.

But during the use of the lunar year the beginning of the month would fluctuate like the beginning of the Attic. Thus in B. C. 245, the Chaldæan year 67, the 1st of *Dius* fell upon the 15th of October^o; ἔτει δὲ ξζ' κατὰ Χαλδαίους, Ἀπελλαίου ε'—ἔστι δὲ ὁ χρόνος κατὰ τὸ φθ' ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου, κατ' Αἰγυπτίους θῶθ κζ'. The year N. E. 504 commenced Oct. 23 B. C. 245. The 27th *Thoth* therefore and 5th *Apellæus* fell upon Nov. 18; which will give Oct. 15 for the 1st of *Dius*. In B. C. 237, the Chaldæan year 75, the 1st *Dius* coincided with the 16th of October^p: ἔτους οέ κατὰ Χαλδαίους, Δίου ιδ'.—καὶ ἔστιν ὁ χρόνος κατὰ τὸ πεντακοσιοστὸν ιβ' ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου, κατ' Αἰγυπτίους θῶθ θ'. The year N. E. 512 commenced Oct. 21 B. C. 237. The 9th *Thoth* therefore=14th *Dius* fell upon Oct. 29; which gives Oct. 16 for the 1st of *Dius*. But in B. C. 230, the Chaldæan year 82, *Dius* began Oct. 19: τῷ πβ' ἔτει κατὰ Χαλδαίους Ξανθικοῦ ε' ἐσπέρας.—ὁ μὲν οὖν χρόνος ἐστὶ κατὰ τὸ φιβ' ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου, κατ' Αἰγυπτίους τυβὶ ιβ' ἐσπέρας. The 5th of *Xanthicus* is here compared with the 12th of *Tybi*. But in the next page^r there is a variation in the number: κατὰ τὸ φιβ' ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου, τυβὶ ιδ' ἐσπέρας. Dodwell substitutes by conjecture ιθ', and makes the 5th of *Xanthicus* coincident with the 19th of *Tybi* in this passage of Ptolemy^s.

Gazensium urbis typum prodidit Marcus diaconus Gazensis ecclesiæ in vita S. Porphyrii ejusdem urbis episcopi—ubi ait:—“Primo mense qui ab eis vocatur Dius; deinde etiam secundo qui dicitur “Apellæus.”

^a Ad Hippocr. Epidem. I tom. V p. 347. 30—42.

^o Ptolem. μεγ. συνταξ. p. 232. ^p Ptol. Ibid.

^q Ptol. μεγ. συνταξ. p. 269. ^r Ibid. p. 270.

^s Ptolemy p. 270 proceeds thus:—τυβὶ ιδ' ἐσπέρας.—κατὰ (δὲ) τὸ ὡπγ' ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου, μεσορὶ κδ' τῆς μεσημβρίας—φανερὸν ὅτι ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ τῶν τηρήσεων χρόνῳ περιέχοντι ἔτη Αἰγυπτιακὰ τξδ' καὶ ἡμέρας σιέ σ" δ'. And Dodwell p. 392 remarks: *Tybi* 19^{um}

voluisse Ptolemæum colligi potest quod ab illo die quem designaverat dies numeret 215: accuratissime: erat enim dies Tybi 19^{us} anni Ægyptiaci 139^{us}, Mesorë autem 24^{us} ejusdem anni dies erat 354. subducantur ergo 139 e 354 reliqui erunt 215. But the space from evening—ἐσπέρας—of the 139th day to noon—μεσημβρίας—of the 354th is only 214 days 16 or 17 hours. The number of days, therefore, σιέ, neither agrees with the present text nor with the correction of Dodwell; nor does σ" δ' truly describe the fraction of a day, the interval between evening and the following noon. It is evident, then, that the error lies in these

As N. E. 519 commenced Oct. 20 B. C. 230, the 14th of *Tybi* (the reading in p. 270 of 351 Ptolemy) being the 134th day of the year would fall upon March 1 B. C. 229, and, if this coincided with the 5th of the Macedonian *Xanthicus*, the 1st of *Thoth* = Oct. 20 would fall upon the 20th of *Dius*, which gives Oct. 1 for the beginning of that Macedonian year.

Dodwell^t imagines from these last numbers that a change had been made in the Macedonian year between B. C. 237 and B. C. 230. But he has imagined a difficulty where there is in reality none. For the Macedonian year being then lunar, as Dodwell admits, fell annually back about 11 days till the intercalary year again carried it forward^v. Now, if it should have happened that this year N. E. 519 was intercalary, the beginning of the year would have fallen back 11 days; as in the Metonic Table of Dodwell^w in Ol. 108. 4 the Attic year began upon July 15, and in Ol. 109. 1 upon July 4. In the same manner and for the same reason the Macedonian year in N. E. 518 might commence at Ol. 12, and in N. E. 519 at Oct. 1.

Dodwell indeed assumes^x that the Macedonians had adopted the cycle of *Calippus*, and that the year which corresponded to N. E. 519 was on that account necessarily an *annus communis*. But of this there is no proof. It has been already shewn in a former part of this work^y that the Athenians themselves did not immediately adopt the cycle of *Calippus*, or change the order of *Meton*. It is still less likely that the Macedonians should precisely in Ol. 112. 3, as Dodwell determines^z, have remodelled their Calendar by the Calippic period. Nor has Dodwell produced any arguments to shew that, when the Macedonians did adopt the cycle, their months concurred in perfect uniformity with the Attic^a, or that the Macedonian and the Attic cycles were connumerary. The *ἐννεακαίδεκαετηρίς* of *Meton* and *Calippus* was composed of a series of years which took their beginning from the summer solstice; the Macedonian year began at the autumnal equinox. The Athenians intercalated at the end of the sixth month of their year, the Macedonians at the end of the twelfth; the Attic intercalary month was in the winter, the Macedonian in the autumn; and, according to the mode adopted of measuring the two Calendars, would either precede the Attic intercalary by three months, or be nine months after it. In this latter case, for ten months of an intercalary year the Macedonian and Attic months could never run together in their accustomed order, nor could the intercalary months of the two calendars ever fall within the same Attic year. It may be presumed, then, that whenever the Macedonians adopted the *Metonic* cycle, or the *Calippic* correction of it, they adapted it to their own year without any reference to the Attic; nor can it be pronounced without direct evidence in what particular Attic year a Macedonian intercalation might fall.

numbers; and we may perhaps correct them thus: ἡμέρας σιθ' ις' δ'. dies 219 hor. 16¼. which would describe the interval between 7^h 45^m P. M. (ἑσπέρas) of the 134th day (14th *Tybi*) and noon—μεσημβρίας—of the 254th day, the 24th of *Mesorë*.

^t Diss. IX de Cyclis p. 393 *Non poterat Xanthicus in locum hunc migrare* [the place of the Egyptian *Tybi*] *propter aliquem qui præcesserit embolimum. Protrudebat enim secuturos menses non autem retrahebat mensis embolimus. Hic autem Xanthicus in Dystri præcedentis locum retrocesserat. Nihil itaque video verisimilius quam ut medio inter has duas ultimas observationes spatio primi mensis nomen ex Hyperberetæo in Dium mu-*

tarint Babylonii.

^v See F. H. II p. 342.

^w Diss. de Cycl. p. 720.

^x Ibid. p. 393 *Anno illo qui Cycli erat Calippici 25^{us} non ante Martii Juliani diem 26^{um} Xanthicus inivit: ut proinde nihil quidquam commune habere potuerit cum Tybi Ægyptiaco.*

^y See F. H. II p. 347.

^z Diss. IX p. 391 *Cæpit cyclus Macedonum Calippicus Ol. 112. 3 Sept. 26.*

^a Dodwell asserts this p. 367 *Similem mensium Macedonicorum atque Atticorum situm et modum mensium eundem, et dierum etiam in mensibus par utrobique intervallum, &c.*

352 Dodwell, then, has produced no arguments to shew why we should adopt an arrangement founded upon conjecture, and reject the plain and obvious interpretation of Ptolemy, which makes the year corresponding to N. E. 519 an intercalary year in the Syro-Macedonian Calendar.

According to the *Metonic* cycle the three years described by Ptolemy as 67, 75, and 82 of the Chaldæans, commencing respectively Oct. 15 Oct. 16 and Oct. 1, would be the 9th, the 17th, and the 5th of the cycle of *Meton*, as in the following Table.

Chaldæan years.	Years of cycle.	
N. E. 504. 67	9	commenced October 15
68	10	..... October 5
69	11 B	..... September 24
70 <i>Bissext.</i>	12	..... October 13
71	13 B	..... October 1
72	14	..... October 20
73	15	..... October 9
74 <i>Bissext.</i>	16 B	..... September 28 ^a
N. E. 512. 75	17	..... October 16
76	18	..... October 5
77	19 B	..... September 25
N. E. 515. 78 <i>Bissext.</i>	1	..... October 15
79	2	..... October 4
80	3 B	..... September 23
81	4	..... October 12
N. E. 519. 82 <i>Bissext.</i>	5 B	..... October 1

According to this scheme, which gives N. E. 515 for the first year of a cycle, the Macedonians received the cycle in the ninth year of a *Metonic* *ἐννεακαίδεκαετηρίς*, which would be the second of a *Calippic*^b. And this is confirmed by other testimony. For the 148th year of the *Seleucidæ* = N. E. 584 was an intercalary year^c. But, if N. E. 515 was the first year of a cycle, N. E. 584 would be the 13th^d, and the 13th was intercalary. This testimony therefore precisely agrees with the arrangement obtained from Ptolemy, but effectually disproves the opinion of Dodwell. For, if the Macedonians had begun their cycle with *Calippus* in Ol. 112. 3 N. E. 419, as Dodwell supposes, this year N. E. 584 would have been the 14th of a cycle^e, and the 14th year was an *annus communis*.

353 Josephus^f compares *Dius* with the Hebrew *Marchesvan*: Δίω μὲν ὑπὸ Μακεδόνων λεγομένω Μαρσούνῃ δὲ ὑπὸ Ἑβραίων. After the Julian year had been established in Asia, *Dius* in

^b The 7th *ἐννεακαίδεκαετηρίς* of *Meton* began Ol. 115. 3 N. E. 431. See F. H. II p. 348 note. Consequently the 8th began Ol. 120. 2 N. E. 450, the 9th Ol. 125. 1 N. E. 469, the 10th Ol. 129. 4 N. E. 488, the 11th began Ol. 134. 3 N. E. 507, and N. E. 515 would fall upon the 9th year. And, as the cycle of *Calippus* began in the 8th year of a *Metonic* period, (F. H. II p. 341), the first year of a Macedonian cycle would be the second in an *ἐννεακαίδεκαετηρίς* of *Calippus*.

^c 2 Macc. XI 21 explained by Frœlich already quoted at p. 349.

^d The first years of an *ἐννεακαίδεκαετηρίς* would be N. E. 515. 534. 553. 572. and N. E. 572 being the first, N. E. 584 would be the 13th.

^e It will be seen in the Tables B. C. 162. 3 that the third period and consequently the ninth cycle of *Calippus* began at Ol. 150. 3 = N. E. 571; which gives N. E. 584 for the 14th year.

^f Ant. I. 3, 3.

some cities corresponded with November. According to Epiphanius the 8th of *Dius* was the 8th of November. Eusebius^h: Δίου μηνὸς ἑπτακαίδεκάτῃ· αὕτη παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις ἢ πρὸ δέκα πέντε καλανδῶν Δεκεμβρίων.—ⁱπρὸ δώδεκα καλανδῶν Δεκεμβρίων, ἥ γένοιτ' ἂν μηνὸς Δίου εἰκάδι.—^kΔίου μηνὸς τρισκαίδεκάτῃ, εἰδοῖς Νοεμβρίαις. The 13th, 17th, and 20th of *Dius* would agree with the 13th, 17th, and 20th of November, when *Dius* had become a month of the Julian year.

Evagrius^l in A. D. 592 mentions the month *Dius* at Antioch: χρηματιζούσης τῆς πόλεως ἔτος πρῶτον καὶ ἐξηκοστὸν καὶ πεντακοσιοστὸν, ἀνὰ τὸν Δῖον μῆνα [A. D. 512]—κατὰ τήνδε τὴν γραφὴν χρηματιζούσης πρῶτον καὶ τεσσαρακοστὸν καὶ ἑξακοσιοστὸν ἔτος [A. D. 592]. And the author of the Alexandrian Chronicle^m: μεταλλάττει τὸν βίον ὁ Κωνσταντῖος [Nov. 3 A. D. 361] μηνὶ Δίῳ γ'. Although the corresponding Roman month is not named, we know from other testimonies that *Dius* coincided with November. The Chronicleⁿ places the entrance of *Theodosius* into Constantinople [A. D. 379] μηνὶ Δίῳ πρὸ ἡ' καλανδῶν Δεκεμβρίων. He mentions again ὁ μηνὶ Δίῳ πρὸ ε' ἰδῶν Νοεμβρίων.—^pμηνὶ Δίῳ Νοεμβρίου ια'.—^qμηνὶ Δίῳ τῷ καὶ Νοεμβρίῳ.—^rμηνὶ Δίῳ κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Νοεμβρίῳ.—^sτῇ κβ' τοῦ Δίου μηνὸς, κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Νοεμβρίου. whence we may infer that the two months were conumerary.

2 APELLÆUS. Suidas: Ἀπελλαῖος παρὰ Μακεδόσιν ὁ Δεκέμβριος μῆν. Evagrius^t: ἐνάτῃ Ἀπελαίου, πρὸς δὲ Ῥωμαίων προσαγορευομένου Δεκεμβρίου μηνὸς, ἐνδέκατον ἔτος Ἰουστινιανοῦ βασιλέως τὴν αὐτοκράτορα διέποντος ἀρχήν. The Alexandrian Chronicle^u: μηνὶ Ἀπιλλέῳ, πρὸ ἡ' ἰδῶν Δεκεμβρίων.—^xμηνὶ Ἀ. καλάνδαις Δεκεμβρίαις.—^yμηνὶ Ἀ. πρὸ ε' καλανδῶν Ἰανουαρίων.—^zμηνὶ Ἀ. κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Δεκεμβρίῳ κδ'.

Josephus^a compares this month with *Casleu*: πέμπτῃ καὶ εἰκάδι τοῦ Χασλεὺ μηνὸς, ὃν οἱ Μακεδόνες Ἀπελλαῖον καλοῦσι. He compares it elsewhere with the ninth Hebrew month^b. He always considers the days of the Jewish and Macedonian months to be conumerary. Thus in the preceding instance the 25th of *Apellæus* is the 25th of *Casleu*. In the time of *Moses* the 14th of *Nisan* is also the 14th of *Xanthicus*^c: τῇ δεκάτῃ τοῦ Ξανθικοῦ μηνὸς εἰς τὴν τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃν· ὃς παρὰ μὲν Αἰγυπτίους Φαρμουθὶ καλεῖται Νισὰν δὲ παρ' Ἑβραίοις, Μακεδόνες δ' αὐτὸν Ξανθικὸν προσαγορεύουσι. The passover is τῷ μηνὶ τῷ Ξανθικῷ ὃς Νισὰν παρ' ἡμῖν καλεῖται καὶ τοῦ ἔτους ἐστὶν ἀρχή, τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ κατὰ σελήνην^d. The 14th day of the month *Adar* in the book of *Esther*^e is translated by Josephus^f τῇ τετράδι καὶ δεκάτῃ τοῦ Δύστρου μηνός. The tenth day of the fifth month in *Jeremiah*^g is in Josephus^h the 10th of *Loüs*: ἡμέρᾳ δεκάτῃ Λώου μηνός, καθ' ἣν τὸ πρότερον ὑπὸ τοῦ τῶν Βαβυλωνίων βασιλέως ἐνεπρίσθηⁱ.

g De Hæres. lib. II tom. I p. 447 A. See below APELLÆUS.

h De Mart. Palæst. c. 1. i Idem Ibid. c. 6.

k Idem Ibid. c. 9. l Hist. Eccles. III. 32.

m P. 282. n P. 284.

o Arcad. et Honor. 1^o p. 285.

p Leonis 12^o p. 291.

q Leonis 16^o p. 292.

r Justiniani 6^o p. 296.

s Mauricii 20^o p. 299.

t Hist. Eccles. IV. 19.

u Theodosii 15^o p. 285.

x Theodosii 5^o p. 284.

y Arcad. et Honor. 6^o p. 285.

z Justiniani 36^o p. 297.

a Ant. XII. 7, 6.

b Ant. XI. 5, 4 εἰκάδι τοῦ ἐνάτου μηνός, ὃς κατὰ μὲν Ἑβραίους Τεβέθος κατὰ δὲ Μακεδόνας Ἀπελλαῖος καλεῖται. Dodwell Diss. IX p. 398 justly observes that there is an error in the name of the Hebrew month: *Mensem fuisse nonum e loco constat quem exscripsit Josephus Ezr. X 9. Rectius autem alibi non Tebethum sed hunc mensem (Casleu) contendit cum Apellæo.* Tebeth was the 10th month.

c Joseph. Ant. II. 14, 6. d Ibid. III. 10, 5.

e IX. 19, 21.

f Ant. XI. 6, 13.

g LII. 12.

h Bell. VI. 4, 5.

i See Noris. de Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 52, who points out the coincidence of Josephus and Jerem. LII. 12, although he erroneously refers the passage to Joseph. Bell. lib. VII cap. 9.

354 This practice was always inaccurate. In his own time, in the time of the Jewish war, when the Macedonian months were solar, there would be the same variation between these and the Hebrew, which were still lunar, as between the Attic months and the Julian. In earlier times, when both Calendars were lunar and moveable, they would vary in proportion as the modes and times of intercalation were different. The same variations would occur as in the Corinthian months compared with the Attic; when, according to Plutarch^j, the 3rd of *Boëdromion* coincided with the 27th of *Panemus*. Josephus, however, seems to have intended nothing more than to express the notation of days according to the lunar months of the Hebrews; and to have been satisfied with calling Hebrew months by Macedonian names. Hence by an anticipation he gives to the months of the time of *Moses* Macedonian names, before the Macedonian months existed.

Vitellius was slain according to Josephus^k on the 3rd of *Apellæus*: ἀποσφάττεται μῆνας ὀκτὼ κρατήσας καὶ ἡμέρας πέντε.—ταῦτα μὲν οὖν τρίτῃ μηνὸς Ἀπελλαίου πέπρακτο. The death of *Vitellius* is determined by Norisius^l to Dec. 20 A. D. 69. This month therefore commenced on the 18th of December. But, as *Apellæus* of the solar Julian year then established did not begin on that day, we must suppose that Josephus on this occasion, according to his usual practice, described by a Grecian name the lunar Hebrew month *Casleu*^m.

^j Aristid. c. 19 τῇ τετράδι [l. τρίτῃ] τοῦ βοηδρομιῶνος ἱσταμένου κατ' Ἀθηναίους, κατὰ δὲ Βοιωτοὺς τετράδι τοῦ Πανέμου φθίνοντος. As the date *τρίτῃ* is in the two other passages of Plutarch, Camill. c. 19 and Mor. p. 349 F, Wyttenbach ad p. 349 F rightly proposes to substitute *τρίτῃ* for *τετράδι*, ut ex sequente *τετράδι* ortum. The Boeotian *Panemus* corresponded for the most part with the Attic *Metagitnion*: Plutarch. Camill. c. 19. But in this year *Panemus* had been brought down below its usual station by an intercalary year preceding, or *Boëdromion* had fallen back because the intercalary had not yet arrived. Hence the first of *Boëdromion* fell in this year upon the 25th of *Panemus*. The same variation arising from the same cause may perhaps be traced in the dates which are given in F. H. II p. 230 where the first of *Thargelion* coincided with the 23rd of *Dæsius*. In Ol. 114.1, the 14th of a *Metonic* cycle at Athens, the first of *Thargelion* was brought down by the intercalary year preceding to May 14. We have no information respecting the Macedonian lunar year at that period; but this year might be intercalary in the Macedonian Calendar; and in that case the months had fallen back 22 days behind the Attic, and were to be brought forwards to the true time by the intercalary month which would follow at the end of the year. Hence *Thargelion* might correspond on that occasion for the most part with the Macedonian *Panemus*. ^k Bell. IV. 11, 4.

^l De Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 54—60. After a minute examination he fixes the death of *Otho* (which was known at Rome on the day of the *Ludi Cereales* [XIII Kal. Maii]: Tacit. Hist. II.

55) to XVI Kal. Maii, and the death of *Vitellius* to XIII Kal. Januar. 8^m 5^d being the interval from April 16 to Dec. 20.

^m Norisius p. 61 supposes Josephus to mean in this place a Tyrian month: *Ibi nomine Apellæi nec suorum popularium Casleu lunarem intelligit, nec ipsum Apellæum solarem Antiochensium aliarumque in superiori Syria gentium, sed plane designat Apellæum solarem Tyriorum—qui quidem Tyriorum mensis inibat die 18^o Decembris; unde tertia Apellæi cum 20^o ejusdem Decembris concurrebat*. Because the third day of *Casleu* in that year fell upon the fifth of November: p. 52 Anno Christi 70 neomenia Nisan juxta posteriores Judæorum Cyclos fuit die 31^o Martii. p. 54 Cum anno 70 novilunium Nisan fuerit die 31 Martii, anno 69 neomenia Casleu fuit 3^o Novembris: erat enim hic annus embolimæus, cujus mensis intercalaris Veadar cæpit Kal. Mart. But, according to Norisius himself, this is only obtained by applying to the Jewish year the calculations of after-times—juxta posteriores Judæorum Cyclos. And he admits p. 49 that the exact mode in which the Jews regulated their lunar months is unknown to us: *Incompertum est num Judæi ante excisa Hierosolyma ad neomenias designandas astronomicis calculis vel potius cyclis uterentur vel easdem a phase tantum indicarent*. Frœlich Proleg. ad Annal. Regum Syriæ p. 19 observes upon this subject *Multa occurrunt de quibus nondum liquido constat neque unquam fortasse constabit: quæ nempe intercalandi ratio apud Syro-Macedones et Judæos usitata, quibus ea annis tum ab illis tum a Judæis intercalata sit? num ad cyculum aliquem, et qualem illum uterque vel alteruter populus tempora revocarit? cæperintne Judæi annum*

Apellæus after the adoption of the Julian year in some cities corresponded with November, and in others with December. Eusebiusⁿ having mentioned the month *Dius* proceeds thus: τοῦ δ' ἐπιόυτος μηνὸς Ἀπελλαίου τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ, πρὸ δεκαεννέα καλανδῶν Ἰανουαρίων. *Apellæus* therefore followed *Dius*, and the 14th of *Apellæus* was the 14th of December at Cæsarea in Palestine. The author of the Alexandrian Chronicle^o dates the entrance of *Julian* into Constantinople [A. D. 361] μηνὶ Ἀπῆλαιῳ ια'. This, although the Roman month is not named, expresses the 11th of December^p.

Epiphanius^q comparing the 8th of November with the months of other nations gives the following account: κατὰ Αἰγυπτίους Ἀθὺρ δωδεκάτῃ πρὸ ἑξ εἰδῶν Νοεμβρίων κατὰ Ἑλλήνας Δίου ἡ', κατὰ Σαλαμινίους τοὺς καὶ Κωνσταντιαίους τρίτου Χοιὰκ ε', κατὰ Παφίους Ἀπογονιστοῦ ιε', κατὰ Ἀραβας Ἀγγαλθαβαεῖθ κβ'. κατὰ Μακεδόνας Ἀπελλαίου ιε'. κατὰ Καππαδόκας Ἀρατατὰ ιε', κατὰ Ἀθηναίους Μεταγειτνιώνος ἐβδόμῃ, κατὰ Ἑβραίους Μαρεσουὰν ἐβδόμῃ. According to this account, *Dius* κατὰ Ἑλλήνας began Nov. 1 and *Apellæus* κατὰ Μακεδόνας began Oct. 24. Epiphanius therefore intended by Ἑλλήνες to express the Greeks of Syria, and especially of Antioch; by Μακεδόνας the Greeks of Asia Minor, and especially of Pergamus, where *Apellæus* began upon the 24th of October^r. He at the same time compares the 6th of January with the corresponding days of other months^s: πρὸ ὀκτῶ εἰδῶν Ἰανουαρίων τ—κατὰ Αἰγυπτίους Τυβὶ ἐνδεκάτῃ, κατὰ Σύρους εἵτουν Ἑλλήνας Αὐδινέου ἕκτῃ, κατὰ Κυπρίους εἵτουν Σαλαμινίους πέμπτον πέμπτῃ, κατὰ Παφίους Ἰούλου τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ, κατὰ Ἀραβας Ἀλεὼμ κα', κατὰ Καππαδόκας Ἀταρτὰ ιγ', κατὰ Ἑβραίους Τιβήθ ιγ', κατὰ Ἀθηναίους Μαιμακτηριώνος ε'. It appears, then, that among the Syrian Greeks the 1st of *Audynæus* was the 1st of January^v.

a novilunio viso an supputato? quo pacto iidem æquinoctium vernum eique proximam neomeniam determinaverint? With respect to the Jews, then, at least, we have no knowledge of the mode in which they adjusted their lunar year; and there is no proof that their lunar year stood in A. D. 69, 70 as Norisius has described it; and no sufficient reason for assigning to Josephus on this account a mode of noting the time so entirely different from his usual practice. The first of *Casleu*, then, might coincide in B. C. 69 with Dec. 18, as the first of *Pasideon* fell upon Dec. 17 in the years 6 and 14 of a *Metonic* cycle.

ⁿ De Mart. Palæstin. c. 10. ^o P. 283.

^p See p. 353. ^q Epiphanius. tom. I p. 447 A.

^r See above *Dius* p. 350. These months will begin, according to the numbers of Epiphanius, in the following manner:

<i>Athyr</i> the third Egyptian month commenced.....	Oct. 28
<i>Dius</i> first Macedonian.....	Nov. 1
<i>Chæac III</i> , the third month at Salamis.....	Nov. 3
<i>Apogonistus</i>	Oct. 24
<i>Angalthabaeth</i>	Oct. 18
<i>Apellæus</i>	Oct. 24
<i>Aratatas</i>	Oct. 25
<i>Metagitnion</i> , second Attic.....	Nov. 2
<i>Marchesvan</i> , eighth Jewish.....	Nov. 2

^s Epiphanius. tom. I p. 446 D.

^t He subjoins, ἥτις ἐστὶ κατὰ Ῥωμαίους πέμπτῃ τοῦ Ἰανουαρίου μηνός. But this would be the Nones of January: and *VIII Id. Januar.* is the day assigned by Epiphanius elsewhere; as p. 448 D γεννηθέντος γὰρ αὐτοῦ πρὸ ὀκτῶ εἰδῶν Ἰανουαρίων, and is required by the coincidence of the 11th of *Tybi* and 6th of *Audynæus*. Wherefore we must read ἕκτῃ τοῦ Ἰ. μ.

^v The months in Epiphanius will stand thus:

<i>Tybi</i> , fifth Egyptian, commenced ..	Dec. 27
<i>Audynæus</i> , third Macedonian	Jan. 1
Fifth month at Salamis	Jan. 2
<i>Julus</i>	Dec. 24
<i>Aleom</i>	Dec. 17
<i>Tebeth</i> , tenth Hebrew, and <i>Atartas</i> ..	Dec. 25
<i>Mamacterion</i>	Jan. 1

The Egyptian months here quoted are months of the fixed Alexandrian year, which commenced Aug. 29. See F. H. II p. 328. The Cyprian months also appear to be adapted to the Julian Calendar; and we may infer that the first month at Salamis began Sept. 3. The Attic *Metagitnion* commencing Nov. 2 and *Mamacterion* Jan. 1, it appears that *Hecatombeon* would begin Oct. 3, and that *Mamacterion* was now become the fourth in order. Whence we may infer that in the time of Epiphanius the Attic year was adapted to the Julian, and that its commencement was now fixed to Oct. 2 or 3 in agreement with the fixed year

356 3 AUDYNÆUS. Suidas marks its position by comparing it with January: Αὐθηναῖος. ὄνομα μηνὸς παρὰ Μακεδόσιν· ὁ Ἰανουάριος. It therefore followed *Apellæus*, which, according to Suidas, corresponded to December. Eusebius^w makes the 11th *Audynæus* equivalent to the 11th January: Αὐδυναίου μηνὸς ἡμέρα μιᾷ καὶ δεκάτῃ· εἴη δ' ἂν ἡ πρὸς τριῶν εἰδῶν Ἰανουαρίων. And Epiphanius^x compares the 6th of *Audynæus* with Jan. 6. In the Alexandrian Chronicle^y μηνὶ Αὐδυναίῳ κζ', although the Roman month is not expressed, we know from other passages to be equivalent to Jan. 27, ^zμηνὶ Αὐδυνέῳ πρὸς ιε' καλανδῶν Φεβρουαρίων. The accession of *Theodosius*^a was μηνὶ Αὐ. πρὸς ιδ' καλανδῶν Φεβρουαρίων.—^bἐτελεύτησε Θεοδοσίος [A. D. 395]—μηνὶ Αὐ. πρὸς ις' καλανδῶν Φεβρουαρίων.—^cμηνὶ Αὐ. πρὸς ε' ἰδῶν Ἰανουαρίων.—^dμηνὶ Αὐ. πρὸς γ' νωνῶν Ἰανουαρίων.—^eμηνὶ Αὐ. πρὸς δ'...Ἰανουαρίων.—^fμηνὶ Αὐ. πρὸς γ' ἰδῶν Ἰανουαρίων.—^gμηνὶ Αὐ. πρὸς δ' νωνῶν Ἰανουαρίων.—^hμηνὶ Αὐ. 5' καὶ η'. the Roman month not named.—ⁱμηνὶ Αὐ. κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Ἰανουαρίῳ α'.

4 PERITIUS. Suidas: Περίτιος μῆν, ὁ Φεβρουάριος παρὰ Μακεδόσιν. Hieronymus^k: *Shebat est in acerrimo tempore hiemis, qui ab Ægyptiis Mechir, a Macedonibus Περίτιος, a Romanis Februarius appellatur.* Eusebius^l: Περίτιος μηνὸς ἡμέρα ἑκακιδεκάτῃ, Μαρτίου κατὰ Ῥωμαίους ἡ πρὸς δεκατεσσάρων καλανδῶν. *Peritius* corresponded thus with February after the Julian year had been adopted. And this is to be understood of the other references to Eusebius, Suidas, and other writers after the Christian era, with the exception of Josephus^m.

The Alexandrian Chronicleⁿ: μηνὶ Περιτίῳ πρὸς δ' ἰδῶν Φεβρουαρίων.—^oμηνὶ Π. πρὸς ζ' καλανδῶν Μαρτίων.—^pμηνὶ Π. πρὸς α' ἰδῶν Φεβρουαρίων. ^qμηνὶ Π. πρὸς ιβ' καλανδῶν Μαρτίων.—

of the Asiatic Greeks. But this position of the month *Mamacterion* in the age of Epiphanius is no argument against the order of the months at Athens established by so many testimonies, while the moveable lunar year remained in use. For the place of *Mamacterion* in former times see F. H. II p. 325—331.

The moveable Egyptian months have been already described in F. H. II p. 328. The fixed Alexandrian months coincided thus with the Roman:

1 <i>Thoth</i> began	Aug.	29
2 <i>Phaophi</i>	Sept.	28
3 <i>Athyr</i>	Oct.	28
4 <i>Chæac</i>	Nov.	27
5 <i>Tybi</i>	Dec.	27
6 <i>Mechir</i>	Jan.	26
7 <i>Phamenoth</i>	Feb.	25
8 <i>Pharmuthi</i>	March	27 (26)
9 <i>Pachon</i>	April	26 (25)
10 <i>Payni</i>	May	26 (25)
11 <i>Epiphi</i>	June	25 (24)
12 <i>Mesore</i>	July	25 (24)
πρώτῃ τῶν ἐπαγομ.	Aug.	24 (23)

ἕκτη τῶν ἐπαγομ. in intercalary years=Aug. 29. If the Bissextile and intercalary year of Rome and Alexandria had been the same, the *Thoth* would have always commenced Aug. 29. But we learn from Theophilus Ep. Pasch. III that the *Thoth* began at Aug. 30 in the year which was current

with a Roman Bissextile. See F. Rom. A. D. 404 p. 557. The 6th ἡμέρα ἐπαγομένη was accordingly inserted at the end of that Egyptian year which preceded the Bissextile.

^w De Mart. Palæst. c. 10.

^x See above, APPELLÆUS.

^y *Constantii* 23^o p. 282.

^z *Valentis* 2^o p. 283.

^a P. 284. He repeats again Ibid. *Theodosii* 5^o μηνὶ Αὐδυναίῳ πρὸς ιδ' καλανδῶν Φεβρουαρίων. Again p. 285 *Arcadii* 5^o μηνὶ Αὐδυνέῳ πρὸς ιδ' καλανδῶν Φεβρουαρίων.

^b P. 285. ^c Ibid. *Arcadii* 6^o.

^d Ibid. *Arcadii* 7^o. ^e Ibid. *Arcadii* 8^o.

^f P. 286 *Arcadii* 13^o. Again Ibid. *Theod. jun.* 7^o μηνὶ Αὐδυνέῳ πρὸς γ' ἰδῶν Ἰανουαρίων. P. 288 *Theodos. jun.* 35^o μηνὶ Αὐδυνέῳ πρὸς γ' ἰδῶν Ἰανουαρίων.

^g *Theodos. jun.* 15^o p. 287.

^h *Theodos. jun.* 42^o p. 289.

ⁱ P. 296 *Justiniani* 1^o.

^k In Zachar. c. 1. Theodoret. ad Zach. I. 7 Tom. 2 p. 1596 Ἐβραῖοι τὸν Ξανθικὸν πρῶτον ἴσασι μῆνα·—ἐκέλευεν τοῖνον ἀριθμεῖν ἀρχομένοις ἐνδέκατος ὁ Σαβὰτ εὐρεθῆσεται· ἔστι δὲ ὁ κατὰ Μακεδόνας Περίτιος.

^l De Mart. Palæst. c. 11.

^m For the practice of Josephus see above p. 353.

ⁿ *Arcad. Honor.* 9^o p. 285.

^o *Theodos. jun.* 11^o p. 287.

^p *Theodos. jun.* 13^o Ibid.

^q *Marciani* 3^o p. 290.

^r μηνὶ Π. πρὸ ζ' ἰδῶν Φευρουαρίων. The death of *Jovian* is placed^s μηνὶ Π. πρὸ ιβ' καλανδῶν 357 Μαρτίων. In another place ^t μηνὶ Περιτίῳ ιε' occurs, the Roman month not being added.

Peritius in the time of Galen was the fourth month at Pergamus, and commenced at the winter solstice Dec. 24^v. It agreed therefore, after the reception of the Julian year, with January at Pergamus, but with February at Antioch.

5 *DYSTRUS*. Suidas: Δύστρος ὁ Μάρτιος μὴν παρὰ Μακεδόσιν. Eusebius^w: Δύστρον μηνὸς ἡμέρα τετράδι καὶ εἰκάδι, ἥ πρὸ ἐννέα καλανδῶν Ἀπριλλίων καὶ αὐτὴ οὔσα ἐτύγγχανεν.—^x Δύστρον πέμπτη μηνὸς, πρὸ τριῶν νωνῶν Μαρτίων.—^y νῶναις αὐταῖς Μαρτίαις, ἥ γένοιτ' ἂν ἐβδόμη Δ. The Alexandrian Chronicle^y: Δύστρῳ κέ· λέγοιτο δ' ἂν οὗτος Μάρτιος κατὰ Ῥωμαίους. *Valens* began to reign 3 μηνὶ Δ. πρὸ δ' καλανδῶν Ἀπριλλίων. The same Chronicle^a reckons the 25th of *Dystrus* to be the 25th of March. At Antioch therefore and Caesarea in Palestine the days of *Dystrus* and of March were conumerary.

Josephus^b makes *Dystrus* coincide with the 12th Hebrew month *Adar*: τῷ ὑστάτῳ μηνὶ τοῦ ἔτους, ὑπὸ μὲν Μακεδόνων Δύστρῳ καλουμένῳ Ἀδάρῳ δὲ ὑφ' ἡμῶν, νομηνία.—^c εἰκάδι καὶ τρίτῃ μηνὸς δωδεκάτου, ὃς καλεῖται παρ' ἡμῖν μὲν Ἀδὰρ παρὰ δὲ Μακεδόσι Δύστρος.—^d τοῦ δωδεκάτου μηνὸς τῇ τρισκαίδεκάτῃ, ὃς κατὰ μὲν Ἑβραίους Ἀδὰρ καλεῖται κατὰ δὲ Μακεδόνας Δύστρος. When therefore in his narrative of the Jewish war he names the fourth day of *Dystrus*^e—τετάρτῃ Δύστρον μηνὸς εἴσεισιν εἰς τὴν πόλιν—he means to express a date equivalent to the 4th of *Adar*^f.

6 *XANTHICUS*. Suidas: Ξανθικὸς, ὄνομα μηνὸς παρὰ Μακεδόσιν. ὁ Ἀπρίλλιος. Eusebius^g makes the days of *Xanthicus* conumerary with the days of April: Ξανθικὸς μὴν, ὃς λέγοιτ' ἂν Ἀπρίλλιος κατὰ Ῥωμαίους.—^h Ξανθικοῦ μηνὸς δευτέρῳ, ἥτις ἂν εἴη πρὸ τεσσάρων νωνῶν Ἀπριλλίων. This was the computation at Antioch according to Evagriusⁱ: τῇ πρώτῃ τοῦ Ξανθικοῦ ἡγουν Ἀπριλλίου μηνὸς, ἀνὰ τὸ πέμπτον καὶ ἐβδομηκοστὸν καὶ πεντακοσιοστὸν ἔτος [April A. D. 527] τοῦ χρηματισμοῦ τῆς Ἀντιοχείας. Chrysostomus tom. 2 p. 362 B In diem natalem Domini. Ἀπρίλλιος ὅς ἐστι Ξανθικός· μεθ' ὃν Ἀρτεμῖσιος, Δέσιος, Πάνεμος, Λώϊος, Γορπιαῖος, Ὑπερβερεταῖος, Δῖος, Ἀπελλαῖος. The Alexandrian Chronicle: ἰ μηνὶ Ξανθικῷ πρὸ πέντε ἰδῶν Ἀπριλλίων.—^k μηνὶ Ξ. πρὸ ε' καλανδῶν Μαΐων.—^l μηνὶ Ξ. πρὸ γ' νωνῶν Ἀπριλλίων.—^m μηνὶ Ξ. δ' ἰδῶν Ἀπριλλίων.—ⁿ μηνὶ Ξ. καλάνδαις Ἀπριλλίαις.—^o μηνὶ Ξ. πρὸ ιβ' καλανδῶν Μαΐων.—^p μηνὶ Ξ. πρὸ ζ' ἰδῶν Ἀπριλλίων.—^q μηνὶ Ξ. τῷ καὶ Ἀπριλλίῳ.—^r μηνὶ Ξ. κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Ἀπριλλίῳ α'. Lydus de mens. p. 75 Μάρτιος—Ξανθικὸς παρὰ Μακεδόσιν. He follows the computation of Pergamus.

Josephus^s compares *Xanthicus* with *Nisan*: Μωϋσῆς τὸν Νισάν ὃς ἐστι Ξανθικὸς μῆνα πρώτον ἐπὶ ταῖς ἑορταῖς ὥρισε.—^t μηνὶ τῷ πρώτῳ, κατὰ μὲν Μακεδόνας Ξανθικῷ λεγομένῳ κατὰ δὲ ἡμᾶς Νισάν. Other passages have been given already^v. When therefore Josephus^w names

^r Marciani 7^o Ibid.

^s P. 283.

^t Constantii 23^o p. 282.

^v See above p. 350. ^w De Mart. Palæst. c. 3.

^x Idem Ib. c. 11. ^y P. 278. ^z Idem p. 283.

^a P. 263 τῇ εἰκάδι πέμπτῃ τοῦ Δύστρον μηνὸς—πρὸ ἡ' καλανδῶν Ἀπριλλίων. Idem p. 286 *Theodos. jun.* 8^o μηνὶ Δύστρῳ τῇ πρὸ ε' καλανδῶν Ἀπριλλίων. p. 287 *Theodos. jun.* 14^o μηνὶ Δύστρῳ. without adding the Roman month.

^b Ant. IV. 8, 49.

^c Idem Ibid. XI. 4, 7.

^d Ibid XI. 6, 13.

^e Bell. IV. 7, 3.

^f See above p. 353.

^g De Mart. Palæstin. proœm.

^h Ibid. c. 4. He repeats this date c. 7.

ⁱ Hist. Eccles. IV. 8.

^j Valentis 6^o p. 283.

^k Arcad. Honor. 1^o p. 285.

^l Arcad. Honor. 6^o Ibid.

^m Arcad. Honor. 7^o Ibid.

ⁿ Arcad. Honor. 13^o p. 286.

^o *Theodos. jun.* 9^o p. 287.

^p *Theodos. jun.* 15^o Ibid.

^r *Justini* 9^o p. 296.

^q *Zenonis* 17^o p. 293.

^s Ant. I. 3, 3.

^t Ibid. XI. 4, 8.

^v See above, p. 353.

^w Bell. V. 3, 1.

the 14th of *Xanthicus* as the day of the Passover in the time of the Jewish war, he expresses the 14th of *Nisan*: τῆς τῶν ἀζύμων ἐνστάσης ἡμέρας, τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ Ξανθικοῦ μηνός.

7 ARTEMISIUS. Suidas: Ἀρτεμίσιος παρὰ Μακεδόσιν ὁ Μάιος. Evagrius^x: ἀνὰ τὸν Ἀρτεμίσιον μῆνα ἦτοί Μάιον, ἐνάτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ αὐτοῦ ἡμέρᾳ. Malalas XII p. 373=285 τῷ Μαίῳ τῷ καὶ Ἀρτεμισίῳ μηνί. The Alexandrian Chronicle: Ὑκωνσταντίνος—Κωνσταντινούπολιν κέκληκε πρὸ πέντε ἰδῶν Μαίων—τῇ ια' τοῦ Ἀρτεμυσίου μηνός. In recording the death of *Constantine* the Chronicle gives the following dates^z: μηνί Ἀρτεμισίῳ ια' καταξιοθεῖς τοῦ σωτηριώδους βαπτίσματος—ἀνεπαύσατο μηνί Μαίῳ κβ' πρὸ ια' καλανδῶν Ἰουλίῳν ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἀγίᾳ πεντηκοστῇ. His baptism only preceded his death a few days, as appears from the narrative of Eusebius^a, who also places his death on the day of Pentecost^b: ἕκαστα δὲ τούτων ἐπὶ τῆς μεγίστης συνετελείτο ἑορτῆς τῆς δὴ—πεντηκοστῆς κ. τ. λ. Hence again it appears that the 11th of *Artemisius*, on which *Constantine* received baptism, was no other than the 11th of May. Epiphanius^c on the contrary makes the 23rd of *Artemisius* coincide with the 16th of May: ἐτελεύτησεν Οὐαλεντινιανὸς ὁ νεώτερος [A. D. 392]—ἐν εἰδοῖς Μαίαις πρὸ μιᾶς ἡμέρας τῆς πεντηκοστῆς—αὐτῇ δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῆς πεντηκοστῆς ἐξεκομίσθη. ἦν δὲ κατ' Αἰγυπτίους τότε μηνὸς Παχῶν μίᾳ καὶ εἰκάς, κατὰ δὲ Ἑλλήνας Ἀρτεμυσίου τρίτῃ καὶ εἰκάς, κατὰ Ῥωμαίους δὲ πρὸ δεκαεπτὰ καλανδῶν Ἰουλίῳν. The first of *Pachon* therefore fell upon April 26 according to the fixed Alexandrine year^d, and the 1st of *Artemisius* upon April 24. Hence Norisius^e justly infers that the first month *Dius* would begin upon the 24th of October among the people to whom Epiphanius referred in this passage.

Josephus^f compares this month with *Jjar*: μηνί δευτέρῳ, ὃν Μακεδόνες μὲν Ἀρτεμίσιον καλοῦσιν Ἑβραῖοι δὲ Ἰάδρ. *Artemisius* in the age of Galen was the seventh month at Pergamus, commencing at the vernal equinox March 25^g. It therefore coincided with April at Pergamus, and with May at Antioch.

8 DÆSIUS. Suidas: Δέσιος παρὰ Μακεδόσιν ὁ μὴν Ἰούνιος. Eusebius^h: Δεσίου μηνὸς ὀγδόη, πρὸ ἑπτὰ εἰδῶν Ἰουλίῳν λέγοιτ' ἂν παρὰ Ῥωμαίους. The Alexandrian Chronicle: ἰμηνί Δεσίῳ πρὸ ιε' καλανδῶν Ἰουλίῳν.—^kμηνί Δ. πρὸ ιβ' καλανδῶν Ἰουλίῳν.—^lμηνί Δ. πρὸ δ' ὧν Ἰουλίῳν [l. Ἰουλίῳν].—^mμηνί Δ. τῇ πρὸ δ' καλανδῶν Ἰουλίῳν.—ⁿμηνί Δ. πρὸ ζ' ἰδῶν Ἰουλίῳν. *Julian* died^o μηνί Δεσίῳ πρὸ 5' καλανδῶν Ἰουλίῳν. In A. D. 325 at the council of Nice the 19th of *Dæsius* is also the 19th of June^p. Hence the Alexandrian Chronicle gives the 19th of *Dæsius* without naming the Roman month: ἡκωνσταντίνος—κατὰ τὸ παρὸν κ' ἔτος τῆς αὐτοῦ βασιλείας μηνί Δεσίῳ ιθ' τὴν [τιῇ Chron. Pasch.] ἁγίων πατέρων σύνοδον ἐν Νικαίᾳ γενέσθαι παρεσκεύασεν.

Dæsius, according to Josephus^r, was a summer month: πέμπτῃ καὶ εἰκάδι Δαισίου μηνός—

^x Hist. Eccles. IV. 5.

^y P. 280.

^a Vit. Constantin. IV. 62—64.

^b Ibid. c. 64.

^c De Ponder. et Mensur. p. 177 A.

^d See above, p. 355.

^e De Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 41.

^f Ant. V. 3, 1.

^h De Mart. Palæstin. c. 1.

ⁱ Arcad. Honor. 3^o p. 285.

^k Valentis 2^o p. 283.

^l Valentis 3^o Ibid.

^z P. 281.

^m Theodos. jun. 8^o p. 286.

ⁿ Theodos. jun. 13^o p. 287.

^o P. 283. This date occurs again p. 286 Arcad. Honor. 10^o μηνί Δεσίῳ πρὸ 5' καλανδῶν Ἰουλίῳν.

^p Norisius de Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 71 In magna synodo Chalcedonensi Act. II Symbolum in concilio Nicæno compositum hisce chronologicis notis præsignatur: "Consulatu Paulini et Juliani clarissimorum consulum anno post Ateaxandrum [Scil. anno Seleucidarum] 636, mensis secundum Græcos Dæsiū "19^o quod est XIII Kal. Juliarum" &c.

^q P. 280

^r Bell. III. 7, 31, 32.

ώρα δὲ ἦν θέρος. In his account of the siege of Jotapata he computes nearly 47 days from the 16th or 17th of *Artemisius* to the 1st of *Panemus*^s: and it appears from his enumeration of dates that *Dæsius* came between.

9 PANEMUS. Suidas: Πάνεμος ὄνομα μηνὸς παρὰ Μακεδόσιν· ὁ Ἰούλιος παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις. 359 Eusebius^t: μηνὸς Πανέμου πέμπτη καὶ εἰκάδι, ἣ λέγεται ἂν πρὸς ὀκτῶ καλανδῶν Αὐγούστου. Evagrius^v: ἐνάτην ἄγοντος τοῦ Πανέμου μηνὸς, ὃς Ἰούλιος πρὸς Ῥωμαίων ὠνόμασται, χρηματίζουσης τῆς Ἀντιόχου ἔκτου καὶ ἐξηκοστὸν καὶ πεντακοσιοστὸν ἔτος [July A. D. 518]. The Alexandrian Chronicle: ^wμηνὶ Πανέμῳ πρὸς δ' ἰδῶν Ἰουλίῳν.—^xμηνὶ Π. πρὸς δ' νωνῶν Ἰουλίῳν.—^yμηνὶ Π. τῇ πρὸς δ' καλανδῶν Αὐγούστου.—^zμηνὶ Π. νώναις Ἰουλίαις.—^aμηνὶ Π. πρὸς ἰδ' καλανδῶν Αὐγούστου.—^bμηνὶ Π. πρὸς ε' ἰδῶν Ἰουλίῳν.—^cμηνὶ Π. τῷ καὶ Ἰουλλίῳ. Malalas XII p. 373 = 284 μηνὶ τῷ Πανέμῳ ἦτοι Ἰουλίῳ.

Josephus^d, when he names *Panemus* in the Jewish war, describes by this name the corresponding lunar month of the Hebrews. As in the account of the siege of Jerusalem: ἀφ' ἧς αὐτοῖς ἡμέρας παρεστρατοπεδεύσατο τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ Ξανθικοῦ μηνὸς ἄχρι Πανέμου νομηνίας. Callimachus^e calls this month Πάνημος, and reckons 20 days from the 20th *Panemus* to the 10th of *Loüs*:

—εἴπα Πανήμου
εἰκάδι, καὶ Λώου—τῇ τίνι; τῇ δεκάτῃ.
—εὖγ' ἐμός Ἑρμῆς,
εὖγ' ἐμός· οὐ παρὰ τὰς εἴκοσι μεμφόμεθα.

Panemus therefore, among the Macedonian Greeks in the time of Callimachus consisted of 30 days. At Antioch, after the reception of the Julian year, it coincided with July and had 31 days.

10 LOÜS. Suidas: Λῶος ὄνομα μηνὸς παρὰ Μακεδόσιν. ὁ Αὐγούστος. *Loüs* therefore followed *Panemus*, which corresponded to July: and that *Loüs* followed *Panemus* is attested by Callimachus already quoted. Evagrius^f: ἀνὰ τὴν πρώτην ἡμέραν τοῦ Λώου τοῦ καὶ Αὐγούστου μηνός. *Loüs* is August in the Alexandrian Chronicle^g: μηνὶ Λῶῳ πρὸς θ' καλανδῶν Σεπτεμβρίων.—^hμηνὶ Λ. καλάνδαις Αὐγούστου.—ⁱμηνὶ Λ. πρὸς ιβ' καλανδῶν Σεπτεμβρίων.—^kμηνὶ

^s Joseph. Bell. III. 7, 3 οὕσπασιανὸς ὁρμώμενος ἐξαεῖν τὴν Ἰοτάπατα—πέμπει πεζοὺς τε καὶ ἱππεῖς τοὺς προεξομαλιούντας τὴν ὁδόν—οἱ μὲν οὖν τέσσαρσιν ἡμέραις ἐξεργάσαντο—τῇ πέμπτῃ δὲ ὁ Ἰώσηπος (αὕτη δὲ ἦν Ἀρτεμισίου μηνὸς εἰκοστὴ πρώτη) φθάσει προελθὼν εἰς τὴν Ἰοτάπατα. But if the 21st of the month was the 5th day of the operations, they commenced on the 17th. He notices during the siege several dates; the 20th of *Dæsius* § 29. the 25th of *Dæsius* § 31. the 27th of *Dæsius* § 32. and Jotapata is taken on the 1st of *Panemus*: εἰλῶ Πανέμου νομηνία § 36 on the 47th day of the siege: τεσσαρεσκαὶ ἡμέρας καὶ ἐβδόμη τὰ χώματα τῶν Ῥωμαίων ὑπερήρηθη τὸ τεῖχος § 33. If *Artemisius* and *Dæsius*, as representing Hebrew months, were months of 30 days, the first of the 47 days will be carried back to the 15th of *Artemisius*, from which day to the first of *Panemus*, both inclusive, are 47 days.

^t De Mart. Palæstin. c. 8.

^v Hist. Eccles. IV. 1.

^w P. 285. sixth *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

^x P. 286. sixth *Theodos. jun.*

^y Ibid. seventh *Theodos. jun.*

^z Ibid. eighth *Theodos. jun.*

^a P. 287. 10th *Theodos. jun.*

^b Ibid. 13th *Theodos. jun.*

^c P. 294. 27th *Anastasius*. From these passages we may collect that in the date μηνὶ Πανέμῳ πρὸς ιβ' καλανδῶν Σεπτεμβρίων there is an error in the text in p. 283 *Valentis* 1^o.

^d Bell. V. 13, 7.

^e Epigr. 13 apud Anthol. Jacobs. tom. I.=48. apud Ernest. tom. II. μηνὶ Πανήμῳ also occurs in an inscription apud Norisium de Epoch. Syro-M. p. 379.

^f Hist. Eccles. IV. 9.

^g *Valentis* 3^o p. 283.

^h *Theodosii* 16^o p. 285.

ⁱ *Theodos. jun.* 25^o p. 287.

^k *Theodos. jun.* 35^o p. 288.

Λ. πρὸ ἐξ καλανδῶν Σεπτεμβρίων.—^lμηνὶ Λ. πρὸ γ' νωνῶν Αὐγούστων.—^mμηνὶ Λ. πρὸ ἡ' καλανδῶν Σεπτεμβρίων.—ⁿτὸν βασιλέα Ἰουστίνον—τελευτῆσαι [A. D. 527] μηνὶ Λῳφ, κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Αὐγούστου πρώτῃ. *Malalas XII p. 373=284 τῷ Λῳφ τῷ λεγομένῳ Αὐγούστῳ μηνί.*

Loiüs corresponded with the Hebrew *Ab* and the Attic *Hecatombeæon*, according to Josephus and Plutarch: Ἀαρὼν ἀποθνήσκει κατὰ σελήνην νουμηνία, μηνὸς ὄντος παρὰ μὲν Ἀθηναίοις Ἑκατομβαιῶνος καλουμένου, Λῳου δὲ παρὰ Μακεδόσιν, Ἀββὰ δὲ παρ' Ἑβραίοις.—ἐγεννήθη Ἀλέξανδρος ἰσταμένου μηνὸς Ἑκατομβαιῶνος, ὃν Μακεδόνες Λῳον καλοῦσιν, ἔκτη^p. Josephus, as already explained, describes the Hebrew month by those months in the Attic and Macedonian Calendars with which it afterwards corresponded, although they did not then exist. And, when he names *Loiüs* in other passages without expressing the Hebrew month, this may be understood. Thus the 15th of *Loiüs*—πεντεκαίδεκάτῃ Λῳου μηνός^q—is the 15th of *Ab*: as it has been shewn already^r that the 10th of *Loiüs* represented the 10th of *Ab*. Plutarch does not mean to express the 6th of *Hecatombeæon* as the 6th of *Loiüs*^s, but merely marks that these two months for the most part corresponded. The days of *Loiüs* and of *Hecatombeæon* could never be always and uniformly conumerary while both months were lunar, on account of the different time of intercalation in the Attic and Macedonian year. Still less could they be conumerary in the time of Plutarch, when the Macedonian year had become solar, while the lunar year was still in use at Athenst.

Loiüs was the 10th month according to Julian^v, who observes, addressing the people of Antioch, δεκάτῃ γάρ που μηνὶ τῶν παρ' ὑμῖν ἀριθμουμένων Λῳον οἶμαι τοῦτον ὑμεῖς προσαγορεύετε τοῦ θεοῦ τούτου [*Apollinis*] πατριός ἐστιν ἑορτὴ, καὶ ἔδει σπουδῇ πρὸς τὴν Δάφνην ἀπαντᾶν. We have already seen from Galen that *Loiüs* was the 10th month at Pergamus, where it began at the summer solstice June 25^w. We now learn from Julian that it was also the 10th month at Antioch.

At Tyre the 28th of *Loiüs* corresponded to the 16th of September: **Mense secundum Tyrios Loo, die 28^a sive Septembris 16^a, anni 643ⁱ [= A. D. 518] Indictione 12^a*. And the 10th of *Peritius* was the 25th of February: *γSub die V Kal. Mart. in colonia Tyro metropoli consulari anno 574^o [= A. D. 449] mensis Peritii die 10^a secundum Romanos vero Februarii 25^a*. The 1st of *Loiüs* was therefore the 20th of August, and the 1st of *Peritius* was the 16th of February. The month *Dius* therefore began at Tyre Nov. 18th, 55 days later than it began at Pergamus, and 17 days later than it began at Antioch, where it corresponded to November^z.

11 GORPIÆUS. Suidas: Γορδιαῖος [Ἰ. Γορπιαῖος]· μὴν δὲ Σεπτέμβριος κατὰ Μακεδόνας. Εὐαγρίους H. E. II. 12 τετάρτην καὶ δεκάτην ἄγοντος ἡμέραν τοῦ Γορπιαίου μηνός, ὃν Σεπτέμβριον Ῥωμαῖοι προσαγορεύουσι.—^aἀνὰ τὸν Γορπιαῖον μῆνα, ὃν Σεπτέμβριον ἡ Ῥωμαίων λέγει φωνῇ,

^l *Theodos. jun.* 41^o p. 289.

^m *Theodos. jun.* 42^o Ibid.

ⁿ P. 296.

^o Joseph. Ant. IV. 4, 7.

^p Plutarch. Alex. c. 3.

^q Joseph. Bell. II. 17, 7.

^r See above, p. 353. ^s See F. H. II p. 230.

^t That the lunar year was still retained by the Athenians in the age of Plutarch may be inferred from an inscription given in F. H. II p. 325^r. That inscription, although its precise date is not known, was after the time of *Augustus*; and is

with probability referred by Corsini Fast. Att. tom. II p. 175 tom. IV p. 169, 170 to the reign of *Hadrian*.

^v Misopog. p. 361 D. ^w See above p. 350.

^x Noris. de Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 383 *In Synodo Constantinopolitana recitantur gesta Synodi apud Tyrum ab Epiphania metropolitana celebratæ, "Mense," &c.* Conf. Acta Concil. tom. 5 p. 1175.

^y Noris. Ibid. *In Synodo Chalcedonensi recitantur gesta apud Tyrum—quorum initium est, &c.*

^z See above p. 353. ^a Idem Ibid. IV. 4.

ἐβδομον καὶ ἐξηκοστὸν καὶ πεντακοσιοστὸν ἔτος [Sept. A. D. 518] χρηματιζούσης τῆς Ἀντιόχου. *Gorpiæus* therefore concurred with August at Pergamus, where it began July 25^b; but with September at Antioch^c. And we may collect from the Alexandrian Chronicle^d that the 1st of *Gorpiæus* was the 1st of September at Antioch: αἱ Ἰνδικτοὶ χρηματίζουσιν ἤρξαντο ἀπὸ πρώτης καὶ αὐτῆς τοῦ Γορπιαίου μηνός. — But the Indictions began Sept. 1^e. The days therefore of these two months were connumerary. The two months are named in other passages: ἡμηνὶ Γορπιέῳ πρὸ πέντε ἰδῶν Σεπτεμβρίων.—εἰμηνὶ Γ. τῇ πρὸ ἧ' καλανδῶν ὀκτωβρίων.—μηνὶ Γ. πρὸ 5' νωνῶν Σεπτεμβρίων.—^hμηνὶ Γ. πρὸ α' καλανδῶν Ὀκτωβρίων.—ⁱμηνὶ Γ. πρὸ ἧ' ἰδῶν Σεπτεμβρίων.—^kμηνὶ Γ. Σεπτεμβρίου β'.—^lμηνὶ Γ. Σεπτεμβρίου κς'. Hence in three other passages we may correct the dates:—^mμηνὶ Γορπιέῳ πρὸ ε' ἰδῶν Ὀκτωβρίων 1. πρὸ ε' καλανδῶν.—ⁿμηνὶ Γορπιέῳ πρὸ μιᾶς καλανδῶν Σεπτεμβρίων. We must substitute πρὸ μιᾶς νωνῶν, or πρὸ μιᾶς ἰδῶν.—^oμηνὶ Γορπιέῳ πρὸ 5' ἰδῶν Ὀκτωβρίων. 1. καλανδῶν ὀκτ.

Josephus in his account of the siege of Jerusalem enumerates the months *Xanthicus*, *Artemisius*, *Panemus*, *Loüs*, *Gorpiæus*; and although *Dæsius* is not named, it is implied in the narration between *Artemisius* and *Panemus*. For between the 29th *Artemisius* and the 1st *Panemus* he specifies two days^p and 21 days^q. These 23 days fell within the month *Dæsius*. His journal of the siege A. D. 70 may be disposed as follows:

Xanthicus 14 Passover. The Romans encamped against the city: Bell. V. 13, 7 τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ Ξανθικοῦ μηνός.

———— 23 Works begun: V. 7, 2. on the 15th day before the 7th of *Artemisius* = 23rd of *Xanthicus*, if *Xanthicus* had 30 days.

Artemisius 7 First or outer wall gained: V. 7, 2 τοῦ πρώτου τείχους πεντεκαίδεκάτῃ κρατήσαντες ἡμέρας: ἐβδόμη δ' ἦν Ἀρτεμισίου μηνός.

———— 12 Breach made in the second wall: V. 8, 1 ἡμέρα πέμπτη μετὰ τὸ πρῶτον.

———— 29 Works finished for the attack of the old wall: V. 11, 4 τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἀρξαμένοις δωδεκάτῃ μηνός Ἀρτεμισίου συνετελέσθη τὰ χώματα μόλις ἐνάτῃ καὶ εἰκάδι ταῖς δεκαεπτὰ συνεχῶς πονουμένων ἡμέραις.

^b See above p. 350. In Epiphanius tom. I p. 29 C there is an error: μετὰ τὸν Θεορὶ μῆνα, δς Αἰγυσιος παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις καλεῖται Μεσορὶ δὲ παρ' Αἰγυπτίοις Γορπιαῖος δὲ παρὰ Μακεδόσι παρ' Ἑλλήσι δὲ Ἀπελλαῖος. Epiphanius elsewhere means by Μακεδόνες the Greeks of Asia Minor, where *Gorpiæus* corresponded with August; and by Ἕλληνες the Syrian Greeks, where *Loüs* agreed with August. See APELLÆUS. Petavius therefore with reason observes Animadv. p. 24 Valde suspicor pro Apellæo substituendum esse Loüm, nisi in eo quoque hallucinatus sit Epiphanius. The other correction which Petavius proposes, of September for August, is inconsistent with the Egyptian month *Mesore*: for in the fixed Alexandrian year, to which Epiphanius doubtless refers, *Mesore* was equal to July 25—Aug. 23 inclusive. Consequently no part of *Mesore* coincided with September.

^c Athanasius tom. I p. 880 C μὴν μὲν ἦν ὁ κατὰ Ῥωμαίους καλούμενος Σεπτέμβριος, κατὰ δὲ τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους θῶθ, καὶ κατὰ Μακεδόνας Γορπιαῖος. It was *Gorpiæus* at Antioch, and *Thoth* in the fixed Calendar at Alexandria.

^d P. 260.

^e See Norisius de Ep. Syro-Mac. p. 407.

^f Chron. Alex. p. 284 *Theodosii* 6.

^g *Theodos. jun.* 7^o p. 286.

^h *Theodos. jun.* 8^o Ibid.

ⁱ *Theodos. jun.* 13^o p. 287.

^k *Leonis* 8^o p. 291.

^l *Zenonis* 13^o p. 293.

^m *Valentis* 4^o p. 283.

ⁿ *Theodosii* 5^o p. 284. ἰδῶν is confirmed by Idatius in Fastis A. D. 383.

^o *Theodos. jun.* 7^o p. 286.

^p Bell. V. 11, 5.

^q Bell. VI. 1, 1.

- [*Dæsius* 1] Works destroyed by the besieged two days after : V. 11, 5 μετὰ ἡμέρας δύο.
 ——— 4] A wall of circumvallation finished in three days : V. 12, 2 τρισὶ δ' ἡμέραις
 τὸ πᾶν ἡμέραις.
 ——— 9] New works begun against the old wall : VI. 1, 1. Josephus V. 13, 7 men-
 tions the loss of the besieged ἀφ' ἧς αὐτοῖς ἡμέρας (τίτος) παρεστρατοπεδεύ-
 σατο τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ Ξανθικοῦ μηνὸς ἄχρι Πανέμου νομηνιας.
Panemus 1 New works finished after 21 days' labour : VI. 1, 1 μιᾷ καὶ εἴκοσιν ἡμέραις.
 Sally repulsed : VI. 1, 3 νομηνία Πανέμου μηνός.
 ——— 3 Assault attempted on Fort Antonia : VI. 1, 6 ταῦτα μὲν οὖν τρίτῃ Πανέμου
 μηνὸς ἐπράχθη.
 ——— 5 Fort Antonia taken : VI. 1, 7 μετὰ ἡμέρας δύο.
 ——— 17 Fort Antonia begun to be levelled : VI. 2, 1 Πανέμου δ' ἦν ἐπτακαίδεκάτῃ.
 They were levelled in seven days : VI. 2, 7 ἡμέραις ἑπτά.
 362 ——— 24 Outer porticoes of the Temple burnt : VI. 2, 9 τετάρτῃ καὶ εἰκάδι τοῦ προει-
 ρημένου μηνός.
 ——— 27 Successful sally made by the besieged : VI. 3, 1 τοῦ προειρημένου μηνὸς
 ἐβδόμῃ καὶ εἰκάδι.
 ——— 28 North portico burnt : VI. 3, 2 τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ Ῥωμαῖοι τὴν βόρειον στοὰν ἐνέ-
 πρησαν.
Loüs 8 Works completed for battering the old wall : VI. 4, 1 συντετελεκότων τὰ
 χρώματα Λώου μηνὸς ὀγδόῃ.
 ——— 10 Temple burnt : VI. 4, 5 παρὴν δ' ἡ εἰμαρμένη χρόνων περιόδος, ἡμέρα δεκάτῃ
 Λώου μηνός, καθ' ἣν καὶ τὸ πρότερον ὑπὸ τοῦ τῶν Βαβυλωνίων βασιλέως ἐνε-
 πρήσθη. See above, p. 353.
 ——— 20 Works for the attack of the upper city : VI. 8, 1 Λώου μηνὸς εἰκάδι.
Gorpiæus 7 Works finished in 18 days : VI. 8, 4 ἐβδόμῃ Γορπιαίου μηνός, ἐν ὀκτωκαίδεκα
 ἡμέραις. *Loüs* therefore has 30 days by this computation^r.
 ——— 8 Last wall taken : VI. 8, 5 ἐπανέτειλεν ἡμέρα Γορπιαίου μηνὸς ὀγδόῃ.

Usher^s considers the dates of Josephus as equivalent to the days of the Julian year. The 12th of *Artemisius* is the 12th of May; the 29th of *Artemisius* the 29th of May. The 14th of *Xanthicus* is the 14th of April, and the 1st of *Panemus* the Calends of July^t. The 5th of *Panemus* is the 5th of July, and the 24th of *Panemus* the 24th of July. The 10th of *Loüs* he calls the 10th of August, and the 8th of *Gorpiæus* the 8th of September^u. But it has been shewn already that Josephus on other occasions adapts the Macedonian names to the Hebrew months^v, and indications may be discerned in this narrative that he intended to express lunar months, and to describe the Hebrew months by Macedonian names. The 14th of *Xanthicus* is no other than the 14th of *Nisan*; the 10th of *Loüs* is the 10th of *Ab*; and the narrative implies that *Loüs*, which corresponded to *August*, had only 30 days^w.

^r Because he reckons 18 days from the 20th *Loüs* to the 7th *Gorpiæus* both inclusive.

^s Annals of the World p. 903. ^t P. 904.

^u P. 905.

^v See above p. 353.

^w It might be urged with Dodwell Diss. IX

p. 398. 399 that the expression Πανέμου νομηνία is adapted to the first day of a lunar month. But an example from Evagrius given below in *HYPHERETÆUS* will shew that too much is not to be ascribed to such an argument.

Norisius^x rejects the interpretation of Usher: *Scaliger Baronius et Usseus putant Josephum intelligere menses Syrorum solares, qui cum Romanis pari numero dierum decurrerent. At Petavius Bucherius et Langius scribunt Josephum uti ibidem mensibus Judaicis lunaribus nomine tantum Macedonicorum mensium expressis.* He himself admits^y that the 10th of *Loüs* was the 10th of *Ab*; and argues^z that the 10th of *Ab* in that year would fall upon the 5th of the solar *Loüs*=Aug. 5. The 8th of *Gorpiæus* he also admits^a to be the 8th of *Elul*. Usher indeed infers from Dio that the city was destroyed on a sabbath^b; and thence collects that the 8th of *Gorpiæus* was the 8th of September, "*which fell in that year on a sabbath day.*" But Fabricius^c, who follows the opinion of Norisius, justly remarks that the silence of Josephus upon this point invalidates the account of Dio.

12 HYPERBERETÆUS. Suidas: 'Υπερβερεταῖος μὴν κατὰ Μακεδόνας ὁ Ὀκτώβριος· καὶ παροιμία 'Υπερβερεταῖος ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπερχρονίων εἴρηται· παρὰ γὰρ Μακεδόσιν ὁ τελευταῖος μὴν τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ 'Υπερβερεταῖος ἀνεγράφη^d. Evagrius^e: ἔτος ἑβδομον καὶ τριακοστὸν καὶ ἑξακοσιοστὸν [Oct. A. D. 363 589] χρηματιζούσης τῆς Θεουπόλεως^f—κατὰ τὴν ἔννη καὶ νέαν ἡμέραν τοῦ 'Υπερβερεταίου μηνός. As the months at Antioch were now adapted to the Julian year, this expression shews that modes of speaking which properly belonged to the lunar months were sometimes still retained when they had ceased to be strictly appropriate terms. Galen^g: περὶ τὴν ἐπιτολὴν τοῦ ἀρκτούρου, ὅστις καιρὸς ἐν Ῥώμῃ μὲν ὁ καλούμενος μὴν ἐστὶ Σεπτέμβριος, ἐν Περγάμῳ δὲ παρ' ἡμῖν 'Υπερβερεταῖος. At Antioch the 15th of October was equivalent to the 15th of *Hyperberetæus*, in a date produced by Norisius^h, which however requires correction: εἰδοῖς Ὀκτωβρίαις ἦτις ἐστὶ δεκάτη [i. πεντεκαδεκάτη] 'Υπερβερεταίου. *Hyperberetæus* therefore, which corresponded with September at Pergamus, was equivalent to October at Antioch. The Alexandrian Chronicle gives the following testimonies: ἡμηνὶ 'Υπερβερεταίῳ πρὸς α' νωνῶν Ὀκτωβρίων.—'Υπερβερεταίῳ πρὸς δ' ἰδῶν Ὀκτωβρίων.—^kμηνὶ 'Υ. πρὸς ε' νωνῶν Ὀκτωβρίων.—μηνὶ 'Υ.^l πρὸς ι' καλανδῶν Νοεμβρίων.—^mμηνὶ 'Υ. πρὸς ιβ' καλανδῶν Νοεμβρίων.—μηνὶ 'Υ. πρὸς δ' καλανδῶν Νοεμβρίων. In two passages ⁿμηνὶ 'Υπερβερεταίῳ without adding the Roman month. Malalas X p. 320 μηνὶ ὑπερβερεταίῳ τῷ καὶ Ὀκτωβρίῳ.

^x Diss. de Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 44.

^y P. 52.

^z P. 53.

^a Ibid. *Hoc nomine Elul mensem Judæorum indicavit cujus dies octava fuit 2^a Septembris Dominica.*

^b Usher p. 905 *Dio notes [LXVI. 7] that Jerusalem was destroyed on a Saturday.*

^c Ad Dion. p. 1081.

^d Suidas derived this from Zenobius cent. VI. 30 'Υπερβερεταῖος] ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπερχρονίων εἴρηται· παρὰ γὰρ Μακεδόσιν ὁ τελευταῖος μὴν τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ 'Υπερβερεταῖος ἀνεγράφη.

^e Hist. Eccles. VI. 8.

^f That is, Antioch: which has this appellation again in Evagrius VI. 13. VI. 24.

^g Tom. IV p. 263, 3.

^h Noris. de Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 237 *Usseus opinio [that Dius began at Antioch on Sept. 24] ex Canone 20 Concilii Antiocheni refutatur. Nam quotannis juxta Julianam formam a Kal. Jan. initis—binæ Synodi celebrari jubentur, quarum posterior habenda indicitur εἰδοῖς &c.* If this date were true,

Hyperberetæus would have begun Oct. 6 at Antioch; and Norisius would be inconsistent with himself in asserting p. 40 *Antiocheni Hyperberetæum Kal. Octob. auspicabantur.* But, as so many testimonies already produced determine the months of Antioch to be conumerary with the Roman, we may conclude an error to be in these numbers, and read πεντεκαδεκάτη.

ⁱ *Arcad. Honor.* 10^o p. 286.

^k *Theodos. jun.* 19^o p. 287.

^l *Theodos. jun.* 16^o Ibid.

^m *Theodos. jun.* 29^o p. 288.

ⁿ P. 282 *Constantii* 22^o and p. 288 *Theodos. jun.* 31^o. The 20th year of *Mauricius*, the last year marked in the Alexandrian Chronicle, commenced Aug. 13 A. D. 601. The Chronicle, in Scaliger's copy, breaks off at Nov. 22 A. D. 602 the day before the death of *Mauricius*. The Paschal Chronicle proceeds to May 15 in the 18th year of *Heraclius*, or May 15 A. D. 628. In these years it supplies some additional testimonies, which may

Josephus gives this name to the 7th Hebrew month *Tisri*: ὁ ἑβδόμῳ μηνὶ—ὑπὸ μὲν τῶν ἐπιχωρίων Θισρί ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν Μακεδόνων Ὑπερβερεταίῳ λεγομένῳ.—Ῥτῷ δ' ἑβδόμῳ μηνὶ ὃν Μακεδόνες Ὑπερβερεταίου καλοῦσι. In the expressions ἡδεκάτῃ τοῦ αὐτοῦ μηνὸς κατὰ σελήνην—τῇ πέμπτῃ τοῦ αὐτοῦ μηνὸς καὶ δεκάτῃ—the Macedonian month represents the lunar Hebrew month. We must therefore understand τρίτῃ καὶ εἰκάδι μηνὸς Ὑπερβερεταίου^s and τριακὰς Ὑ. μηνὸς^t, in his account of the Jewish war, to mean the 23rd and the 30th of the lunar month *Tisri*^u.

When the Syrian and Asiatic Greeks adopted the Julian year and commenced their year from a fixed point, they did not all agree in the same day. We have seen in the preceding testimonies that *Dius* at Pergamus began Sept. 24, but that at Tyre it began Nov. 18, at Antioch and Cæsarea Nov. 1. One probable cause of this variation in some cities may have been, that, when the lunar year was changed for the Julian, the moveable lunar months were fixed to that station which they happened to occupy when the change was made^v.

364 Down to the time of the Julian year *Dius* was the first Macedonian month^w; and we

be added here. *APPELLÆUS*: p. 384 C μηνὶ Ἀπυλαίῳ κατὰ Ῥωμ. Δεκεμβρίῳ ε'. *AUDYNÆUS*: p. 381 A μηνὶ Αἰδυναίῳ, κατὰ Ῥωμαίους κγ' Ἰανουαρίου. p. 384 D μηνὶ Αἰδ. κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Ἰανουαρίου κβ'. *DYSTRUS*: p. 382 B μηνὶ Δύστρῳ, κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Μαρτίῳ κ'. p. 390 B μηνὶ Δ. κατὰ Ῥωμ. Μαρτίῳ ε' καὶ κ' τοῦ μηνός. p. 391 B μηνὶ Δ. κατὰ Ῥωμ. Μαρτίῳ. *XANTHICUS*: p. 383 D μηνὶ Ξανθικῷ, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Ἀπριλλίῳ κ'. *ARTEMISIUS*: p. 384 A μηνὶ Ἀρτεμισίῳ, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Μαΐου γ'. p. 390 D μηνὶ Ἀρτεμισίῳ, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Μαΐου. p. 397 D μηνὶ Ἀρτ. κατὰ Ῥωμ. Μαΐου ια'. Hence in p. 382 B for τῇ ἡ τοῦ Ἀρτεμισίου μηνός, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Ἀπριλλίῳ the editor p. 608 rightly corrects Ξανθικῷ. *DÆSIUS*: p. 380 B μηνὶ Δεσίῳ, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Ἰουνίῳ. p. 389 B μηνὶ Δεσίῳ, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Ἰουνίου ε'. *GORPÆUS*: p. 385 B τῇ ιδ' Γορπιαίου μηνός, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Σεπτεμβρίου μηνός. *HYPERBERETÆUS*: p. 381 A μηνὶ Ὑπερβερεταίῳ, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Ὀκτωβρίῳ, κθ'. p. 382 C μηνὶ Ὑπ. κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Ὀκτωβρίῳ, γ'. p. 384 B τῇ δ' τοῦ Ὑπ. μηνός, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Ὀκτωβρίου μηνός. p. 385 C τῇ κη' τοῦ Ὑπ. κατὰ Ῥωμ. Ὀκτωβρίου μηνός.

^o Ant. VIII. 4, 1.

^p Ant. III. 10, 2.

^q Ibid. § 3.

^r § 4.

^s Bell. IV. 1, 10.

^t Bell. II. 19, 4.

^u Tzetzes ad Hesiod. Opp. 502 compares various months: οἱ μῆνες κατ' Αἰγυπτίους καὶ Ῥωμαίους καὶ Ἕλληνας καὶ Ἀθηναίους καὶ Ἑβραίους ὀνομάζονται οὕτως· οἱ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων Τυβί, κ. τ. λ. οἱ τῶν Ῥωμαίων Ἰανουάριος κ. τ. λ. οἱ τῶν Ἑλλήνων Αἰδωνάιος, Περτίος, κ. τ. λ. The Athenian and Hebrew months are corrupted or transposed; the others are rightly placed in the following order: Αἰγυπτίων Τυβί, Μεχίρ, Φαμενώθ, Φαρμουθί, Παχών, Παννί, Ἐπιφι, Μεσωρί, Θώθ, Φαωθί, Ἀθύρ, Χοιάκ.—Ἑλλήνων Αἰδωνάιος, Περτίος, Δύστροπος, Ξανθικός, Ἀρτεμίσιος, Δέσιος, Πάνεμος, Δῶος, Γορπιαίος, Ὑπερβερεταίος, Δίος, Ἀπελλαίος. The Egyptian months are the fixed Alexandrine; the

expression κατὰ Ἕλληνας is used by Tzetzes, as it is used by Epiphanius (see p. 355), to express the Syrian Greeks.

^v Norisius de Ep. Syro-Mac. p. 39 accounts in this manner for the difference of a month between the computations of Syria and Asia Minor: *Puto Syros annum solarem recepisse anno currente apud ipsos intercalari, quo cum Hyperberetæus magna sui parte cum Octobri decurreret, alium ab Asianis eadem situm in anno solari assignarunt*. This opinion must be admitted with some limitations. The first day of *Hyperberetæus* might fluctuate between Aug. 23 and Sept. 24 as the first day of the Attic *Boëdromion* in the Metonic Tables of Dodwell varied between Aug. 24 and Sept. 20. But, as the intercalary month, which brought the year forwards, followed *Hyperberetæus*, it would happen that *Hyperberetæus* would be carried into the end of September, not in the intercalary year itself, but in the year which followed. And the variation from this cause would have its limits; nor could it produce a difference, as at Tyre, of 55 days, which must therefore be ascribed to some other reason now unknown to us.

^w Dodwell Diss. IX p. 364—375. 394 founding his conjecture upon that single text in Demosth. de Cor. p. 280 already mentioned, in which *Lous* is made to correspond with *Boëdromion*, imagines an arrangement of the Macedonian Calendar in the time of *Philip* wholly without authority, and contrary to many testimonies. By his scheme *Dæsius* is the first month, and answers to *Hecatomæon*; *Panemus* = *Metagitnion* is the second, *Lous* = *Boëdromion* is the third; *Dius* corresponds with *Posideon* &c. But Corsini has shewn that the word *Boῆδρομιῶν* in the text of Demosthenes, upon which alone the whole superstructure is

have seen from Galen that it still continued to be the first at Pergamus. Norisius^z however argues that, although the Greeks of Asia Minor began the Julian year with *Dius*, yet Antioch and other cities of Syria began with *Hyperberetæus*. He founds this opinion upon the following passages of Hieronymus^y: *In quarto mense qui apud nos vocatur Januarius et est in anni primus exordio. Apud orientales enim populos—October erat primus mensis et Januarius quartus.*—^z *Est (Shebat) in acerrimo tempore hiemis, qui ab Ægyptiis Mechir a Macedonibus Περίτιος a Romanis Februarius appellatur.* As February was the fifth month from October, so *Peritius* was the fifth from *Hyperberetæus*. By *Macedones* are meant Syrian Greeks, because the Greeks of Asia Minor made *Dystrus* and not *Peritius* coincide with February^a. He infers that *Hyperberetæus* began the year in the Syro-Macedonian cities. But this conclusion is refuted by Suidas and by Julian. Suidas records the account of those who measured *Peritius* with February, and *Dius* with November^b; and yet Suidas (after Zenobius) attests that *Hyperberetæus* was the last month. Julian asserts that *Loüs* was the 10th month at Antioch^c. We must therefore admit with Valesius^d that, at Antioch at least, *Dius* was the first; and that the solar year began on the Calends of November.

built, is corrupt; and that the theory of Dodwell is founded on an error. See Fast. Att. tom. I p. 140—144 tom. II p. 459. 461. The same text had supplied Usher with the materials for a conjecture equally groundless, which has been considered above p. 347.

* Diss. de Ep. Syro-Mac. p. 38 *Syri annum solarem Macedonicum ab autumno ordiebantur, quemadmodum Asiatici qui Asiam proconsularem incolabant; hoc tamen ab ipsis discrepantes, quod ab Hyperberetæo annum inibant, cujus initium erat in Asia Minori mensis Dius.* p. 40 *Syros pro arbitrio initium Hyperberetæi in Octobri fixisse probat varietas dierum quibus variae in Syria gentes eundem mensem inibant. Nam Antiocheni Hyperberetæum Kal. Octob. auspicabantur, uti patet ex Evagrio: itemque Caesarienses in Palestina, ex Eusebio passim de Mart. Palæst. At Tyrrii diem primam Hyperberetæi a die 19^o Octobris deducebant. Alii Syri a 24 Septembris Hyperberetæum inchoabant.* p. 228 *Macedones Asiatici a die 24^a Septembris, Juliano cardine autumnali, anni initium sumebant: at Antiocheni—a primo die Hyperberetæi sive Octobris annum inchoarunt.* p. 41 *Tyrrii annum suum ab Hyperberetæo inibant die 19^o Octobris.* He observes p. 41 rather inconsistently *Quemadmodum Macedones Asiatici annum a die 24^a Septembris inibant, ita alii Macedones Syri ad eadem die anni initium capiebant: hoc tamen inter utrosque discrimine, quod Asiatici Hyperberetæum illi vero Syri Diu primum mensem habebant, ut de Gazensibus demonstrabo.* That some Syrians of Palestine began the year with *Dius* he himself admits: Ibid. *Gazenses a mense Dio cujus initium cum 28^o Octob. componebant. Hinc fortasse alii in eadem Syria annum a 24^o Octob. auspicabantur, cujus primum*

mensem uti Gazenses Diu habebant. We may therefore understand him to mean by *alii Macedones Syri* and *illi Syri*, Syrians of Palestine. But that the Asiatic Greeks, if by these he means here as in other places Greeks of Asia Minor, began with *Hyperberetæus*, is nowhere asserted. On the contrary, he had just before proved that they began with *Dius*.

^y Hieron. ad Ezek. I. 1.

^z Hieron. ad Zechar. I. 7.

^a Noris. p. 39 *At Februarius est quintus mensis ab Octobri, et Peritius itidem quintus ab Hyperberetæo. Hic vero Syro-Macedones ab Hieronymo intelligi constat, quod apud Asiaticos Macedones Dystrus cum Februario concurrebat.*

^b See the preceding testimonies.

^c Norisius p. 245 gets rid of the positive testimony of Julian by a singular expedient: *Julianus fuit Ephesi ac diutius apud Pergamum. In utraque autem urbe annus Macedonum ac mensium nomina Macedonica servabantur; quorum Dius primus, Loüs decimus numerabatur. At nunquam ante imperium occupatum in Syria fuerat, qua in regione cum alii ab Hyperberetæo alii a Dio, ut Gazenses aliique Palæstini, annum inirent, Julianus harum minus rerum curiosus, cum jam in Asia intellexisset Diu primum mensem, putavit etiam Antiochenses annum ab eodem Dio auspicari: unde Loüs eidem decimus in anno Antiochenorum fuit qui reapse erat undecimus.* Julian, it seems, did not know the order of things at Antioch, and ignorantly called *Loüs* the 10th month, when he should have said the 11th!

^d Noris. de Ep. Syro-Mac. p. 233 *Valesius annos epochæ Antiochenæ putat initos incipiente Dio sive Kal. Novemb. Corsini indeed Fast. Att. tom. II p. 463 asserts with Norisius Syri, sive,*

365 In order to reconcile Hieronymus with Suidas and Julian, we must not interpret him too rigidly. The expressions *orientales populi* and *Macedones* in two distinct passages are loose and indefinite terms; and we cannot certainly know that he means the same particular states in both passages, or that those *nations of the east* who began the year in October were also those who measured *Peritius* by February^c.

Norisius agrees with Petavius Usher and others in determining the era of Antioch to the autumn of U. C. Varr. 705 B. C. 49^f. This commencement of the era he has established by many sufficient proofs. He supposes *Hyperberetæus* or October to be the first month of the era^g, because he had determined the year at Antioch to commence with that month; and he endeavours to extract evidence to the same purpose from some of the testimonies upon which he determines the era. Usher^h supposed the era to begin in September or *Gorpiaeus*; 366 Scaliger and Petavius date from *Hyperberetæus*ⁱ; and Corsini^k also agrees in this month. But it has been already shewn that no evidence has been produced to fix *Hyperberetæus* as the beginning of the year at Antioch, and it may be further demonstrated that none of the testimonies which place the epoch in U. C. Varr. 705 contain any arguments for fixing that

ut Epiphanius illos appellat, Hellenes, communiorique voce Syro-Macedones,—primum civilis anni mensem non Dii sed Hyperberetæi nomine nuncuparunt; ut proinde Xanthicus ille, qui in veteri Macedonicorum mensium serie Martio respondebat, juxta Syro-Macedones in Aprilem incideret. Nec alia certe quam recentior illa Syro-Macedonum periodus ab Epiphanio, Suida, Evagrio, Alexandrino Chronico, Conciliorum Actis, usurpata conspicitur. These writers indeed establish that *Xanthicus* agreed with March, and that the months, as compared with the Roman, fell a month later respectively than they did at Pergamus. But they by no means prove that the year began with *Hyperberetæus*. Suidas asserts the contrary. Evagrius nowhere determines what was the first month; and Norisius in his elaborate examination of the question has produced no testimony from the Acts of Councils proving *Hyperberetæus* to be reckoned the first month, nor any passage whatever to this purpose, except the two from Hieronymus.

^e Scaliger Emend. Temp. lib. I p. 48 infers from Josephus that the year began with *Hyperberetæus*: *Antiochus Magnus in rescripto quodam de Judæis, ut exstat apud Josephum, annuas pensiones remittit ei genti in triennium usque ad Hyperberetæum mensem; ut omnino mensis qui annum claudit sit is qui Hyperberetæum antecedit.* ἵνα δὲ, inquit, θάρρον ἡ πόλις κατοικισθῇ, δίδωμι τοῖς τε νῦν καὶ κατελευσομένοις, ἕως Ὑπερβερεταίου μηνὸς ἀτελείς εἶναι μέχρι τριῶν ἐτῶν. If the sense of the passage were as Scaliger has expressed it, there would be no proof that *Hyperberetæus* was the first month: for the three years might terminate in that month. The immunity might extend to *Hyperberetæus* inclusive; which

would therefore be the last month of the third year. But the passage (Joseph. Ant. XII. 3, 3) has another meaning, and stands thus: δίδωμι τοῖς τε νῦν κατοικοῦσι καὶ κατελευσομένοις ἕως τοῦ Ὑπερβερεταίου μηνὸς, ἀτελείς εἶναι μέχρι τρ. ἐτ. The immunity for three years is granted to those who then were inhabitants, or should settle there on or before the month *Hyperberetæus*. No distinct proof indeed is here contained in what part of the year *Hyperberetæus* was placed; but it is strongly implied that this was the *last* month. Those appear to be described, who should settle there down to the close of the current year; that is, to *Hyperberetæus* inclusive.

^f The Antiochians had three epochs: 1 αὐτονομίας a Pompeio Ol. 178. 4 B. C. 6½. Noris. p. 156. when Pompey drove Tigranes out of Syria. 2 αὐτονομίας a Casare U. C. Varr. 705 the autumn of B. C. 49. Noris. p. 164. 3 αὐτονομίας ab Augusto U. C. Varr. 723 the autumn of B. C. 31. Noris. p. 251. after the defeat of Antony. The first and third Norisius has traced upon coins. The second epoch is in general use as a date in Evagrius and other writers, and subsisted to a late period. Evagrius Hist. Eccles. III. 33 mentions the 641st year of the era = A. D. 59½, which would be 893 years after the foundation of the city in the 12th year of Seleucus.

^g Noris. p. 205 *Observe populos qui novas epochas induxerunt earundem annos ab eodem initio duxisse a quo annos suos civiles antea ordiebantur.*

^h Annal. p. 641.

ⁱ Noris. p. 205.

^k Diss. Agonist. p. 19 *Civiles Antiochenorum anni a Cal. Hyperberetæi sive Octobris Juliani inciperent.*

era to September or October rather than November; and all of them are consistent with November for the first month of the Antiochian year, which would be equivalent to *Dius* after the solar year was adopted¹, and would agree with Suidas and Julian already quoted.

The chief testimonies produced by Norisius are these.

1 A coin of *Galba*^m: on the reverse ἐπὶ Μουκιανοῦ Ἀντιοχέων ζτ. ζυρ. anno 117. *Galba* was slain Jan. A. D. 69. But U. C. 705 + 116 = autumn U. C. 821 A. D. 68. And if the 117th year commenced in autumn A. D. 68 U. C. 821, the first commenced in autumn B. C. 49 U. C. 705.

2 A coin of *Tiberius*ⁿ: on the reverse ἐπὶ Φλάκκου Ἀντιοχέων βπ. anno 82. *Flaccus* prætor of Syria died at the close of A. D. 33°. But U. C. 705 + 81 = U. C. 786 A. D. 33, in the autumn of which the 82nd year would commence in which *Flaccus* died. The era then did not begin later than the autumn of U. C. 705, or the 82nd year would have fallen after the death of *Flaccus*. But still here is no proof that it began in September or October rather than November.

3 ^pThe Nicene Council was held anno 636^o æræ Alexandri, qui fuit 373^{us} æræ Antiochene, nono mensis Haziran: = June A. D. 325 U. C. 1078. But U. C. 705 + 372 = U. C. 1077 and the 373rd year began in autumn U. C. 1077.

4 ^qAccording to Evagrius^r, *Justin* became emperor on the 9th of *Panemus* or July in the year of Antioch 566. The same date is given by the Alexandrian Chronicle^s: ἐβασίλευσεν Ἰουστῖνος ἐπὶ τῆς ὑπατείας Μάγνου, μηνὶ Πανέμῳ τῷ καὶ Ἰουλλίῳ θ' χρηματίζοντος κατ' αὐτοὺς Ἀντιοχείς τῆς Συρίας ἔτους 566. *Magnus* was consul in A. D. 518 U. C. 1271^t. And U. C. 705 + 565 = 1270 and the 566th year commenced in autumn U. C. 1270 A. D. 517.

5 *Justinian* reigned with *Justin* on the 1st of *Xanthicus* or April in the year of Antioch 575^v. The same date is in the Alexandrian Chronicle^w: συνεβασίλευσεν Ἰουστινιανὸς—μηνὶ Ξανθικῷ, κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Ἀπριλλίῳ α'. τοῦ εοφ' ἔτους Ἀντιοχείας τῆς Συρίας, ὑπατίας τοῦ προκειμένου Μαβορτίου Ῥωμαίου. = April A. D. 527. But U. C. 705 + 574 = 1279 and the 575th year begins in autumn A. D. 526 U. C. 1279.

6 The Alexandrian Chronicle^x: μεταλλάττει τὸν βίον Κωνστάντιος Αὔγουστος μηνὶ Δίῳ γ'. ἔτους Ἀντιοχείας υ'. ὑπάτων Ταύρου καὶ Φλωρεντίου. These were consuls of U. C. 1114 A. D. 361. But 705 + 409 = 1114. The 409th year therefore was completed, and the 410th begun, before the 3rd of *Dius* or November A. D. 361^y. This supplies no argument for the 367 commencement of the year in *Hyperberetæus*. The 410th year might commence on the 1st of *Dius*.

7 According to Malalas^z, Constantinople was dedicated on the 11th of *Artemisius* or May

¹ The era began three years before the reformation of the Roman Calendar, and consequently the lunar year was still in use at Antioch, and the position of *Dius* still varied, after the commencement of the era.

^m Noris. p. 165 *De Muciano Tacitus Hist. II* [79] *Discessere Mucianus Antiochiam Vespasianus Cesaream*.

ⁿ Noris. p. 165. 166.

^o Tacit. Ann. VI. 27 *Extremo anni* [sc. *Galba et Sulla* coss.] *mors Ælii Lamie.—Exin Flacco Pomponio Syriae præpore defuncto recitantur*

Cæsaris literæ &c.

^p Noris. p. 168 *Josephus Ægyptius, cujus scriptum Arabice volumen ex biblioth. Oxoniensi laudat Seldenus in comm. ad Eutyech. Origines, scribit Synodum Nicenam celebratam fuisse Anno* &c.

^q Noris. p. 169.

^r Hist. Eccles. IV. 1. See above p. 359.

^s P. 294.

^t Noris. p. 169.

^v Evagr. H. E. IV. 9. See above p. 357.

^w P. 296.

^x P. 282.

^y Noris. p. 170.

^z Noris. p. 173. The passage of Malalas XIII

in the year of Antioch 378. The Alexandrian Chronicle^a places this in the consulship of *Gallicanus* and *Symmachus* A. D. 330 U. C. 1083^b. But $705 + 377 = 1082$ and the 378th year begins in autumn U. C. 1082 A. D. 329.

8 *Julian* was slain according to Malalas^c on the 26th of *Dæsius* or June in the year of Antioch 411. His death occurred A. D. 363 U. C. 1116. But $705 + 410 = 1115$ and in autumn of U. C. 1115 the 411th year commences.

9 It appears also from Malalas^d that *Leo junior* was consul in the year of Antioch 522, and died in the 11th month of his consulship in November of the year 523. *Leo junior Augustus* was consul in A. D. 474 U. C. 1227. But $705 + 522 = 1227$. The 522nd year, then, had ended and the 523rd had commenced in November A. D. 474, and the death of *Leo* may be placed in the first month of the 523rd year.

10 Lastly, Malalas^e fixes the death of the emperor *Zeno* to the 9th of *Xanthicus* or April in the year of Antioch 539. *Zeno* died in A. D. 491^f. But $705 + 538 = 1243 =$ A. D. 490, and the 539th year begins in autumn A. D. 490 U. C. 1243.

These testimonies fix the year of the era, and some of them determine it to the autumn. But no proof can be drawn from any of these to shew that the Antiochian year did not begin with *Dius* or November.

It has been already noticed p. 321 that the era of the *Seleucidæ* commenced in the autumn of B. C. 312. Many testimonies fixing it to this date, equivalent to U. C. Varr. 442, are produced by Norisius.

1 According to Ulug Beg^g, this era was 12 years after the death of *Alexander*, 340,700 368 days before the *Hejira* of *Mohammed*, and 344,324 days before the Persian era of *Yazdejird*. The *Hejira* was July 15 A. D. 622 U. C. Varr. 1375. But 340,778 days would be equal to 933 Julian years. And $U. C. 1375 - 933 = 442$, which carries us back to July 15 U. C. 442. Deducting the 78 days from July 15, we obtain Oct. 1 B. C. 312 U. C. 442 for the beginning of the era^h.

p. 8, which Norisius perhaps had no opportunity of inspecting himself, is as follows: ἐπετέλεσεν ἑορτὴν μεγάλην μηνὶ Μαΐῳ τῷ καὶ Ἀρτεμισίῳ ια', ἔτους κατὰ Ἀντιόχειαν τὴν μεγάλην χρηματίζοντος τοῦ.

^a P. 280.

^b Noris. p. 174. Conf. Fast. apud Noris. p. 27.

^c Noris. p. 174. Malalas XIII p. 22 παρέδωκε τὴν ψύχην, ὥραν νυκτερινὴν πέμπτην, ἔτους κατὰ Ἀντιόχειαν τὴν μεγάλην χρηματίζοντος νια'. καὶ εὐθὺς ὁ στρατὸς—(τὸν Ἰοβιανὸν) ἀηγόρευσαν βασιλέα τῇ κς' τοῦ Δεσίου τοῦ καὶ Ἰουνίου μηνός.

^d Noris. p. 174. Malalas XIV p. 84 προήλθεν ὕπατος—τῷ Ἰανουαρίῳ μηνί, τῆς δωδεκάτης ἐπινεμήσεως, τοῦ φκβ' ἔτους κατὰ Ἀντιόχειαν. p. 85 προήλθεν ὕπατος ἔτους κατὰ Ἀντιόχειαν φκβ', ἰνδικτιῶνος δωδεκάτης' καὶ τῷ ἐνδεκάτῳ μηνί τῆς αὐτοῦ ὑπατείας ἡρρώστησε, καὶ τελευτᾷ—μηνὶ Νοεμβρίῳ, ἰνδικτιῶνος ιγ', ἔτους χρηματίζοντος κατὰ Ἀντιόχειαν φκγ'.

^e Noris. p. 175. Malalas XV p. 104 Ζήνων ἐτελεύτησεν ὃν ἐνιαυτῶν ξ' καὶ μηνῶν θ', μηνὶ Ξανθικῷ θ', ἔτους κατὰ Ἀντιόχειαν φλθ', ἰνδικτιῶνος ιδ'. The Alexandrian Chronicle p. 293. 294 records different

dates. According to the Chronicle *Zeno* died μηνὶ Ξανθικῷ τῷ καὶ Ἀπριλλίῳ, ὃν ἐτῶν ξέ' καὶ ἡμερῶν ἐννέα' and *Anastasius* succeeded, στεφθεὶς μηνὶ Ξ. τῷ καὶ Ἀπριλλίῳ—ἔτους χρηματίζοντος κατὰ Ἀντιόχειαν τὴν μεγάλην ζλ καὶ φ. These variations Norisius has omitted to notice. We may correct the years of Antioch by Malalas and read θλ καὶ φ.

^f Noris. p. 175.

^g Noris. p. 71 *Ulug Beghus in lib. de Epochis celebrioribus scribit*: "Sciendum est quod epocha Græca prior sit Arabica diebus 340,700, prior autem epocha Persica diebus 344,324.—Hæc epocha die luna elapsis annis duodecim solaribus a morte Alexandri initium duxit. Ejus anni et menses sunt communes solares. Annus e 365^d. cum quadrante diei præcise constat." Norisius observes very justly *Quamvis ea anni solaris forma apud Syro-Macedonas adeo vetusta mihi non probetur, ita tamen uniformiter annos ejusdem epochæ collegit uti eosdem a scriptoribus antiquioribus acceptos observabat.*

^h This computation of Norisius placing the

The era of *Yazdegerd* commenced June 16 A. D. 632 U. C. Varr. 1385ⁱ. But 943 Julian years contain 344,430^d 12^h and U. C. 1385—943=442 will carry us back to June 16 U. C. 442. If we deduct the 107 days current, we have again Oct. 1 B. C. 312 U. C. 442 for the commencement.

2 A coin of *Hadrian*^j has this inscription: *Τριπολειτῶν ηκν. anno 428*. *Hadrian* began to reign Aug. 11 A. D. 117 U. C. 870. Therefore in August U. C. 870 the 428th year of the *Seleucidæ*, which is expressed on that coin, was still current. But, as 870—428=442, it appears that the first year began after Aug. 11 U. C. 442, which determines the commencement to the autumn.

3 Three coins of *Elagabalus* are recorded by *Norisius*^k. The reverse on one has *Τριπολειτῶν αλφ. anno 531*. on another *Τριπολιτῶν βλφ. anno 532*. on a third *Τριπολιτῶν γλφ. anno 533*. This last contributes to fix the beginning of the era. For, as *Elagabalus* was slain in March towards the close of U. C. 974, and as the 533rd year had begun before March U. C. 974, the first must have begun before March U. C. 442^l. But, as we have seen in the coin of *Hadrian* that the first year commenced after Aug. 11 U. C. 442, and this coin of *Elagabalus* demonstrates that it commenced before March B. C. 311 (the close of U. C. 442), we obtain the autumn of that year of the city for the beginning of the epoch.

4 A coin of *Caracalla*^m is thus inscribed: *Ἐμίσων κολωνίας ηκφ. anno 528*. *Caracalla* was slain April 8 A. D. 217 at the close of U. C. 969ⁿ. But, if the 528th year was still current April 8 U. C. 969, the first year had not yet ended April 8 U. C. 442; because 442+528=970 would carry the date below the death of *Caracalla*. The first year therefore began in autumn U. C. 442, and the 528th year began in autumn U. C. 969, six months before the death of *Caracalla*.

5 A coin of *Augustus*^o: on the reverse, *Δαμασκηνῶν Λ. εκτ. anno 325*. As *Augustus* died in August U. C. 767, the 325th year must have been still current in August of that year. The first year therefore had commenced before August U. C. 443^p.

6 *Norisius*^q shews from two testimonies that the Council of Nice in June A. D. 325 U. C. 1078 was in the 636th year of the *Seleucidæ*^r. And this agrees with the commencement of the era in U. C. 442; for 442+635=1077, and the 636th year began in autumn U. C. 1077, nine months before the Council.

7 *Albategni*^s, an Arabian astronomer, observed an autumnal equinox *anno ab obitu Alexandri 1206*, *Dylkarnaim 1194*, *die 19^o mensis Elul, Pachon 8^o; 4^h 45^m ante ortum diei, sive 1^h 15^m a media nocte*. And this observation was taken 743 Egyptian years 178 days 17^h 36^m 369 after the observation made by Ptolemy on the 9th of *Athyr*, an hour after sunrise, in the

Hejira at July 15 is one day higher than the calculations in Du Fresnoy, which determine the Hejira to July 16. See F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 166. And the numbers here given by *Norisius*, reckoned upwards from July 16, would place the era of the *Seleucidæ* at Oct. 2 B. C. 312.

ⁱ *Noris*. p. 72. See on this era F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 171. 172.

^j *Noris*. p. 72. He gives this coin again p. 99.

^k P. 101.

^l *Noris*. p. 102 *Uti ex nummo Hadriani anno 428 colligimus epocham non posse retrahi ante autumnum U. C. 442, ita ex hac Elagabali colligimus epocham non posse differri ad U. C. 443. Nam annus abhinc*

533^{us} cæpisset ab autumnno 975 quo tempore Alexander Severus imperabat.

^m *Noris*. p. 73. and again p. 96. 102.

ⁿ That is, 13 days before the *Palilia* April 21, when U. C. Varr. 970 commenced.

^o *Noris*. p. 90. 91.

^p *Noris*. p. 91 *Ex hoc constat epocham Seleucidarum inchoatam fuisse U. C. 442. Nam si cæpisset ab autumnno anni insequentis 443, annus 325^{us} inisset Augusto jam defuncto.*

^q P. 168. 169.

^r Called *anno 636^o æræ Alexandri*, and *anno post Alexandrum 636^o*. The passages have been given already p. 358. 366.

^s *Noris*. p. 226.

463rd year after *Alexander*. That observation of Ptolemy was taken Sept. 26 A. D. 139^t. But 743 Egyptian years 178^d 17^h 36^m=742 Julian years 357^d 23^h 36^m,^u which will bring down the observation of the Arabian astronomer to Sept. 19 A. D. 882 U. C. 1635^x. But, if in September 19 U. C. 1635 the 1194th year of *Dylkarnaim* or of the *Seleucidæ* had commenced, the first year must have commenced in September U. C. 442. Albategni therefore appears to reckon this era one month earlier than the true beginning; which is determined by Ulug Beg to Oct. 1. with whom Abulpharajius^y agrees: *Si æræ Seleucidarum, cujus initium est Tisrin prior, mensem unum addiderimus, prodibunt nobis anni integri et menses anni fracti cujus initium est mensis Elul, quæ est epocha qua utuntur Romani nostro tempore*. The Arabian *Tisrin I* corresponded with October, in which month accordingly the beginning of the era is placed. But those who began their year with *Elul* or September, of whom Albategni was one, deduced the era of the *Seleucidæ* from thence.

8 The Alexandrian Chronicle^z gives at the same time the era of the *Seleucidæ*, and the era of Antioch: ὑπ. Βινκομάλου καὶ Ὀπιλίωνος. ἐπὶ τούτων τῶν ὑπάτων ἐτελεύτησεν ἡ δέσποινα Πουλχερία. ἐπὶ τῶν προειρημένων ὑπάτων Βινκομάλου καὶ Ὀπιλίωνος—μηνὶ Περιτίῳ, πρὸ ιβ' καλανδῶν Μαρτίων, ἔτους Συνομακεδόνων ψξγ', Ἀντιοχέων φα', ἡνρέθη κ. τ. λ. These were consuls U. C. 1206 A. D. 453. The date therefore of Antioch is correct. For the era commenced in autumn U. C. 705; and 705+500=1205 will give autumn U. C. 1205 A. D. 452 for the beginning of the 501st year, which was therefore current in the February following. But in the year of the *Seleucidæ* there is an error, which Scaliger and Norisius have noticed. For, as the era began in autumn U. C. 442, 442+762=1204 will place the beginning of the 763rd year at the autumn of U. C. 1204 A. D. 451. consequently the 764th commenced in autumn of U. C. 1205 and was current in the following February, and this passage of the Chronicle dates the era a year too low^a.

^t See F. H. II p. 340 note^b. where for Sept. 25 A. D. 139 the reader will substitute Sept. 26. As the beginning of the Egyptian year had not yet fallen back to July 19 but was still at July 20 in A. D. 139, the ninth of *Athyr*, the 69th day, fell upon Sept. 26. For the same reason (Ibid.) read "the 7th of *Pachon*=March 23 A. D. 140."

^u Noris. p. 227 *Dant annos juxta methodum Julianam 742 dies 357 horas 23. 36'*. That is to say,

743 Egyptian years	}	y. d. h. m.			
=743 Julian ..		742	179	6	
minus 185 ^d 18 ^h					
add		178	17	36	
		742	357	23	36

^x There must have been some inaccuracy either in the observation of Ptolemy or in that of the Arabian, or perhaps in both. For according to the numbers given the equinox had fallen back 7^d 6^h 24^m in the space between the two observations. But the annual excess of 11^m 3^s would only produce in the 743 years a difference of 5^d 16^h 50^m 9^s. We may also remark a variation in the numbers of Albategni, which Norisius has not explained. Norisius observes p. 227 *Numerati Ægyptiorum anni quot ad suam observationem col-*

ligit Albategnius, nempe 743 dies 178 horæ 17 36' desinunt anno Christi 882 Septembris die 19^h hor. 1. 15'. post mediam noctem. But the observation of Ptolemy was made an hour after sunrise: p. 62 μετὰ μίαν ὥραν ἔγγιστα τῆς τοῦ ἡλίου ἀνατολῆς. And 17^h 36^m computed from seven o'clock A. M. will bring us to 36^m after midnight: a difference of 39 minutes. This difference may perhaps arise from the difference of longitude. If the place at which Albategni took his observation was 9° 45' east of Alexandria, it would be 39 minutes earlier in time: and 1^h 15^m after midnight with Albategni would be 36^m after midnight at Alexandria.

^y Apud Norisium p. 228.

^z P. 290.

^a Scaliger corrects the date to ψξδ'. Norisius shews the error of the Chronicle: p. 83 *Ille consulatus signat U. C. 1206 A. D. 453. Itaque ille chronologus in designando anno obitus Pulcheriæ initium epochæ auspicatur ab U. C. 443. Quare erratum est, siquidem æra iniit ab autumno U. C. 442. Idem p. 170 Illud collegium consulum est titulus anni Christi 453 U. C. 1206 Per. Jul. 5166.—Habebis annum U. C. a Palilibus 1206 Christi 453 Per. Jul. 5166, quo Pulcheria 18^o Februarii mortem obiit. In Græcis tamen Menologiis dies Pulcheriæ IV Idus Septemb. celebratur*. This is not

This era, then, commenced with the month *Dius* B. C. 312. which, while the moveable 370 lunar year continued in use, that is, till after the Julian reformation B. C. 45, corresponded for the most part with October: and to this point, *Dius* or October B. C. 312, many references are to be carried^b.

It appears from the three testimonies of Ptolemy already quoted^c, that the Chaldæans began their era one year later than the era of the *Seleucidæ*; the 67th year of the Chaldæans was the 68th of the *Seleucidæ*, the 75th was the 76th, and the 82nd was the 83rd, in those passages of Ptolemy. This is determined by the years of *Nabonassar* with which they are compared^d. And a variation in the commencement of the era has also been ascribed to the author of the first book of Maccabees, who is supposed by Usher, Norisius, Dodwell, and others, to have adapted the years of the *Seleucidæ* to the Hebrew years, and to have computed from the spring instead of the autumn; thus anticipating each year by about six 371 monthse. They found this opinion upon the following arguments. 1 The author reckons by

quite accurate. The writer of the Chronicle does not mark the day on which *Pulcheria* died, but only the year: and therefore he is not at variance with other authorities upon this point. And, as the years of Rome are computed by Norisius himself from April 21, these consuls began their year Jan. 1 A. D. 453, four months before U. C. 1205 was ended; and February of U. C. 1206 did not fall within A. D. 453, but belonged to A. D. 454, the year of the following consuls.

^b Thus, 1 a Palmyrene inscription apud Norisium p. 123 A. Aὐρ. Ἡλιόδωρος Ἀντιόχου Ἀδριανὸς Παλμυρηνὸς ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ὑπὲρ σωτηρίας αὐτοῦ καὶ τῆς συμβίου καὶ τῶν τέκνων. ἔτους ζμψ. μηνὸς Περιτίου. The 547th year of the *Seleucidæ* commenced in autumn A. D. 235 U. C. 988. 2 A coin apud Noris. p. 81 Ἀπαμῆων τῆς ἱερᾶς καὶ δούλου. ζλσ. anno 237. This year began in autumn B. C. 76, during the occupation of Syria by *Tigranes*. 3 A coin, Noris. p. 92 Δαμασκηνῶν. L. ηκτ. anno 328. commencing autumn A. D. 16. 4 Another, Noris. Ibid. Δαμασκηνῶν. εμτ. anno 345. which began autumn A. D. 33. 5 Another, Noris. Ibid. Δαμασκηνῶν. γπσ. anno 283. commencing autumn B. C. 30, after the defeat of *Antony*. 6 Two coins of *Caracalla* apud Noris. p. 97 on the one Ἐμίσιων κολωνίας. εκψ. on the other Ἐμίσιων κολωνίας ζκψ. annis 525. 527. from autumn A. D. 213. 215. 7 A coin of *Antoninus Pius* apud Noris. p. 100 with Τριπολειτῶν. ενν. anno 455.—autumn A. D. 143. 8 Two coins of *Antoninus Pius*: Noris. p. 103 with Ὀρθωσιέων. βξν. anno 462. commencing autumn A. D. 150. 9 Eusebius H. E. I. 13 ἐπράχθη ταῦτα [the transactions of *Thaddeus* at Edessa] τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ τριακοσιοστῷ ἔτει. The reading τριακοσιοστῷ for the corrupt τρίτῳ is fully justified by MSS. apud Stroth. ad locum p. 60. Two references to Edessa in the Chronicle of Eusebius are noticed by Noris. p. 113. *Ol.* 117. 1 [B. C. 312] *Ab hoc loco Edessenī sua tempora computant.* *Ol.* 264. 1 [A. D. 277] *secundo anno Probi—juxta*

Edessenos 588. As these are not in the Armenian copy, we may collect that they were inserted by Hieronymus; and we learn from him, and not from Eusebius, that the years of Edessa (like the years of Tripolis and Damascus in the preceding coins) were no other than the years of the *Seleucidæ*. The 340th year therefore of Edessa, mentioned by Eusebius, commenced in autumn A. D. 28.

^c See p. 350.

^d The reader will verify this for himself by consulting the Table of conumerary years in c. 11 of this Appendix. The fact itself is noticed by Dodwell Diss. IX p. 391 by Vaillant de Imp. Seleucid. p. 6 by Usher and by Prideaux. Usher, however, *Annal.* p. 319 supposes the Chaldæans to have dated from the spring: *Ptolemy of Alexandria in his Great Syntaxis begins his Chaldean account from the spring following.* And Prideaux *Connex.* vol. II p. 392 *Whereas all other nations that computed by this era began it from the autumn of B. C. 312, it had not its commencement among the Chaldæans till from the spring of the year following.* But for this there is no authority. And it is reasonable to suppose, till evidence to the contrary shall be produced, that the Chaldæans, when they adopted the Macedonian months and a Macedonian epoch, followed the practice of all the Syrian cities, and began their year from the autumn. All therefore that we can infer from Ptolemy is this; that the Chaldæans began their epoch from *Dius* or October B. C. 311; whereas the era of the *Seleucidæ* began at *Dius* or October B. C. 312.

^e Usher *Annal.* p. 319 *The writer of 1 Macc. begins his account of the Grecian year from the spring precedent to this autumn [of B. C. 312].* This opinion is adopted by Norisius p. 75 Vaillant de Imp. Seleuc. præf. and p. 5 Dodwell p. 433 Frœlich prolegom. p. 14 Prideaux vol. II p. 391 vol. III p. 248. 292 Hales vol. I p. 290.

Jewish months. 2 The death of *Antiochus Epiphanes* is in the 149th year in the first book, but in the 148th year in the second. 3 The acts of *Judas*, which are in the 150th year in the first book, are in the 149th in the second. 4 *Demetrius Soter* escaped from Rome in the 151st year in the first book, but in the 150th according to the second.

This opinion, however, is not without its difficulties. The last argument is thus stated by Norisius^f: *Lib. I initio cap. 7 hæc narrantur*: “*Anno centesimo quinquagesimo primo exiit “Demetrius Seleuci filius ab urbe Roma et ascendit cum paucis viris in civitatem maritimam et “regnavit illic.” At in lib. II. 14, 1 recitatur initium regni ejusdem Demetrii statimque dicitur Alcimus venisse ad regem Demetrium “centesimo quinquagesimo anno” &c.* The same representation is given by Dodwell Frœlich and Hales^g. But, if we turn to the original passage in the second book of the Maccabees, we shall find that the whole of this reasoning is founded on an error. For in 2 Macc. XIV. 3, 4 the date is plainly given the 151st year, in entire conformity with the date in the former book: “*Ἀλκιμος δὲ τις—ἦκε πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα Δημήτριον πρῶτῳ καὶ πεντηκοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ ἔτει*”^h. Dodwell perhaps derived this imaginary variation from Norisius, and Hales from Dodwell, without having verified it by consulting the originalⁱ.

Norisius, founding his arrangement upon this supposed date in the second book of Maccabees (the 150th year), fixes the flight of *Demetrius* from Rome to the spring of B. C. 162: *Itaque Demetrius verno tempore labente Roma fugit anno Seleucidarum 150*^k. But it has been 372 shewn in the preceding chapter that his flight was in Ol. 154. 3, and on the authority of this very text itself, namely 2 Macc. XIV. 4, in the 151st year, and that it must be placed in the autumn of B. C. 162.

Dismissing therefore this argument, we may proceed to examine the other three. The third argument is founded on the following texts: 1 Macc. VI. 18—20 καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἄκρας ἦσαν συγκλείοντες τὸν Ἰσραὴλ κύκλῳ τῶν ἀγλῶν—καὶ ἐλογίσατο Ἰούδας ἐξῆραι αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἐξεκλήσασε πάντα τὸν λαὸν τοῦ περικαθίσαι ἐπ’ αὐτούς· καὶ συνήχθησαν ἅμα καὶ περιεκάθισαν ἐπ’ αὐτοὺς

^f P. 76.

^g Dodwell Diss. IX p. 433 *Antiochum Eupatorem interficit Demetrius anno epochæ 151 pro prioris Maccabaici rationibus* 1 Macc. VII. 1. *Pro posterioris calculo anno duntaxat 150.* Frœlich prolegom. ad Annal. Regum Syriæ p. 29 *De Demetrii initii* 1 Macc. VII. 1. “*Anno 151 exiit Demetrius “ab urbe Roma.” Sed libro secundo XIV. 4 hæc leguntur: “Venit (Alcimus) ad Demetrium regem “150^o anno offerens ei coronam auream.”* Hales vol. I p. 290 1 Macc. VII. 1 represents *Demetrius* as departing from Rome and putting *Antiochus Eupator* to death “in the 151st year.” But 2 Macc. XIV. 1. 2 refers this transaction to the 150th year. Compare 2 Macc. XIII. 1 and 2 Macc. XIV. 4.

^h In the margin *Al. ὡς πρῶτον καὶ πεντηκοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ ἔτους*. The same number is given in the English version: *One Alcimus—came to king Demetrius in the hundred and one and fiftieth year.*

ⁱ The texts which Hales desires us to compare stand thus: 2 Macc. XIII. 1 *In the 149th year it was told Judas that Antiochus Eupator was coming.* XIV. 1—4 *After three years was Judas informed that Demetrius had taken the country. One Alcimus—came to Demetrius in the 151st year, &c.* We

find nothing to mark a discrepancy; the numbers are consistent with each other, and with the date “the 151st year” given in 1 Macc. VII. 1.

^k Noris. p. 76. Frœlich p. 29 for the same reason adopts the same arrangement: *Manifestum fit—Demetrium verno tempore profugisse atque inter breve tempus Tripolin tenuisse: inde—ante autumnum ab Alcimo conveniri potuit, atque adeo anno 150^o qualem 2 Macc. usurpat; cum 1 Macc. Judæorum ritu jam ab initio Nisan annum 151 numerare cœpisset.* The foundation of this error appears to lie in the Latin version. In the Complutensian Polyglot part IV the version of Hieronymus stands thus: *Venit ad regem Demetrium centesimo quinquagesimo anno.* although here also the Greek text in the parallel column has πρῶτον καὶ π. καὶ ε. Norisius then and Frœlich have used the Latin version, and others have taken the text upon their representation. Frœlich prolegom. p. 5 observes, *Maccabæorum historiae Latinam interpretationem quam Vulgatam dicimus ita usus sum ut, ubi in rem esset, Græci ac Syriaci codicis adjumenta minime negligerem.* On this occasion, however, he has neglected to compare the Greek copy.

other writers, from its actual and true beginning. The difference between the two authors in this case is a difference, not in the mode of reckoning, but in the fact itself.

The scheme of Dr. Hales supposes that *Epiphanes* died after the 1st of *Xanthicus* or *Nisan* [March B. C. 164], and that these letters mentioning his death were written on the 15th of the same month. But *Antiochus* died on the borders of Media, and the letters were written in Judæa in less than 15 days after. This was doubtless possible. But *Norisius*^s has remarked that many transactions occurred between the death of *Antiochus* and these letters, which required a considerable space of time, and which therefore could not happen within 15 days.

The conjecture of Usher^t that these letters were dated by the era of the Chaldæans is justly rejected by *Norisius*, as improbable: *Vix animum inducere possum ut credam reges Seleucidas in signandis literis ac rescriptis usos fuisse æra Chaldaica, quæ a Syris certe nunquam in usum redacta fuit. Urbes Syriacæ regum Seleucidarum numismata eorundem epocha ab Ol. 117. 1 obsignabant; cur vero reges non hac communi æra sed Chaldaica usi fuisse credantur?*^u It may be suspected, however, that the four letters contained in 2 Macc. XI have been transposed. And Frœlich has shewn that the first was dated in the last month of the 148th year, but the two last in the sixth month. He justly therefore infers that these letters have been transposed, and that the first was written six months after the two last. But the correction must be carried a little further than Frœlich has proposed. Three of those letters have the year 148 affixed, but that in which the king's death is mentioned has no date. The three former, then, were written while *Epiphanes* was yet alive; the other, immediately after his death was known in Syria^x. If this arrangement be admitted, we shall have a solution of the difficulty.

^s *Noris. p. 78 Repugnat rerum series post mortem Antiochi Epiphanis gestarum priusquam illæ literæ a novo rege ad Judæos scriberentur. Nam cum constet Epiphanem mortuum esse post Nisan [March B. C. 164]—ac deinde 2 Macc. X post recitatam v. 9 mortem Antiochi narrentur prælia quæ secunda fecit Judas cum Idumæis, ac postea cum Timotheo; ac c. XI recitetur bellum a Lysia cum Judæis infeliciter gestum, ac denique pax inita dicatur, scriptis memoratis literis, atque hæ signentur datæ die 15^o Xanthici, profecto non eodem anno quo Epiphanes obiit scriptæ dici possunt. To solve this difficulty he enquires, Num ille literæ ab Eupatore initio regni scriptæ sunt, sed a scriptore libri secundi alia occasione altero anno recitatæ?*

^t *Usher Annals p. 444 From autumn began the year of the account of contracts or Dilkarnaim, observed by the collector of the second book of the Maccabees, 149. But of the Chaldee account, used in the king's edicts Ibid. c. XI and in Ptolemy's great Syntaxis, 148. He is followed by Prideaux Connex. vol. III p. 292 Whereas the dates of all the instruments concerning this peace, as registered in 2 Macc. XI. 21. 33. 38, are in the 148th year of the Seleucidæ, this is to be understood of the style of Chaldæa, and not according to the style of Syria. By this expedient they place those letters at the*

15th of *Xanthicus* or March B. C. 163.

^u *Noris. p. 77. To the same purpose Frœlich p. 24 Cui in mentem veniat regem Antiochum Chaldaica potius quam sua anni notatione epistolam inscripsisse?*

^z The letters are in this order in the original:

1 *Lysias* to the Jews: XI. 16. the 24th of the intercalary month in the 148th year [Oct. B. C. 164].

2 *Antiochus Eupator* to *Lysias* after the death of *Epiphanes*: XI. 22. without date.

3 *Antiochus* to the Jews: XI. 27. 15th *Xanthicus* in the 148th year [March B. C. 164].

4 The Roman ambassadors to the Jews: XI. 34. the same date. Frœlich arranges them in this manner: 2. 3. 4. 1. and argues thus p. 27. 28 *Epistolam Lysie Dioscoro mense scriptam sex mensium intervallo serius esse exaratam quam epistolam Eupatoris ejusdem anni mense Xanthico. Lysias prælio a Judæis victus anno 148 ad finem vergente, nempe 24^o Dioscuri embolimi et ultimi, data epistola pacem petere cogitur.—Antiochus Epiphanes interiit anno 148 ineunte Xanthico.—Succedit Eupator et ad Judæos de pace literas dat 15^o Xanthici anni ejusdem 148. Per semestre bellatur:—victus Lysias pacem iterum petere cogitur datis literis 24^o mensis Dioscori embolimi et ultimi anni adhuc 148.*

Dodwelly, arguing that many of those transactions which Norisius has noticed between 374 the death of *Epiphanes* and the date of the letters might occur in reality while *Epiphanes* was yet living, remarks as follows: *Lysiae discedens negotia regni mandaverat et filii Antiochi, dum rediret, curam*: 1 Macc. III. 32. 33. *regem enim illum designaverat discedens Epiphanes teste ipso Epiphane* 2 Macc. IX. 25. 26. *Itaque de priore hoc Eupatoris regno loquitur auctor, quod commune habuit cum patre superstite. Hoc tempore Gorgiam elegit Lysias* 1 Macc. III. 38. *cujus res gestas recenset auctor* 2 Macc. X. 14. If this be admitted, which is surely reasonable, it may also be admitted that *Lysias* and *Eupator* under that delegated authority negotiated the peace during the lifetime of the elder *Antiochus*. But it is also likely that *Epiphanes* himself was consulted^z, and that the letter^a of the 15th of *Xanthicus* was dictated by him in the necessity of his affairs after the victories of *Judas*. According to this arrangement we may thus distribute the transactions. A peace was made by *Lysias* and *Eupator* in the lifetime of *Epiphanes* in *Xanthicus* of the 148th year [March B. C. 164]. *Epiphanes* died in the beginning of the 149th [Dec. B. C. 164], and the letter of his son^b was written immediately afterwards. But at the close of the same year 149 [about Sept. B. C. 163] *Eupator* prepared to renew hostilities^c. After which *Judas* besieged the fortress in the beginning of the 150th year [about Oct. B. C. 163], as related in 1 Macc. VI. 18—20, and the expedition of *Eupator* followed in the same year [spring B. C. 162].

The remaining argument is this. The author of the first book of Maccabees computes by 375 Jewish months, and therefore the years of the *Seleucidæ* began with *Nisan* or *March*. The 15th day of the month *Casleu*^d is mentioned in the 145th year; ^ethe 153rd year in the second month; the ^f18th of the month *Elul* in the 172nd year; and ^gthe 177th year in the 11th month

I should propose however to read them in the following order: 3. 4. 1. 2. The letters run thus:

1 (3) βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχος [not *Eupator*, but *Epiphanes*] τῇ γερονσίᾳ τῶν Ἰουδαίων καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἰουδαίοις χαίρειν. εἰ ἔρρωσθε, εἴη ἂν ὡς βουλόμεθα· καὶ αὐτοὶ δὲ ὑγαίνομεν. ἐνεφάνισεν ἡμῖν ὁ Μενέλαος βούλεσθαι κατελθόντας ὑμᾶς γίνεσθαι πρὸς τοῖς ἰδίοις. τοῖς οὖν καταπορευομένοις μέχρι τριακάδος ξανθικοῦ ὑπάρξει δεξιὰ μετὰ τῆς ἀδείας χρῆσθαι τοὺς Ἰουδαίους τοῖς ἑαυτῶν δαπανήμασι καὶ νόμοις καθὰ καὶ τὸ πρότερον, καὶ οὐδεὶς αὐτῶν κατ' οὐδένα τρόπον ὀχληθήσεται περὶ τῶν ἡγνοημένων. πέπομφα καὶ τὸν Μενέλαον παρακαλέσονται ὑμᾶς. ἔρρωσθε. ἔτους ἑκατοστοῦ τεσσαρακοστοῦ ὀγδόου, Ξανθικοῦ πέμπτῃ καὶ δεκάτῃ.

2 (4) Κόντος Μέμμιος, Τίτος Μάνιος, πρεσβύται Ῥωμαίων τῷ δήμῳ τῶν Ἰουδαίων χαίρειν. ὑπὲρ ὧν Λυσίας ὁ συγγενὴς τοῦ βασιλέως συνεχώρησεν ὑμῖν καὶ ἡμεῖς συνευδοκοῦμεν· ἃ δὲ ἔκρινε προσαχθῆναι τῷ βασιλεὶ πέμψατέ τινα παραχρῆμα ἐπισκεψάμενοι περὶ τούτων, ἵνα ἐκθῶμεν ὡς καθήκει ὑμῖν. ἡμεῖς γὰρ προσάγομεν πρὸς Ἀντιόχειαν. διὸ σπεύσατε καὶ πέμψατέ τινας ὅπως καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐπγνωμεν ὅποιας ἐστὲ γνῶμης. ὑγαίνετε. (ἔτους ἑκατοστοῦ τεσσαρακοστοῦ ὀγδόου, ξανθικοῦ πέμπτῃ καὶ δεκάτῃ.)

3 (1) Λυσίας τῷ πλήθει τῶν Ἰουδαίων χαίρειν· Ἰωάννης καὶ Ἀβεσσαλὼμ οἱ πεμφθέντες παρ' ὑμῶν ἐπιδόντες τὸν ὑπογεγραμμένον χρηματισμὸν ἡξίουں περὶ τῶν δι' αὐτοὺς σηματομένων. ὅσα μὲν οὖν ἔδει καὶ τῷ βασιλεὶ προσερχθῆναι διεσάφησα, ἃ δὲ ἦν ἐνδεχόμενα συνεχώ-

ρησεν· ἂν μὲν οὖν συντηρήσητε τὴν εἰς τὰ πράγματα εὐνοίαν, καὶ εἰς τὸν λοιπὸν πειράσομαι παραίτιος ὑμῖν ἀγαθῶν γενέσθαι. ὑπὲρ δὲ τούτων—ἐντέταλμαι τούτοις τε καὶ τοῖς παρ' ἐμοῦ διαλεχθῆναι ὑμῖν. ἔρρωσθε. ἔτους ἑκατοστοῦ τεσσαρακοστοῦ ὀγδόου, Διοσκόρου [al. Διὸς Κορυθίου] εἰκοστῇ τετάρτῃ.

4 (2) βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχος [sc. *Eupator*] τῷ ἀδελφῷ Λυσίᾳ χαίρειν. τοῦ πατρὸς ἡμῶν εἰς θεοὺς μεταστάντος, βουλομένου τοὺς ἐκ τῆς βασιλείας ἀταράχους ὄντας γενέσθαι πρὸς τὴν τῶν ἰδίων ἐπιμέλειαν, ἀκηκούτες τοὺς Ἰουδαίους μὴ συνευδοκοῦντας τῇ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐπὶ τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ μεταθέσει, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἀγωγὴν αἰρετίζοντας, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἀξιούντας συγχωρηθῆναι αὐτοῖς τὰ νόμιμα αὐτῶν, αἰρούμενοι οὖν καὶ τοῦτο τὸ ἔθνος ἐκτὸς ταραχῆς εἶναι κρίνομεν τό τε ἱερὸν αὐτοῖς ἀποκατασταθῆναι καὶ πολιτεῦσθαι κατὰ τὰ ἐπὶ τῶν προγόνων αὐτῶν ἔθη. εὖ οὖν ποιήσεις διαπεμφάμενος πρὸς αὐτοὺς καὶ δούς δεξιὰς, ὅπως εἰδότες τὴν ἡμετέραν προαίρεσιν εὐθυμοὶ τε ὦσι καὶ ἡδέως διαγίνονται πρὸς τὴν τῶν ἰδίων ἀντιλήψιν. The date of N^o 2 is in some copies prefixed to the following chapter: ἔτους ρμῇ, ξανθικοῦ ιε' γενομένων συνθηκῶν τούτων κ. τ. λ. I have therefore enclosed it in brackets.

γ Diss. IX p. 436.

z As mentioned in the letter of *Lysias* N^o 3. (1.)

a N^o 1. (3.) b N^o 4. c 2 Macc. XIII. 1.

d 1 Macc. I. 54.

e 1 Macc. IX. 54.

f 1 Macc. XIV. 27.

g 1 Macc. XVI. 14.

called *Sabat*^h. These therefore were also the 11th month and the second and the ninth of those years of the kingdom of the Greeks. But this conclusion does not necessarily follow. The prophet Zechariahⁱ mentions the *eighth month in the second year of Darius*; and the *eleventh month, which is the month Sebat, in the second year of Darius*. But we cannot with certainty affirm that these were the eighth and the 11th months with reference to the years of that king; or that the reign of *Darius* was computed from *Nisan*. The same notice of Hebrew months occurs in the account of the siege of Jerusalem in Jeremiah and the book of Kings^l. *In the ninth year of his (Zedekiah's) reign, in the tenth month, in the tenth day of the month, Nebuchadnezzar came against Jerusalem.* ^m*In the fifth month, on the tenth day of the month, which was the nineteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar.* But these are so far from being the tenth or the fifth month with reference to *Nebuchadnezzar's* reign, that they are not even the tenth or the fifth with respect to the years of *Zedekiah*; and merely describe the months of the Hebrew Calendar. That the fifth month here mentioned was the fifth Hebrew month *Ab* is attested by Josephusⁿ. That it was not the fifth month of *Zedekiah's* 11th year we know from Jeremiah^o: *Jeremiah—to whom the word of the Lord came unto the end of the eleventh year of Zedekiah, unto the carrying away Jerusalem captive in the fifth month.* But, if *Zedekiah* reached the end of his 11th year, this was not the fifth month of his 11th year; and the Hebrews in these passages merely designated the month by its 375 number in the Hebrew Calendar, instead of giving its name^p. Other nations have done the

^h Frœlich p. 22—24 agrees with those who had preceded him; 1 Macc. IV. 52. *Ante matutinum surrexerunt 25^o mensis noni Casleu.* 1 Macc. X. 21. *Induit se Jonathas sacra stola septimo mense anno 160 in die Scenopegiae. Est igitur extra dubium 1 Macc. consignatos annos a verno mense Nisan auspicari.*

ⁱ I. 1. ^k I. 7. ^l 2 Kings XXV. 1 Jer. LII. 4.

^m 2 Kings XXV. 8 Jer. LII. 12.

ⁿ See above p. 353.

^o I. 1. 3.

^p Usher chronol. Sacr. p. 83 Thesis 1 founding his chronology for the last Jewish reigns upon this passage of Jeremiah determines the accession of *Zedekiah* to the 10th day of the 4th Hebrew month *Thamuz* [or Midsummer B. C. 598], and the completion of his 11th year to the 9th day of the same month *Thamuz* [Midsummer B. C. 587]: *Anno undecimo Sedekiae quarti mensis die nono perrupta civitate—noctu rex aufugiens captus est: Jer. XXXIX. 2. 5 et LII. 4. 9. [item 2 Reg. XXV. 2—5.] Sequentis deinde mensis quinti die decimo templo et urbe destructis in captivitatem Hierosolymitani sunt abducti: Jer. LII. 12. 15. [cf. 2 Reg. XXV. 8.] Ex quibus inter se collatis colligimus et undecimum Sedekiae annum fuisse completum et inter captivitatem illius et templi conflagrationem mensis spatium intercessisse; atque, quod inde est consecrarium, circa quarti mensis diem decimum regnare eum cepisse.—Cumque inter captum Sedekiam absoluto anno regni sui undecimo et deportatum populum integer mensis fuerit interpositus, ἐν τῷ δωδε-*

*κάτῳ ἔτει τῆς Σεδεκίου βασιλείας calamitatem illam accidisse Clem. Al. Strom. I [p. 329 A] retulit rectius quam Josephus Ant. X. 11 templum incensum fuisse scribens anno Sedekiae undecimo [X. 8. 5 ἐνδεκάτῳ ἔτει τῆς Σεδεκίου βασιλείας σὺλᾷ τὸν ναόν], quum ante mensem is captus annum regni sui undecimum compleverit. Upon this foundation he fixes the dates of the preceding reigns: the deportation of *Jehoiakin* to the fifth day of the fourth month *Thamuz*: Thesis 3 p. 84 *In illo ipso quinto die quarti mensis captivitatem illam constituendam censemus; quod hac ratione inter eam et regni Sedekiae initium quinque tantum intercedat spatium; neque vero multo longius sacrae historiae admittit series.* His reign of 3^m 10^d consequently began on the 25th of the 12th Hebrew month *Adar* [in the spring of B. C. 598]: Thesis 4 p. 84 *Dies centum menses constituunt tres et dies decem, quot 2 Chron. XXXVI. 9 Jeconiae regno adscriptos legimus: qui a mensis quarti die quinto subducti in 12ⁱ mensis diem 25^{um} recidunt.* The accession of *Jehoiakim* to the 10th day of the sixth month *Elul*: Thesis 5 p. 84 *Annum undecimum Jehoiakimi non fuisse integrum: quum enim ante finem anni ipsius tertii regnare Nebuchadnesar cepit, si superfuissent Jehoiakimo anni adhuc octo integri, nonum ille ingressus fuisset annum quo tempore Jechoniam fratri successorem dedit. Atqui quarto postea mense Jechonia capto, octavus adhuc numeratus fuit annus 2 Reg. XXIV. 12. Inter 25^{um} diem mensis duodecimi, quo Jechonias cepit, et quintum mensis quarti, quo idem desiit, Jehoiakimi initium collocari non**

same^q. A particular sect in England does so to this day; and, if a member of that society were called upon to describe a fact which happened in December A. D. 1760, and to mark at the same time the month in which it happened, and the year of the reigning monarch, he would say that it occurred *in the twelfth month in the first year of George III.* But this twelfth month was in reality the third of that reign. In the same manner we must understand the *eighth month in the second year of Darius* to express, not the eighth month of that second year, but merely the month of the Hebrew Calendar. The author, then, of the first book of Maccabees speaks of Hebrew months; but, when he dates by the years of the kingdom of the Greeks, he may be understood to compute those years according to their known commencement. The proposition, as it stands expressed in the words of Prideaux^r, carries its own refutation with it: "The first book begins the years of this era from the spring, but "the second begins them from the autumn; and so did the Syrians, Arabs, and Jews, and "all others that anciently did or now do use this era." But it is not credible that this author should have computed this era by a method different from that of all nations, of all his contemporaries, and even of his own countrymen the Jews; who dated by this era under the name of the era of Contracts, and are known to have dated from the autumn^s. As if any particular writer of this time were to date the years of Christ from midsummer, when all nations have agreed to reckon them from January^t.

The interpretation of preceding writers, which supposes the years in 1 Macc. to be antedated six months, will only affect two of the dates which are given in the Table of the *Seleucidæ*^u. All the other dates there exhibited will stand with either interpretation^x. The first of these places the accession of *Antiochus Epiphanes* in the 137th year, and in August B. C. 377 175. Their computation makes the 137th year terminate in February preceding, and raises

potest: alias enim Nebuchadnesar capto Jechonia nonum regni sui similiter egisset annum; cum in octavo tantum adhuc versatum eum fuisse ex 2 Reg. XXIV. 12 jam audiverimus. Reliquum igitur est ut inter mensis quarti diem quintum et mensis duodecimi diem 25^{um} regni Jehoiakimi exordium sit indagandum. He proceeds p. 85 to determine the accession of *Jehoahaz* (*trimestre regnum*) to the 10th of the third month [*Sivan* B. C. 609], of *Jehoiakim* to the 10th of the sixth month [*Elul* B. C. 609], and of *Nebuchadnezzar* to the middle of the fifth [*Ab* or Midsummer B. C. 606], *diebus 25 ante finem tertii anni Jehoiakimi.* These dates, although they attempt too much exactness in assigning the particular days, which are built upon conjecture, yet doubtless are very near the truth. The 11 years of *Zedekiah* were nearly at least if not precisely completed, at his capture in the fourth month; and upon this date the others depend. But the reasoning of Usher and the texts upon which it is founded plainly demonstrate that the months numbered in those passages of scripture, and in *Ezekiel* and 2 Kings XXV. 27 Jer. LII. 31 in the years of *Jehoiakin's* captivity, are merely used to express the current Hebrew months: and confirm the conclusion that the months numbered in the book of Maccabees are used in the same sense.

^q Norisius de Epoch. Syro-M. p. 15 *In Asia mensis primus, secundus, tertius, usque ad duodecimum appellabantur. In epitaphio Smyrnensi—legitur: μηνὸς τρίτου.* Thus Epiphanius quoted above p. 355 mentions the fifth month at Salamis.

^r Connex. vol. II p. 391. 392.

^s Noris. p. 304 *Licet Jadei annum sacrum neo-meniam Nisan inchoarent, in contractibus tamen aliquae publicis actis æra contractorum cum cæteris Syris communi utebantur, cujus anni ab autumno initium sumebant.*

^t The remark of Norisius p. 121 on the date of Edessa may be applied on this occasion: *Patet epocham Edessenorum fuisse æram Seleucidarum cujus anni ab autumno inibant. Scio Scaligerum scribere Edessenos a Januario Romanorum annos suos inchoasse; quod cum pro arbitrio suo sine teste affirmet, communi Syrorum ab autumno annum auspantium consuetudine refellitur.*

^u See above p. 346. The two dates are marked thus *.

^x Except that *November*, for instance, B. C. 162 will be according to their reckoning the *ninth*, and according to mine the *second* month of A. S. 151; *February* B. C. 142 according to them will be the *twelfth* month, according to my computation the *fifth*, of A. S. 170, and so of the rest.

the accession of *Epiphanes* at least six months higher than my date. But this is refuted by the chronographers, who places the accession in Ol. 151. 3, consequently after midsummer B. C. 175. The second date fixes the grant of *Demetrius* to the Jews at B. C. 142. The grant was in the 170th year; and *Simon's* reign was dated from about *Elul* of the 170th year^z. But *Elul* of the 170th year, which is in my reckoning August or September B. C. 142, will according to the other mode of computing be August or September B. C. 143.

Norisius, from his view of the dates in the first book of Maccabees, antedates the accession of *Antiochus*^a: *Antiochus Epiphanes regnum Syriæ obtinuit anno U. C. 578 Olymp. 151. 1 quique fuit æræ Sel. 137^{us}*. He errs again in the death of *Demetrius Nicator*, which he places in the year 186. Having given^b a Tyrian coin with the inscription βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Τυ. ιε. άου. 5πρ. he adds, *Videsne Tyrum cum jure Asyli adhuc usam epocha Seleucidarum, cujus ibi annus sculptus 186 concurrebat cum anno U. C. 628, quo tamen anno eodem Demetrio occiso novam epocham invenit?* But it will be seen above that *Demetrius* was yet living in the year 187^c, and his death must be placed a year below the date of Norisius; and Scaliger, to whom Norisius imputes error^d, was accurate in dating the epoch of the Tyrians during the lifetime of *Demetrius*.

Norisius is not always consistent with his own scheme. The death of *Simon* in the 11th month of the 177th year he supposes to be in Ol. 161. 2 at the close of U. C. Varr. 619^e. But if, according to Norisius himself, the era began in the computation of that author in *Nisan* or March B. C. 312, the 177th year would begin in *Nisan* or March B. C. 136, and the 11th month would coincide with January B. C. 135 Ol. 161. 1 at the close of U. C. 618, where I have placed it. And it will be observed that the same date results from both methods of computing; except that the 11th Hebrew month is called by others the 11th month of the era, whereas I have called it the fourth.

The death of *Bala* is placed by Norisius in the year 167, which partly coincides with U. C. 609^f. This is doubtless true according to the method of computing which I have adopted; but, according to the hypothesis which supposes the year to begin from *Nisan*, no part of this 167th year, ending in February B. C. 145, would concur with U. C. 609, which began in the April following.

He computes *Nisan* of the 174th year to be in the close of U. C. 615^g. But, according to 378 his scheme, *Nisan* the first month of that year coincided with March B. C. 139, two months before the close of U. C. 614^h.

^y See above p. 317. ^z See above p. 329.

^a P. 366.

^b P. 389. This coin has been given at p. 334.

^c See p. 333.

^d Noris. p. 403 *Scaliger ait Tyrios annos suos a deducta colonia sub rege Syriæ Demetrio putasse. At Scaliger plures errores errat. Nam Tyrus annos suos putavit non a deducta regnante Demetrio colonia, sed ab autonomia sibi post necem Demetrii ab Alexandro rege Syriæ concessa, uti superius ostensum est.* The error is in Norisius himself. The Tyrians indeed, as he has shewn, acquired or received αὐτονομία and dated their era from B. C. 126. But *Demetrius* after this was excluded from Tyre, and slain in the beginning of B. C. 125.

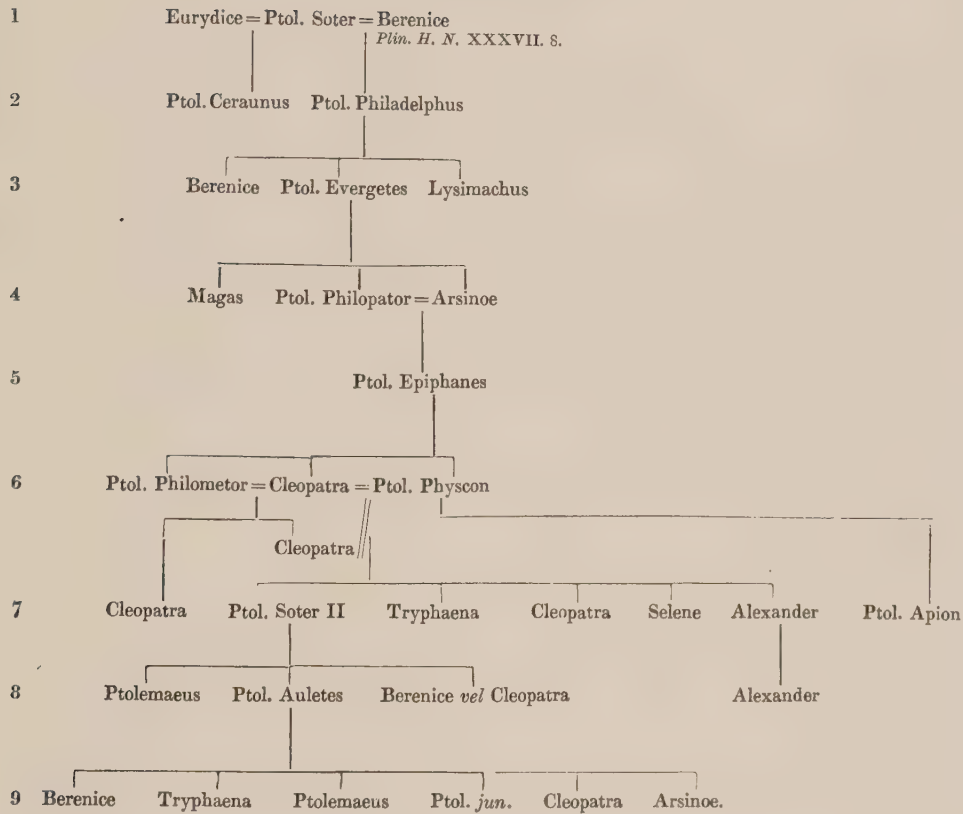
^e Noris. p. 310 *Ptolemaeus Simonem occidisset ex cap. ult. 1 Macc. anno Seleucidarum 177^o mense undecimo: nempe Ol. 161. 2 Urbis Romæ 619 a Parilibus.*

^f P. 441 *Occisus fuit anno Seleucidarum 167 ex 1 Macc. XI. qui annus partim concurrit cum a. U. Romæ 609.*

^g P. 455 *Anno Seleucidarum 174, qui juxta stylum scriptoris ejus historiæ 1 Macc. XV capit a neomenia Nisan a. U. Romæ 615 a Parilibus.*

^h *Lucius consul of the Romans*, mentioned 1 Macc. XV, is supposed by Norisius p. 441 to be *Lucius Calpurnius Piso: Scriptæ sunt illæ literæ U. C. 615 [B. C. 139] quo Lucius Calpurnius Piso collega M. Popillio Lænate consulatum gessit.* Frœlich Annal. p. 78 agrees with Norisius: *Referunt literas L. Calpurnii Pisonis cos. Romani cujus collega L. Popillius Lænas tum in Hispania bello præerat.* But this consul is *CNEIUS Calpurnius Piso* in both the testimonies. See the Tables 139. 1. *Lucius*, therefore, called consul in 1 Macc. was perhaps only a prætor.

LAGIDÆ.



V.

379

KINGS OF EGYPT.

IN quoting Eusebius for the kings of Macedon and Syria I have transcribed the Latin version of the Armenian copy. But, as the account which Eusebius has given from Porphyry of the kings of Egypt remains complete in the Greek original, this shall be preferred. Where the Armenian differs from the Greek, that difference shall be noted^a.

1 PTOLEMÆUS SOTER. The reigns of *Ptolemy Soter* and *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, as delivered by Porphyry, are given in F. H. II p. 237^s, where the correction *τριάκοντα καὶ ἕξ* is confirmed by the Armenian version^b, in which the passage stands thus: *Philadelphus parente superstite regnum biennio administravit: eoque mortuo, annis 36; prorsus ut ipse non secus atque parens octo ac triginta annis regnasse dicendus sit.*

^a The title of Euseb. lib. I c. 22 is this in the Latin version from the Armenian: *Quinam post Alexandrum Macedonem Ægypti Alexandrinæque*

urbis regnum tenuerint. Ex Porphyrii libris.

^b Euseb. Chron. lib. I p. 115.

2 PTOLEMÆUS PHILADELPHUS. The duration of his reign, 38 years in the whole and 36 years from the death of his father, has been already explained. The Astronomical Canon agrees with Porphyry, placing the accession of *Evergetes* in N. E. 502 B. C. 247 and the accession of *Philip Aridæus* in N. E. 425 Nov. 12 B. C. 324; after whose first year^c *Ptolemy* became satrap of Egypt; therefore in N. E. 426 = Ol. 114. 2 B. C. 323, which leaves 76 years for the two reigns. Eusebius himself^d erroneously gives $40 + 38 = 78$ years for the amount, which brings the death of *Philadelphus* two years too low. Vaillant^e gives a coin of *Philadelphus* with this inscription: βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. μθ'. Κι. anno 49. *Citiensium*. As he has found no higher number than 49, he infers that the coins after this date were dated not by the years of the era but by the years of the reigning king. The 40th year is equivalent to the 11th year of *Philadelphus* B. C. 275. On another coin he finds the following inscription: βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. λθ'. Πα. anno 39. *Paphiorum*. upon which Vaillant remarks^f *Unde illum ab anno quo pater ipsi imperium cessit suos dinumerasse novimus, et sic contra plurimorum auctorum sententiam annos 40 eum regnasse docemur*. But this by no means follows; for that coin, like the preceding, may give the year of the era; and the 39th year of the era would be the 1st of *Philadelphus*, as the 49th was the 11th. If again the years of *Philadelphus* were marked by that number, it would not follow that he had reached his 40th year. We could only affirm that the 38th year was completed and the 39th commenced.

380 Athenæus^h mentions the μουσείον and the library which *Philadelphus* founded: περὶ δὲ

^c *Post annum ex quo Philippus imperium obtinuerat ad præfecturam Ægypti mittitur Armen. μετ' ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ διὰ τῆς εἰς Φίλιππον ἀναγεγραμμένης ἡγεμονίας σατραπῆς εἰς Αἴγυπτον πέμπεται* Græc. apud Scalig.

^d Canon. p. 350—352.

^e Hist. Ptolemæorum p. 38. ^f Ibid. p. 40.

^g Two other coins are given by Vaillant p. 39. 1 βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. ις'. Πα. anno 16. *Paphiorum*. 2 βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. λς'. Κι. anno 36. *Citiensium*.

For the embassy of *Philadelphus* to Rome in the 12th year of his reign see the Tables B. C. 273. His marriages with the two *Arsinoes* are recorded by Schol. Theocrit. XVII. 128 Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ Φιλαδέλφῳ συνώκει πρότερον Ἀρσινόῃ ἡ Δυσιμάχου, ἀφ' ἧς καὶ τοὺς παῖδας ἐγέννησεν Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Δυσίμαχον καὶ Βερενίκην· ἐπιβουλεύουσιν δὲ ταύτην εὐρῶν—αὐτὴν ἐξέπεμψεν εἰς Κοπτὸν ἢ εἰς τόπον τῆς Θηβαΐδος, καὶ τὴν οἰκίαν ἀδελφῆν Ἀρσινόῃ ἔθηκε, καὶ εἰσεποιήσατο αὐτῇ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς προτέρας Ἀρσινόης γεννηθέντας παῖδας, ἡ γὰρ ἀδελφὴ καὶ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ ἄτεκνος ἀπέθανεν. His son *Lysimachus*—Δυσιμάχῳ ὅς ἦν υἱὸς Ἀρσινόης τῆς Δυσιμάχου καὶ Πτολεμαίου—is mentioned by Polybius XV. 25. His daughter *Benenice* was married to *Antiochus Theus*: Athen. II p. 45 c Appian. Syr. c. 65. For her fate see above p. 311. Pausanias I. 7 gives a short sketch of the transactions of this reign. He remarks upon the marriage of *Philadelphus* with his sister, ἔγχευεν αὐτὴν Μακεδόσιν οὐδαμῶς ποιῶν νομιζόμενα, Αἰγυπτίους μέντοι ὧν ἦρχε.

The origin of this custom in Egypt is assigned by Diodorus I. 27.

^h Athenæus distinctly ascribes the institution of the μουσείον to *Philadelphus* in this passage V p. 203 e, in which he is describing the acts of *Philadelphus*. Plutarch therefore Moral. p. 1095 D is to be understood of *Philadelphus*: εἰ δὲ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ πρῶτος συναγαγὼν τὸ μουσείον τοῖσι συνέτυχε τοῖς παραγέλασι κ. τ. λ. where Perizonius ad Ælian. V. H. III. 17 vainly labours to interpret Πτολεμαῖος ὁ πρῶτος *Ptolemy Soter*, contrary to grammatical construction, which to express that meaning would require Πτ. ὁ πρῶτος ὁ συναγαγὼν. Strabo and others describe the μουσείον without marking the particular founder: Strabo XVII p. 794 τῶν δὲ βασιλείων μέρος ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ μουσείον, ἔχον περίπατον καὶ ἐξέδραν καὶ οἶκον μέγαν ἐν ᾧ τὸ συσσίτιον τῶν μετεχόντων τοῦ μουσείου φιλόλογον ἀνδρῶν. ἐστὶ δὲ τῇ συνόδῳ ταύτῃ καὶ χρήματα κοινὰ καὶ ἱερεὺς ὁ ἐπὶ τῷ μουσείῳ τεταγμένος τότε μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν βασιλείων νῦν δ' ὑπὸ Καίσαρος. Schol. Venet. Iliad. IX. 688 Πορφύριον. Ἐν τῷ μουσείῳ τῷ κατὰ Ἀλεξάνδρειαν νόμος ἦν προβάλλεσθαι ζήτημα, καὶ τὰς γινόμενας λύσεις ἀναγράφεσθαι κ. τ. λ. Soter apud Photium cod. 161 p. 341 transcribed extracts ἐκ τῶν Ἀριστοτονικοῦ περὶ τοῦ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ μουσείου. Among the works of Callimachus apud Suid. Καλλιμάχος is one entitled Μουσείον, not in the collection of his fragments ed. Ernest. The μουσείον was ridiculed by Timon: Athen. I p. 22 d ὅτι τὸ μουσείον ὁ Φιλίστιος Τίμων ὁ σιλλογράφος τάλα-

βιβλίων πλήθους καὶ βιβλιοθηκῶν κατασκευῆς καὶ τῆς εἰς τὸ μουσεῖον συναγωγῆς τί δεῖ καὶ λέγειν ; πᾶσι τούτων ὄντων κατὰ μνήμην. Bothⁱ probably founded in the beginning of his reign.

ρόν που φησὶν ἐπισκώπτων τοὺς ἐν αὐτῷ τρεφομένους φιλοσόφους κ. τ. λ. On the Museum see Suetonius Claud. c. 42 and Casaubon ad locum, who has collected the testimonies of Philostratus and others.

ⁱ Syncellus indeed places the library at Ol. 132, the close of the reign of *Philadelphus*: p. 273 B τὴν ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ βιβλιοθήκην καθίστησιν ρλβ' ὀλυμπιάδι, ἧς πληρουμένης τελευτᾷ. But Eusebius Chron. lib. II p. 350 names the library at the fourth year of *Philadelphus*: Ol. 125. 1 *Ptolemæus Philadelphus* *Judæos in Ægypto captivos libertate donavit. Regia quoque munera Hierosolyma ad Eleazarum pontificem submitit deditque operam ut Judæorum libri ex Hebraica ad Græcam linguam transferrentur eosdem que in Alexandrina bibliotheca a se congesta posuit.* Placed at the 2nd of *Philadelphus* by the version of Hieronymus in ed. Scal. and by the Alexandrian Chronicle p. 253. On the foundation of the library Vitruvius præfat. ad lib. VII has the following narrative: *Reges Attalici magnis philologiæ dulcedinibus inducti cum egregiam bibliothecam Pergami ad communem delectationem instituissent, tunc item Ptolemæus infinito zelo cupiditatisque incitatus studio non minoribus industriis ad eundem modum contenderat Alexandriæ comparare. Cum autem summa diligentia perfecisset, non putavit id satis esse nisi propagationibus inseminando curaret augendam. Itaque Musis et Apollini ludos dedicavit.—Cum ludi adessent, iudices literati qui ea probarent erant legendi. Rex cum jam ex civitate sex lectos habuisset nec tam cito septimum idoneum inveniret, retulit ad eos qui supra bibliothecam fuerant, et quæsiit si quem novissent ad id expeditum. Tunc ei dixerunt esse quendam Aristophanem qui summo studio summaque diligentia quotidie omnes libros ex ordine perlegeret. Itaque in conventu ludorum cum secretæ sedes iudicibus essent distributæ, cum cæteris Aristophanes citatus quemadmodum fuerat locus ei designatus sedit.—Rex Aristophanem amplissimis muneribus ornavit et supra bibliothecam constituit. Insequentibus annis a Macedonia Zoilus Homero-mastix—Alexandriam venit suaque scripta contra Iliadem et Odysseam comparata regi recitavit. Ptolemæus vero—indignatus nullum dedit responsum.—Ad summam mors ejus (Zoilī) ut parricidii damnati varie memoratur. Alii enim scripserunt a Philadelpho esse in crucem fixum; nonnulli Chii in eum lapides esse coniectos; alii Smyrnæ vivum in pyram esse coniectum: quorum utrum ei acciderit, merenti digna constitit pœna.* Upon this narrative Scaliger founds these remarks Animadv. ad Euseb. p. 135 ad annum 1734 *Constat ex auctoribus*

bibliothecam a Philadelpho institutam. De tempore nihil ab illis designatum est. Certum est æmulatione Eumenis regis Pergameni Ptolemæum bibliothecam suam instituisse—Eumenes iste inivit regnum Pergami anno 23º Philadelphī [B. C. 263]. Itaque bibliothecam non prius comparavit Ptolemæus quam Eumenes cepit regnare: neque Eumenes suam statim initio regni sui. Sed et illud apud eundem Vitruvium notandum, Aristophanem grammaticum nobilissimum præfectum fuisse bibliothecæ et ab eo instructam fuisse.—Suidas ait Zenodotum præfectum fuisse βιβλιοθηκῶν. Sed Aristophanes istius auditor fuit. Olearius ad Philostratum p. 648 and Fabricius B. 381 Gr. tom. I p. 560 reject the account here given of Zoilus as erroneous or fabulous. Olearius observing *hanc narrationem fabulam esse putem, Reinesii penitus persuasus argumentis centum et amplius annis ante Philadelphum Zoilum vizisse.* And both the narrative of Vitruvius and the interpretation of Scaliger are very questionable. 1 It is manifest from the testimonies in the Tables at B. C. 200 that *Aristophanes* the grammarian was not born till after the death of *Philadelphus*. 2 *Zoilus* is said to come to *Philadelphus* in *sequentibus annis*; that is, some years after the formation of the Alexandrian library; and this was not formed till after that of Pergamus, and this again was not founded by *Eumenes* *statim initio regni sui.* All these particulars bring down the arrival of *Zoilus* to the very end of the reign of *Philadelphus*. But *Zoilus* had lived in the reign of *Alexander*. See below c. 12. Perizonius ad Ælian. V. H. XI. 10 who admits this argues that he might reach the beginning of the reign of *Philadelphus*: *Vitruvius refert ad tempora Ptolemæi qui bibliothecam condidit; hoc est, Philadelphī; et eum sequitur Vossius. Opponunt se Reines. et Jonsius. At nihil impedit quo minus Zoilus jam senex attigerit primos Philadelphī annos.—Certum est floruisse eum et scripsisse potissima tempore Alexandri, quum scripserit historiam usque ad mortem Philippi, ut et contra Isocratem, teste Suida. Accedit quod Dionys. Halic. memoret varios qui contra Platonem scripserint: et primo quidem Aristotelem, deinde vero alios hoc ordine; Cephisodorum, Theopompum, Zoilum. Priores illi pariter fuerunt discipuli Isocratis, quibus si natu minor fuit Zoilus facile ad ætatem Philadelphī pervenisse potuit.* This does not satisfy the question. We may admit that *Zoilus* might reach the beginning of the reign of *Philadelphus*—*senex attigerit primos Philadelphī annos.* But the account in Vitruvius, who places him at the end of that king's reign, 74 years after the death of *Alexander*,

382 3 PTOLEMÆUS EVERGETES. Porphyrius¹: τοῦτον διαδέχεται τρίτος Πτολεμαῖος ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Εὐεργέτης, καὶ βασιλεύει ἔτη πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι. The Astronomical Canon also assigns 25 years and reckons N. E. 527 as the first year of his successor; which places the death of *Evergetes* between Oct. 17 B. C. 222 and Oct. 17 B. C. 221^m. Porphyry allows to the three first reigns $40 + 36 + 25 = 101$ years; and these, computed from Ol. 114. 2 from which point the government of *Ptolemy Soter* commenced, will terminate in Ol. 139. 3 after July B. C. 222 and before July B. C. 221. Porphyry therefore and the Canon are consistent. Polybius marks the death of *Evergetes* by three characters; it followed the battle of Sellasia, it preceded the death of *Cleomenes*, and it occurred within the 139th Olympiad. Plutarch concurs in all these circumstances, and also attests that it occurred before the death of *Antigonus Doson*ⁿ.

is plainly impossible. The narrative of Vitruvius refutes itself. If *Zoilus* came to Alexandria after the establishment of the library, the library was established in the beginning of the reign. 3 The absurd and improbable account of the death of *Zoilus* may lead us to suspect the accuracy of the rest. Dionysius of Halicarnassus speaks of *Zoilus* without asperity, and even with respect; and if *Philadelphus* disapproved, he would have been satisfied with refusing his patronage. We may suspect then that Vitruvius has exercised no great judgment in selecting his materials. The anachronism with respect to *Aristophanes* we might remove by supposing that some other *Aristophanes* has been confounded with the celebrated grammarian. That there was an emulation between *Philadelphus* and *Eumenes* appears from Pliny H. N. XIII. 11 *Emulatione circa bibliothecas regum Ptolemæi et Eumenis, suppressimæ chartas Ptolemæo, Varro membranas Pergami tradidit repperas*. But this passage does not mark the time. That the Alexandrian library existed before the reign of *Eumenes* may be inferred from the patronage of literary men at Alexandria, which is referred by general consent to the 124th Olympiad, the beginning of the reign of *Philadelphus*. Other testimonies in which the library is mentioned speak in general terms; Plin. H. N. XXXV. 2 *Alexandriæ et Pergami reges, qui bibliothecas magno certamine instituere*. Gell. VI. 17 *Ingens numerus librorum in Ægypto a Ptolemæis regibus vel conquisitis vel confectus est ad millia ferme voluminum septingenta*. Ammian. XXII. 16 *Septingenta voluminum millia Ptolemæis regibus vigiliis intentis composita*. Galen. tom. V p. 16, 52 πρὶν γὰρ τοὺς ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ τε καὶ Περγᾶμῳ γενέσθαι βασιλεῖς, ἐπὶ κτήσει παλαιῶν βιβλίων φιλοτιμηθέντας, οὐδέπω ψευδῶς ἐπεγέγραπτο σύγγραμμα, λαμβάνειν δ' ἀρξαμένων μισθῶν [1. μισθὸν] τῶν κομιζόντων αὐτοῖς συγγράμματα παλαιῶν τινος ἀνδρὸς, οὕτως ἤδη πολλὰ ψευδῶς ἐπιγράφοντες ἐκόμιζον. ἀλλ' οὗτοι μὲν οἱ βασιλεῖς μετὰ τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρον γεγόνاسι θάνατον. Galen tom. V p. 411 speaks of *Ptolemy Evergetes*: εὐρε-

θῆναι βιβλίον τι τῶν Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Εὐεργέτου κληθέντος ἔχον τοὺς χαρακτήρας δισκευασμένους ὑπὸ τινος ἱατροῦ [sc. Μνήμονος Σιδήτου] Παμφύλου [f. Παμφυλίου] τὸ γένος ἐκ πόλεως Ἰνδικῆς Κλεοφαντίου δὲ τὴν αἴρεσιν.—ἐνιοὶ φασὶ τὸν Μνήμονα λαβόντα τὸν τρίτον τῶν ἐπιδημιῶν ἐκ τῆς ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ μεγάλης βιβλιοθήκης ὡς ἀναγνωσόμενον ἀποδοῦναι παρεγγράφας ἐν αὐτῷ—τοὺς χαρακτήρας τούτους. ἐνιοὶ δὲ καὶ αὐτὸν ἐκ Παμφυλίας κεκομικέναι, καὶ φιλότιμον περὶ βιβλίας τὸν τε βασιλέα τῆς Αἰγύπτου Πτολεμαῖον οὕτω γενέσθαι φασὶν ὡς καὶ τῶν καταπλεόντων ἀπάντων τὰ βιβλία κελεύσαι πρὸς αὐτὸν κομίζεσθαι, καὶ ταῦτα εἰς καινοὺς χάρτας γράφοντα διδόναι μὲν τὰ γραφέντα τοῖς δεσπότης—εἰς δὲ τὰς βιβλιοθήκας ἀποτίθεσθαι τὰ κομισθέντα.—ὅτι δ' οὕτως ἐσπούδαζε περὶ τὴν τῶν παλαιῶν βιβλίων κτήσιν ὁ Πτολεμαῖος ἐκεῖνος οὐ μικρὸν εἶναι μαρτύριον φασὶν ὁ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἔπραξε. δοὺς γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐνέχυρα πεντεκαίδεκα τάλαντα ἀργυρίου, καὶ λαβὼν τὰ Σοφοκλέους καὶ Εὐριπίδου καὶ Αἰσχύλου βιβλία χάριν τοῦ γράφαι μόνον ἐξ αὐτῶν, εἴτ' εὐθὺς ἀποδοῦναι σῶα, κατασκευάσας πολυτελῶς ἐν χάρταις καλλίσταις ἃ μὲν ἔλαβε παρὰ Ἀθηναίων κατέσχευεν ἃ δ' αὐτὸς κατέσκευασεν ἔπεμψεν αὐτοῖς, παρακαλῶν ἔχειν τε τὰ πεντεκαίδεκα τάλαντα καὶ λαβεῖν ἂνθ' ὧν ἔδοσαν βιβλίων παλαιῶν τὰ καινὰ. Vaillant Hist. Ptolem. p. 36 ascribes this to *Ptolemy Philadelphus*; but at p. 108 he repeats the same fact, and ascribes it to *Evergetes II*, who was the disciple of *Aristarchus* (Athen. II p. 71 b) and was himself a writer of history (Ath. XIV p. 654 c d), a work often quoted by Athenæus. We may therefore perhaps understand Galen in that passage to speak of *Evergetes II*, who began to reign B. C. 146. Posidonius apud Strabonem II p. 98 describes τὸν δεῦτερον Εὐεργέτην and his patronage of *Eudoxus* of Cyzicus.

¹ Apud Euseb. I. 22 p. 115.

^m That is, he died after *Thoth* N. E. 527, and before 1st *Thoth* N. E. 528.

ⁿ Polyb. V. 34 ὡς γὰρ θάπτον Πτολεμαῖος ὁ κληθεὶς Φιλοπάτωρ μεταλλάξαντος τοῦ πατρὸς ἐπανελόμενος τὸν ἀδελφὸν Μάγαν καὶ τοὺς τούτῳ συνεργούντας παρέλαβε τὴν τῆς Αἰγύπτου δυναστείαν,—ὀλιγώρως ἕκαστα χειρί-

These characters agree in the date obtained from Porphyry and the Astronomical Canon ; and we might place the death of *Evergetes* in the beginning of B. C. 221. But, as the 40 years of the first *Ptolemy* commenced in the beginning of Ol. 114. 2 in the autumn of B. C. 323, a few months after *Alexander's* death, the 101 years would terminate in the autumn of B. C. 222 ; and we may raise the date to the close of B. C. 222, the beginning of Ol. 139. 3, which will fix the succession of *Philopator* in the second month of N. E. 527, a few months after the battle of Sellasia and about 15 months before the death of *Antigonos Doson*. The inscription, however, at Adule^o names the 27th year of his reign ; a date at variance with all the preceding authorities. For the 27th year from the death of *Philadelphus* would place 383 the death of *Evergetes* in the 140th Olympiad, after the *Thoth* of N. E. 528, and after the deaths of *Antigonos* and *Cleomenes*. This difficulty may be reconciled by supposing that the reign of *Evergetes* commenced in the lifetime of his father, and that *Ptolemy Philadelphus* associated his son in the government as he himself had been associated by his predecessor.

In the summary of the reigns^p Porphyry both in the Greek and the Armenian copy gives

ζων διὰ τοὺς ἀπρεπεῖς ἔρωτας καὶ τὰς ἀλόγους καὶ συνε-
χεῖς μέθας, εἰκότως ἐν πᾶν βραχεῖ χρόνῳ καὶ τῆς ψυχῆς
ἄμα καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐπιβούλους εὗρε καὶ πλείους· ὧν ἐγέ-
νετο πρῶτος Κλεομένης ὁ Σπαρτιάτης. οὗτος γὰρ ἕως μὲν
ὁ προσαγορευόμενος Εὐεργέτης ἔζη—ἦγε τὴν ἡσυχίαν—
ἐπεὶ δ' ἐκείνους μὲν μετέλλαξε, προήει δ' ὁ χρόνος, οἱ δὲ
κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καιροὶ—ἐκάλουν τὸν Κλεομένην, μετῆλ-
λαχότος μὲν Ἀντιγόνου πολεμουμένων δὲ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν,—
τότε δὴ καὶ μᾶλλον ἠναγκάζετο σπεύδειν περὶ τῆς ἐξ
Ἀλεξανδρείας ἀπαλλαγῆς. *Lysimachus Magas* and
Berenice had been already put to death : Polyb.
XV. 25 Σωσίβιος ὁ ψευδεπίτροπος Πτολεμαίου ἐδόκει
—πρῶτῳ μὲν ἀρτίσαι φόνον Λυσιμάχῳ, ὃς ἦν υἱὸς
Ἀρσινόης τῆς Λυσιμάχου καὶ Πτολεμαίου· δευτέρῳ δὲ
Μάγᾳ τῷ Πτολεμαίου καὶ Βερενίκῃ τῆς Μάγᾳ· τρίτῃ δὲ
Βερενίκῃ τῇ Πτολεμαίου μητρὶ τοῦ Φιλοπάτορος· τετάρτῳ
Κλεομένει τῷ Σπαρτιάτῃ· πέμπτῃ, θυγατρὶ Βερενίκης Ἀρ-
σινόῃ. All these incidents imply the lapse of some
space between the accession of *Philopator* and the
death of *Cleomenes*. That *Philopator* succeeded in
Ol. 139 is also marked by Polybius : see the Tables
220. 3. Plutarch Cleom. c. 32—34 has these tes-
timonies : ὁ δὲ Κλεομένης—ἦκεν εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν κ. τ. λ.
ὁ μὲν οὖν πρεσβύτερος Πτολεμαῖος πρὶν ἐκτελέσαι τῷ
Κλεομένει τὴν ἔκπεμψιν ἐτελεύτησε· τῆς δὲ βασιλείας
εὐθὺς εἰς πολλὴν ἀσέλγειαν καὶ παροιμίαν καὶ γυναικο-
κρασίαν ἐμπεσοῦσης, ἡμελείτο καὶ τὰ τοῦ Κλεομένου.
—ναὺς μὲν οὖν αἰτιάων καὶ στρατιῶν ἀπέειπε· πυρθανόμενος
δὲ τεθνάναι τὸν Ἀντίγονον Αἰτωλικῷ δὲ πολέμῳ συμπε-
πλέχθαι τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς—ἡξίου μὲν μόνος ἀποσταλῆναι
μετὰ τῶν φίλων, ἔπειθε δ' οὐδένα κ. τ. λ. *Antigonos*
Doson died in Ol. 139. 4 about February B. C. 220 :
see above p. 307. The death of *Cleomenes* (nearly
three years after his flight from Greece : F. H. II
p. 217) followed towards the summer of B. C. 220,
at the close of the same Olympic year.

^o The inscription at Adule was transcribed by
Cosmas in the beginning of the reign of *Justin*

(who began to reign A. D. 518) : παρόντι μοι ἐν
τοῖς τόποις ἐκείνοις πρὸ τούτων τῶν ἐναντῶν εἰκοσι
πέντε πλέον ἢ ἔλαττον, ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ τῆς βασιλείας Ἰου-
στίνου τοῦ Ῥωμαίων βασιλέως. It commences thus
apud Montfaucon. Collectionis novæ Patrum et
Scriptorum Græcorum Eusebii Cæs. Athanasii et
Cosmæ Ægyptii tom. II p. 141 βασιλεὺς μέγας
Πτολεμαῖος υἱὸς βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου καὶ βασιλίσσης
Ἀρσινόης θεῶν ἀδελφῶν, τῶν βασιλέων Πτολεμαίου καὶ
βασιλίσσης Βερενίκης θεῶν σωτήρων ἀπόγονος, τὰ μὲν
ἀπὸ πατρὸς Ἡρακλέος τοῦ Διὸς τὰ δὲ ἀπὸ μητρὸς Διο-
νύσου τοῦ Διὸς, παραλαβὼν παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς τὴν βασι-
λείαν Αἰγύπτου καὶ Λιβύης καὶ Συρίας καὶ Φοινίκης καὶ
Κύπρου καὶ Λυκίας καὶ Καρίας καὶ τῶν Κυκλάδων νήσων,
ἐξεστράτευσεν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν μετὰ δυνάμεων περσικῶν καὶ
ἰππικῶν καὶ ναυτικῷ στόλῳ, καὶ ἐλεφάντων Τρογλοδυ-
τικῶν καὶ Αἰθιοπικῶν οὓς ὁ τε πατήρ αὐτοῦ καὶ αὐτὸς
πρῶτος ἐκ τῶν χώρων τούτων ἐθήρευσαν, καὶ καταγαγόν-
τες εἰς Αἴγυπτον κατεσκεύασαν πολεμικὴν χρεῖαν· κυριεύ-
σας δὲ τῆς τε ἐντὸς Εὐφράτου χώρας πάσης, καὶ Κιλικίας
καὶ Παμφυλίας καὶ Ἰωνίας καὶ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου καὶ
Θράκης, καὶ τῶν δυνάμεων τῶν ἐν ταῖς χώραις ταύταις
πασῶν, καὶ ἐλεφάντων Ἰνδικῶν, καὶ τοὺς μονάρχους τοὺς
ἐν τοῖς τόποις πάντας ὑπηκόους καταστήσας, διέβη τὸν
Εὐφράτην ποταμὸν, καὶ τὴν Μεσοποταμίαν καὶ Βαβυλωνί-
αν καὶ Σουσιάνην καὶ Περσίδα καὶ Μηδείαν καὶ τὴν
λοιπὴν πᾶσαν ἕως Βακτριάνης ὑπ' αὐτὸν ποιησάμενος καὶ
ἀναζητήσας ὅσα ὑπὸ τῶν Περσῶν ἱερὰ ἐξ Αἰγύπτου ἐξή-
χθη, καὶ ἀνακομίσας μετὰ τῆς ἄλλης γάζης τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν
τόπων εἰς Αἴγυπτον, δυνάμεις ἀπέστειλε διὰ τῶν ὀρυχ-
θέντων ποταμῶν. The inscription concludes in this
manner p. 143 C κατήλθον εἰς τὴν Ἀδούλην τῷ Διὶ
καὶ τῷ Ἄρει καὶ τῷ Ποσειδῶνι θυσιάσαι ὑπὲρ τῶν πλοῖ-
ζομένων· ἀθροίσας δέ μου τὰ στρατεύματα καὶ ὑφ' ἐν
ποιήσας ἐπὶ τούτῳ τῷ τόπῳ, καθίσας τόνδε τὸν δίφρον
παραθήκηκα τῷ Ἄρει ἐποίησα ἔτει τῆς ἐμῆς βασιλείας
εἰκοστῷ ἑβδόμῳ.

^p Euseb. p. 123.

this king 24 years. But this number, which would place the death of *Evergetes* before the battle of Sellasia, is refuted by Polybius and Plutarch. Eusebius in his Canon^q has 26 years. The accession of *Evergetes* is placed by Eusebius two years too low, because two years too much had been given (78 instead of 76) to the two first *Ptolemies*^r. This additional error of 26 years for 25 brings down the accession of *Philopator* three years below the actual date; the three reigns in the Tables of Eusebius are 40 + 38 + 26 = 104, and the commencement of *Philopator* is erroneously placed in Ol. 140. 2^s.

Ptolemy Evergetes seems to be intended by Memnon^t. After mentioning the accession of *Mithridates* and an embassy of *Nymphis* of *Heraclea*, he proceeds, Πτολεμαῖος δὲ ὁ τῆς Αἰγύπτου βασιλεὺς εἰς ἄκρον εὐδαιμονίας ἀναβὰς λαμπροτάταις μὲν δωρεαῖς εὐεργετεῖν τὰς πόλεις προήγετο, ἔπεμψε δὲ καὶ τοῖς Ἑρακλεώταις ἀρτάβας πύρου πεντακοσίας καὶ νεῶν αὐτοῖς Προκουνησίας πέτρας ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει Ἑρακλέους ἀπεδέλωτο.

The power and influence of the Egyptian kingdom under the three first *Ptolemies* is attested by Polybius^v. They were masters of Cœle-Syria and Cyprus, and extended their influence over the neighbouring countries as far as Thrace and Macedonia.

384 4 PTOLEMY PHILOPATOR. Porphyrius^w: ὃν ὁ τέταρτος διαδέχεται Πτολεμαῖος ὁ κληθεὶς Φιλοπάτωρ, καὶ βασιλεύει ἔτεσιν ὅλοις ἑπτὰ καὶ δέκα. The Astronomical Canon Porphyry and Eusebius^x all agree in 17 years. We may therefore reject 21 years assigned to this reign in the Summary^y as erroneous or corrupt. It has been shewn already^z that his accession is to be placed at the close of B. C. 222, and that Eusebius fixes the beginning of his reign three years below the true time.

In the spring of B. C. 219, Πτολεμαῖος περὶ παρασκευὴν ἐγίγνετο τοῦ πρὸς Ἀντίοχον πολέμου^a. This war with *Antiochus* for Cœle-Syria has been already mentioned^b. The battle of Raphia in the summer of B. C. 217^c was followed by a peace^d.

^q Lib. II p. 352.

^r See N^o 2.

^s Vaillant also reckons 104 years to the three first reigns, and makes the 105th year the first year of *Philopator*. He computes the three reigns 38 + 39 + 27. The first year of *Soter* is in Ol. 114. 2 the first of *Philopator* is Ol. 140. 2. Vaillant therefore, like Eusebius, places *Philopator* three years too low. But he has also an error of his own in his Chronological Table prefixed to his history of the *Ptolemies*. The government of Egypt—*Ægypti satrapia*—assigned to *Ptolemy* by *Perdiccas*, is rightly placed by Vaillant in Ol. 114. 2, although this date is inaccurately described p. 3. *Ab Olymp. 114 et U. C. 432 cæpit Lagidarum imperium, versus autumnum mense Thoth*. But the autumn of U. C. 432 was in Ol. 114. 3 B. C. 322, one year below the true date. He again rightly assigns the last date in his Table: Ol. 187. 3. *Cæsar cæpit Alexandriam mense Sextili*. But Ol. 114. 2 by a *metachronism* of two years is made to commence in B. C. 321, and Ol. 187. 3 in B. C. 28. This *metachronism* of two years pervades the whole of his Chronological Table. Its effect upon the present occasion is to place the accession of *Philopator* in B. C. 217: which

was actually the second year of his war with *Antiochus*.

^t Apud Photium Cod. 224 p. 724.

^v Polyb. V. 34 ἐπέκειντο μὲν τοῖς τῆς Συρίας βασιλεῦσι καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, Κοίλης Συρίας καὶ Κύπρου βασιλεύοντες· παρέκειντο δὲ τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν δυνάστασι, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ταῖς νήσοις, δεσπόζοντες τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων πόλεων καὶ τόπων καὶ λιμένων κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν παραλίαν ἀπὸ Παμφυλίας ἕως Ἑλλησπόντου καὶ τῶν κατὰ Λυσιμάχειαν τόπων· ἐφῆδρευον δὲ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Θράκῃ καὶ τοῖς ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ πράγμασι, τῶν κατ' Αἰῶνα καὶ Μαρώνειαν καὶ πορρώτερον ἔτι πόλεων κυριεύοντες.

Coins of *Evergetes*:

1 βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. ζ'. anno septimo. Vaillant p. 51.

2 βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. ιθ'. Πα. anno 19. *Pa-phiorum*. Vaillant p. 52. Vaillant, however, instead of exhibiting this coin, has by mistake repeated a coin of *Philadelphus* dated anno 36^o, which he had already given at p. 39.

^w Apud Euseb. I. 22 p. 116.

^x In his Canon lib. II p. 354.

^y Apud Euseb. p. 123.

^z See N^o 3.

^a Polyb. IV. 37.

^b See above p. 315.

^c Polyb. V. 79—86.

^d Ibid. 87.

The corrupt and profligate character of this king immediately on his accession is noticed by Polybius and Plutarch^e. His chief minister was *Sosibius*^f, by whose agency he put to death his uncle *Lysimachus*, his brother *Magas*, his mother *Berenice*, his wife and sister *Arsinoe*, and *Cleomenes* the Spartan king^g.

5 PTOLEMÆUS EPIPHANES. Porphyrius^h: ὁ δὲ μετ' αὐτὸν πέμπτος Πτολεμαῖος Ἐπιφανὴς μὲν ἐπεκλήθη βασιλεύει δὲ τέσσαρσι καὶ εἴκοσιν ἔτεσι. [*Annis XXIII Armen.*]. Eusebius himselfⁱ has 24 years, and the Astronomical Canon, and the Summary of Porphyry^k.

Epiphanes succeeded according to Justin^l at five years of age, or four according to Hieronymus^m. The troubles at the beginning of his reign are related by Polybiusⁿ. The attempt of *Antiochus* upon the possessions of Egypt has been already noticed^o. In B. C. 200 an embassy to Rome is mentioned by Livy^p, which indicates the connexion of Rome and Egypt 385 at that time. In B. C. 187 *Ptolemy* renewed his alliance with the Achæans^q, who appointed six years afterwards another embassy to Egypt, which was interrupted by the death of *Ptolemy*^r.

^e Polyb. V. 34 Plutarch. Cleom. c. 33. See Wytttenbach ad Plutarch. Moral. p. 56 E, who has collected many testimonies to the profligate character of *Philopator*.

^f Polyb. V. 35 Plutarch. Cleom. c. 33.

^g See Polybius XV. 25 quoted in a former note. Justin. XXX. 1 *Regno parricidio parto, et ad necem utriusque parentis cæde etiam fratris adstructa. Arsinoe* the sister and the wife of *Philopator* was still alive in B. C. 210: Liv. XXVII. 4 *Jam ætas in exitu erat* [coss. M. Valerio M. Claudio]—*et Alexandriam ad Ptolemæum Cleopatramque reges M. Atilius et M. Acilius legati ad commemorandam renovandamque amicitiam missi dona tulere. Cleopatra* seems to be no other than *Arsinoe*. In Justin. XXX. 1 she is called *Eurydice*: *Facta pace* [after the battle of Raphia B. C. 217] *avide materiam quietis arripuit, revolutusque in luxuriam occisa Eurydice uxore eademque sorore sua Agathocliæ meretricis illecebris capitur.* Idem XXX. 2 *Relicto quinquenni ex Eurydice sorore filio moritur.* The death therefore of the sister was towards the end of his reign. This murder of the queen *Arsinoe*—τῷ φόνῳ τῆς βασιλίσσης (τῆς Ἀρσινόης)—is noticed by Polybius XV. 33.

Two coins of *Philopator* are given by Vaillant p. 69. 70.

1 βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου Φιλοπάτορος.

2 βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. η'. Ἡρ. anno 8. Ἡρακλεονπολιτῶν.

A tragedy composed by *Philopator* is mentioned in Schol. Aristoph. Thesm. 1068 ἐξήλωσε δὲ αὐτὸν [sc. Εὐριπίδην ἐν τῇ Ἀνδρομέδῃ] Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Φιλοπάτωρ ἐν ᾗ πεποίηκε τραγῳδίαν Ἀδώνιδι, περὶ ἧς ὁ ἐρώμενος αὐτῷ Ἀγαθοκλῆς γέγραφεν ὁ ἀδελφὸς τῆς ἐρωμένης αὐτοῦ πάλιν Ἀγαθοκλείας.

^h Apud Euseb. p. 116.

ⁱ In the Canon lib. II p. 354.

^k In the Greek text. Of the Armenian copy at p. 123 the editor observes XXIV in margine—at in textu codicis XXII.

^l XXX. 2.

^m Hieron. ad Daniel. c. XI *Ptolemæo Philopatore mortuo adversum filium ejus qui tunc quatuor annorum erat et vocabatur Ptolemæus Ἐπιφανὴς rupto fœdere movit exercitum.* Probably in his fifth year.

ⁿ XV. 25—36.

^o See above p. 316.

^p Liv. XXXI. 5. 9 P. Sulpicio Galba C. Aurelio coss.—in ipso adparatu belli [the war with Philip] legati ab rege Ptolemæo venerunt qui nunciarent Athenienses adversus Philippum petisse ab rege auxilium, cæterum, etsi communes socii sint, tamen nisi ex auctoritate populi Romani neque classem neque exercitum defendendi aut obpugnandi cujusquam causa regem in Græciam missurum esse.—*Gratiæ regi ab senatu actæ responsumque Tutari socios populo Romano in animo esse: si qua re ad id bellum opus sit, indicaturos regi.*

^q See the Tables B. C. 187. 2.

^r Ibid. 181. 3. It is there said by Polybius XXV. 7 that *Lycortas* was one of the ambassadors in B. C. 181 διὰ τὸ κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν καθ' ὃν ἐποιεῖτο τὴν ἀνανέωσιν τῆς συμμαχίας ὁ Πτολεμαῖος στρατηγούντα τότε συνεργῆσαι φιλοσίμως αὐτῷ. But it appears from Polybius himself quoted in the Tables B. C. 187 that *Philopæmen* was then στρατηγός, and that *Lycortas* was one of the envoys to Egypt. *Philopæmen* was prætor B. C. 189, 188, *Aristænus* in B. C. 185, and *Lycortas* in B. C. 184: see the Tables. We must probably understand Polybius to mean that *Lycortas* during his prætorship in B. C. 184 followed up with zeal the objects of the treaty which had been just concluded.

Ptolemy Epiphanes married *Cleopatra* the daughter of *Antiochus Magnus*^s: ἐξαρνούμενος [sc. *Antiochus Epiphanes*] τὴν ὁμολογίαν ἣν ἔφασαν οἱ κατὰ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν γενέσθαι Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ νεωστὶ μετῆλλαχότι πρὸς Ἀντίοχον τὸν ἐκείνου πατέρα, ὅτι δεῖ λαβεῖν αὐτὸν ἐν φέρνῃ Κοίλῃν Συρίαν ὅτε ἐλάμβανε Κλεοπάτραν τὴν τοῦ νῦν βασιλεύοντος [sc. *Philometoris*] μητέρα. According to Hieronymus^t *Antiochus* betrothed his daughter to *Epiphanes* in the 7th year of the reign of *Epiphanes* [B. C. 19 $\frac{0}{8}$], and the marriage was celebrated in the 13th year [B. C. 19 $\frac{3}{8}$], when *Epiphanes* would be 17 years of age. *Ptolemy Epiphanes* left a daughter also named *Cleopatra*, who was married successively to her two brothers *Philometor* and *Physcon*^v. He is said to have died by poison^w.

- 386 6 PTOLEMEUS PHILOMETOR. Porphyrius^x: τούτου [*Epiphanis*] παῖδες δύο Πτολεμαῖοι μετ' αὐτὸν τὴν ἀρχὴν διαδεξάμενοι ὃ τε πρεσβύτερος ὁ κατ' ἐπὶ κλησιν Φιλομήτωρ καὶ ὁ νεώτερος ὁ ἐπικαλούμενος Εὐεργέτης δεύτερος. ἀμφοῖν δὲ ἔτη τέσσαρα καὶ ἐξήκοντα λογίζονται [male Armen. *LXI*]. ὑφ' ἐν γὰρ τὸν ἀριθμὸν αὐτῶν ἐτάξαμεν, ὅτι διαστασιαζόντων πρὸς ἀλλήλους καὶ ἐναλλὰξ βασιλευόντων σύγχυσις περὶ τοὺς χρόνους γέγονεν. ἄρχει μὲν γὰρ ὁ Φιλομήτωρ πρότερος ἔτεσιν ἔνδεκα μόνος· Ἀντιόχου δ' ἐπιστρατεύσαντος Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ περιελόντος αὐτοῦ τὸ διάδημα, οἱ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς τῷ νεωτέρῳ ἐπέτρεψαν τὰ πράγματα, καὶ διώξαντες Ἀντίοχον ἐρρύσαντο τὸν Φιλομήτορα, καὶ ἐ χρημάτισεν αὐτοῖς Φιλομήτορος 15' Εὐεργέτου δὲ ἐν [*Philometoris annus duodecimus Evergetis, primus Armen.*]. ὁμοιοῦσι δὲ ἄχρι τοῦ ἑπτακαιδεκάτου· ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ ὀκτωκαιδεκάτου μόνου χρηματίζει τοῦ Φιλομήτορος. ἀφαιρεθέντα γὰρ τῆς ἀρχῆς τὸν πρεσβύτερον ὑπὸ τοῦ νεωτέρου κατὰγονσι Ῥωμαῖοι.

^s Polyb. XXVIII. 17. Conf. Joseph. Ant. XII. 4, 1.

^t Hieron. ad Daniel. c. XI *Antiochus—filiam suam Cleopatram per Euclem Rhodium septimo anno adolescentis despondit Ptolemæo, et tertio decimo anno tradidit, data ei dotis nomine omni Cæle-Syria et Judæa*. Vaillant Hist. Ptolem. p. 80 understands this to mean the 13th year of the age of *Ptolemy*: *decimo tertio regis ætatis anno*. But the marriage had not yet taken place at the close of B. C. 196: Polyb. XVIII. 34 [in the conference at Lysimachia] τὰ πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον αὐτὸς, ἔφη, διεξάξειν εὐδοκουμένως ἐκείνῳ· κρίνειν γὰρ οὐ φιλίαν μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ μετὰ τῆς φιλίας ἀναγκαῖα ὅπτη συντίθεσθαι πρὸς αὐτόν. Liv. XXXIII. 40 *Sibi cum Ptolemæo et amicitiam esse et id agere se ut brevi etiam adfinitas jungatur*. But if *Epiphanes* was in his fifth year at his accession in the close of B. C. 205, he was already in his 14th year at the close of B. C. 196, when his marriage is still future. And it appears from Appian Syr. c. 5 that the marriage was celebrated on the eve of the Roman war: (ὁ Ἀντίοχος) ἤδη τὸν πρὸς Ῥωμαῖους πόλεμον ἐγνωκὼς ἀποκαλύπτει [B. C. 193]—Πτολεμαίῳ εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἔστειλε Κλεοπάτραν τὴν Σύραν ἐπὶ κλησιν, προῖκα Συρίαν τὴν Κοίλῃν ἐπιδιδούς. In B. C. 190 *legati ab Ptolemæo et Cleopatra regibus Ægypti, gratulantes quod Manius Acilius consul Antiochum regem Græcia expulisset, venerunt*. Liv. XXXVII. 3. These testimonies determine the marriage to the close of B. C. 193, or the begin-

ning of B. C. 192, which precisely agrees with the 13th year of the reign of *Epiphanes*. In this sense, then, we may understand the words of Hieronymus. The Alexandrian Chronicle p. 255 has the following notice: *Ol. 145. 2 Ptol. Epiph. 7* ὑπ. Πορφυρίου καὶ Μαρκέλλου. Ἀντίοχος βασιλεὺς Συρίας φιλωθεὶς Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ Ἐπιφανεὶ σπονδὰς πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐποίησατο καὶ Κλεοπάτραν τὴν αὐτοῦ θυγατέρα ἐκδίδωσι τῷ Πτολεμαίῳ εἰς γυναῖκα, παραχωρήσας αὐτῷ φερνῆς ὀνόματι Συρίαν καὶ Φοινίκην καὶ Σαμάρειαν καὶ Ἰουδαίαν. *Purpureo* and *Marcellus* were consuls B. C. 196 *Ol. 146. 1* in the ninth year of *Epiphanes*. But as it has been shewn that in B. C. 196 the marriage was not yet celebrated, the Chronicle may be interpreted to mean that *Cleopatra* was betrothed in that year; a difference of only two years between his account and that of Hieronymus.

^v Justin. XXXVIII. 8 *In Ægypto, mortuo rege Ptolemæo* [sc. *Philometore*], *ei qui Cyrenis regnabat Ptolemæo* [sc. *Physconi*] *per legatos regnum et uxor Cleopatra regina, soror ipsius, defertur*. His two sons are mentioned by Josephus Ant. XII. 4, 11 τελευτᾷ δὲ καὶ Πτολεμαῖος—ὁ Ἐπιφανὴς καταλιπὼν δύο παῖδας ἔτι βραχεῖς τὴν ἡλικίαν, ὧν ὁ μὲν πρεσβύτερος Φιλομήτωρ ἐκαλεῖτο Φύσκων δὲ ὁ νεώτερος.

^w Hieron. ad Dan. c. XI *Porphyrius dicit—Ptolemæum Epiphanem qui Seleuco sit molitus insidias et adversus eum exercitum præparavit et veneno sit interfectus, &c.*

^x Apud Euseb. p. 116.

καὶ ἄρχει μὲν αὐτὸς τῆς Αἰγύπτου τῷ δὲ ἀδελφῷ τῆς Λιβύης τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐγχειρίζει, καὶ μόνος ἄρχει δεκαοκτώ. ἀποθανόντος δὲ ἐν Συρίᾳ (καὶ γὰρ καὶ ἐκείνων ἐγκρατὴς ἦν τῶν τόπων) μετακληθεὶς ἐκ Κυρήνης ὁ Εὐεργέτης καὶ βασιλεὺς ἀναγορευθεὶς τὰ ἔτη αὐτοῦ ἀναγράφει ἀφ' οὗ πρῶτον βασιλεὺς ἐνομίσθη ὥς δοκεῖν μετὰ τὴν τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ τελευτὴν ἄρξαντα αὐτὸν ἔτεσιν εἴκοσι πέντε ἀνατιθέναι ἑαυτῷ τέσσαρα καὶ πεντήκοντα. τὸ γὰρ τριακοστὸν ἔκτον Φιλομήτορος δέον προσαγορεύεσθαι τῆς τοῦτου βασιλείας πρῶτον, αὐτὸς εἰκοστὸν πέμπτον προσέταξε γράφεσθαι καὶ οὕτως ἀμφοτέρων μὲν ἐξήκοντα τέσσαρα [male Armen. ἀπὸ LXT] τοῦ μὲν Φιλομήτορος λέ' τὰ δὲ ὑπολειπόμενα τοῦ Εὐεργέτου· ἡ δὲ ὑποδιαίρεσις ἐν τοῖς κατὰ μέρος ποιεῖ πλάνην.

The collective reigns of the two brothers, 35 + 29 = 64 years, are attested by the Astronomical Canon and by Eusebius^y; although Eusebius, for a reason already assigned^z, has placed their accessions and their deaths three years below the true time. It has been shewn that the death of *Philometor* is determined to the close of B. C. 146 Ol. 158. 3 by the concurring testimonies of the book of Maccabees and the Astronomical Canon^a. As the 36th year is reckoned by Porphyry the first of the sole reign of *Physcon*, it appears that *Philometor* reigned 35 complete; and his accession is carried back to the close of B. C. 181. which agrees with the date of the Astronomical Canon, where N. E. 568 commencing Oct. 17 B. C. 181 is reckoned the first year of his reign. And this date is verified by a reference in Ptolemy^b: τῷ ζ' ἔτει Φιλομήτορος, ὃ ἔστι φοδ' ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου. But, if N. E. 574 was the seventh year, N. E. 568 was the first. The conumerary years of the two kings according to the account of Porphyry are given at the end of this chapter; where it will be seen that the 12th year of *Philometor* was the 1st of *Physcon*, and that the 64th year of the period was the 53rd of *Physcon*. But, as his 25th year had already commenced at the death of his brother, and his 54th year at the time of his own death, it appears that his first year began before the 11th of *Philometor* was ended. And this is consistent with other testimonies, which concur in placing the second expedition of *Antiochus* into Egypt in the 11th year of *Philometor* B. C. 170.

The invasion of Egypt by *Antiochus Epiphanes* during the minority of *Philometor* has been already noticed^c. The joint reign of the two brothers is mentioned by Polybius, who relates that an embassy was sent in the winter of B. C. 169 to ask assistance of the Achæans^d. The 387 brothers were reconciled according to Livy during the absence of *Antiochus* in Syria at the close of B. C. 169, and this embassy was sent in the apprehension of his fourth expedition against Egypt, when he set forth *primo vere* in B. C. 168^e.

^y Lib. II p. 355—359.

^z See above N° 2. 3.

^a See above p. 325, where the circumstances of his death are given.

^b Μεγ. συντάξ. p. 142.

^c See p. 318—320.

^d Polyb. XXIX. 8 κατὰ τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἔτι κατὰ χειμῶνα [early in B. C. 168: see the Tables 168] πρεσβείας παραγενομένης παρὰ τῶν βασιλέων ἀμφοτέρων Πτολεμαίου καὶ Πτολεμαίου περὶ βοηθείας—ἥδη γὰρ συνέβαινε τότε τὸν νεώτερον Πτολεμαῖον ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων ἀναδεδεῖχθαι βασιλέα διὰ τὴν περίστασιν [the war with *Antiochus*], τὸν δὲ πρεσβύτερον ἐκ τῆς Μέμφεως καταπεπορεύσθαι καὶ συμβασιλεύειν τὰδελφῷ.

^e See p. 320. Justin XXXIV. 2 represents the embassy to Rome to have been also sent after the junction of the brothers: *Pulsus regno ad fratrem minorem Ptolemæum Alexandriam confugit, participatoque cum eo regno legatos Romam ad senatum mittunt; auxilia petunt; fidem societatis implorant. Movere senatum preces fratrum.* It will be seen from Livy quoted at p. 320 that the embassy had an audience from the senate in April B. C. 168, and consequently after the peace between the two *Ptolemies*. But it had been sent in the preceding year by the younger *Ptolemy* and his sister *Cleopatra* before the peace had been effected.

The dispute between the brothers in the 7th year of their joint reign was noticed by Livy in his 46th book: *Ptolemæus Ægypti rex pulsus regno a minore fratre missis ad eum legatis restitutus est*^f. The reign of the younger brother at Cyrene is also mentioned by Livy and by Diodorus^g. After the settlement of the younger *Ptolemy* at Cyrene and a little before *Demetrius Soter* had quitted Rome^h, consequently in B. C. 162, *Ptolemy Physcon* made a journey to Rome, the result of which is thus described by Polybiusⁱ: μετὰ τὸ μερίσαι τοὺς Πτολεμαίους τὴν βασιλείαν παρεγένετο Πτολεμαῖος ὁ νεώτερος εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην, ἀθετεῖν βουλόμενος τὸν γεγονότα μερισμὸν αὐτῷ πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν.—καὶ παρεκάλει τὴν σύγκλητον μερίσαι τὴν Κύπρον αὐτῷ· καὶ γὰρ καὶ τούτου γενομένου καταδεστέραν ἔξιεν μερίδα τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ παρὰ πολὺ.—ἡ σύγκλητος—βουλομένη διελεῖν τὴν βασιλείαν πραγματικῶς αὐτῶν αἰτίων γενομένων τῆς διαιρέσεως συγκατέθετο τοῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ νεωτέρου παρακαλουμένοις ἐπὶ τῷ σφετέρῳ συμφέροντι. διδ—κατέστησαν πρεσβυτέρως—τοὺς κατὰζοντας ἐπὶ τὴν Κύπρον τὸν Πτολεμαῖον.—καὶ παραχρῆμα τούτους ἐξαπέστειλαν δόντες ἐντολὰς διαλῦσαι τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς καὶ κατασκευάσαι τῷ νεωτέρῳ τὴν Κύπρον χωρὶς πολέμου. When *Philometor* declined to surrender Cyprus to his brother, a fresh appeal was made to the senate, who dismissed the ambassadors of *Philometor* without an answer^k. In the consulship of *Opimius* B. C. 154 the younger *Ptolemy* was again at Rome, and again obtained the help of the senate against his brother^l.

388 The mild character of *Philometor* is mentioned with praise by Polybius and Diodorus^m.

^f On this occasion *Philometor* went in person to Rome: Val. Max. V. 1, 1 *Rex Ptolemæus a minore fratre regno spoliatus petendi auxilii gratia cum paucis admodum servis squalore obsitus Romam venerat; ac se in hospitium Alexandrini pictoris contulerat. Id postquam senatui relatum est, accessit juvene quam potuit accurata excusatione usus est quod nec questorem illi more majorum obviam misisset nec publico eum hospitio exceperisset.* Diodorus fragm. Vatican. p. 84 has an account of this visit: ὁ Πτολεμαῖος βασιλεὺς Αἰγύπτου ἐκπεσὼν τῆς βασιλείας παρὰ τοῦ ἰδίου ἀδελφοῦ ἐν ἰδιώτῳ σχήματι οἰκτῷ [f. οἰκτρῶς] κατήγησεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην μετὰ σπάδωνος ἐνὸς καὶ τριῶν παίδων· πεπυσμένος δὲ κατὰ τὴν πορείαν τὸ κατάλυμα τὸ τοῦ Δημητρίου τοῦ τοπογράφου πρὸς τούτον ζητήσας κατέλυσε κ. τ. λ. To this journey of *Philometor* is also to be referred the narrative of Diodorus tom. X p. 19 τοῦ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ βασιλέως ἐκπεσόντος καὶ περὶ ἀπερχομένου εἰς Ῥώμην ἐγνώρισεν αὐτὸν ὁ Δημήτριος ὁ τοῦ Σελεύκου κ. τ. λ. as Valesius and Wess. ad locum have rightly determined.

^g Liv. Epit. 47 *Inter Ptolemæos fratres qui dissidebant fœdus ictum ut alter in Ægypto alter Cyrenis regnaret.* Diod. tom. X p. 42 ὁ πρεσβύτερος Πτολεμαῖος—ἅμα μὲν διὰ τὴν χρηστότητα καὶ διὰ τὸ τῆς φύσεως συγγενὲς ἅμα δὲ καὶ διὰ τὸν ἀπὸ Ῥωμαίων φόβον συνεχώρησεν αὐτῷ τὴν ἀσφάλειαν, καὶ συνθήκας ἐποιήσατο καθ' ἃς ἔδει Κυρήνην ἔχοντα τὸν νεώτερον εὐδοκεῖν.

^h This appears from Polyb. XXXI. 19.

ⁱ XXXI. 18.

^k The preparations of *Physcon* for the conquest of Cyprus and the efforts of the Roman deputies

to prevent a war are detailed by Polybius XXXI. 25—27. Polyb. XXXII. 1 ἡκον παρὰ τοῦ νεωτέρου Πτολεμαίου πρέσβεις οἱ περὶ τὸν Κομανὸν καὶ παρὰ τοῦ πρεσβύτερου παραπλησίως οἱ περὶ τὸν Μένυλλον τὸν Ἀλαβανδέα. ὡν εἰσελθόντων εἰς τὴν σύγκλητον, καὶ πολλῶν λόγων γιγνομένων καὶ φιλαπεχθῶν κατὰ πρόσωπον εἰς ἀλλήλους,—ἔδοξε τῇ συγκλήτῳ τοὺς περὶ Μένυλλον ἐν πενθ' ἡμέραις ἀποτρέχειν ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης, καὶ τὴν συμμάχίαν ἀνακεῖν τὴν πρὸς τὸν πρεσβύτερον· πρὸς δὲ τὸν νεώτερον πέμψαι πρεσβυτέρως τοὺς διασαφῆσοντας τὰ δεδομένα τῇ συγκλήτῳ.—ὁ δὲ Πτολεμαῖος [sc. *Physcon*] ἔπαρθε εὐθέως ἐξευλόγει καὶ ταῖς ἐπιβολαῖς ὁλος καὶ πᾶς ἦν περὶ τὴν Κύπρον. Compare Diod. tom. X p. 28.

^l Polyb. XXXIII. 5 κατὰ τοὺς καιροὺς καθ' οὓς ἐξέπεμψεν ἡ σύγκλητος τὸν Ὀπίμιον ἐπὶ τὸν τῶν Ὀξυβίων πόλεμον [see the Tables B. C. 154] ἦκε Πτολεμαῖος ὁ νεώτερος εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην, καὶ παρελθὼν εἰς τὴν σύγκλητον ἐποιεῖτο κατηγορίαν τὰδελοφῶ φέρων τὴν αἰτίαν τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς ἐπ' ἐκείνον. ἅμα δὲ τὰς ἐκ τῶν τραυμάτων οὐλὰς ὑπὸ τὴν ὄψιν δεικνύς—ἐξεκαλείτο τοὺς ἀνθρώπους πρὸς ἔλεον. ἡκον δὲ καὶ παρὰ τοῦ πρεσβύτερου πρέσβεις—ὡν ἡ σύγκλητος οὐδ' ἀνέχεσθαι δικαιολογούμενων ἡβουλήθη, προκατελιμμένη ταῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ νεωτέρου διαβολαῖς, ἀλλὰ τούτοις μὲν ἐπανάγειν ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης προσέταξεν ἐξαυτῆς· τῷ δὲ νεωτέρῳ πέντε πρεσβυτέρως καταστήσασα—τούτοις μὲν παρήγγειλε κατὰγειν Πτολεμαῖον εἰς Κύπρον, τοῖς δὲ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν συμμάχοις ἔγραψαν ἐξείναι συμπράττειν τῷ Πτολεμαίῳ τὰ κατὰ τὴν κάθοδον.

^m Polyb. XXIX. 9, 13 ἡ τοῦ τότε βασιλεύοντος μεγαλοψυχία δηλὸς ἐγένετο τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν. Polybius is speaking in B. C. 168. Idem XL. 12 πρῶτος ἦν

His daughter *Cleopatra* was married in B. C. 150 to *Alexander Bala*ⁿ, and afterwards to *Demetrius Nicator*^o. Upon the captivity of *Demetrius* she married his brother *Sidetes*^p. The part which she afterwards acted in the affairs of Syria has been already related^q. *Philometor* left another daughter, also named *Cleopatra*, who reigned 28 years in Egypt jointly with her sons, and will be described hereafter.

7 **PTOLEMÆUS EVERGETES II.** The testimonies to the time and duration of his reign have been already given^r. He began his reign by the murder of his brother's son^s. His subsequent acts corresponded with his beginning^t: *Post quod non mitior in populares qui eum in regnum vocaverant fuit; siquidem peregrinis militibus licentia cædis data omnia sanguine quotidie manabant: ipsam quoque sororem, filia ejus virgine per vim stuprata et in matrimonium adscita, repudiat.* This account of his cruelty is confirmed by *Diodorus*^v. After having endured his 389 tyranny 15 years, the people in the 16th year rebelled and compelled him to fly to Cyprus^w.

καὶ χρηστὸς εἰ καὶ τις ἄλλος τῶν προγεγονότων βασιλέων—ὃς πρῶτον μὲν οὐδένα τῶν ἑαυτοῦ φίλων ἐπ' οὐδένα τῶν ἐγκλημάτων ἐπανείλετο· δοκῶ δὲ μηδὲ τῶν ἄλλων Ἀλεξανδρέων μηδένα δι' ἐκείνων ἀποθανεῖν. ἔπειτα δόξας ἐκπεσεῖν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς ὑπὸ τὰδελοφῶν τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ λαβὼν κατ' αὐτοῦ καιρὸν ὁμολογούμενον ἀμνηστικάκητον ἐποίησατο τὴν ἀμαρτίαν· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πάλιν ἐπιβουλεύσαντος τῇ Κύπρῳ, κύριος γενόμενος ἐν Λαπίθῳ τοῦ σώματος ἅμα καὶ τῆς ψυχῆς αὐτοῦ τοσοῦτον ἀπέσχε τοῦ κολάζειν ὥς ἐχθρὸν ὥστε καὶ δωρεὰς προσέθηκε.—κατὰ μέντοιγε τὰς ἐπιτυχίας καὶ κατορθώσεις ἐξελύετο τῇ ψυχῇ, καὶ τις οἶον ἀσωτία καὶ ῥαθυμία περὶ αὐτὸν Αἰγυπτιακῇ συνέβαινε. Cf. *Diod. tom. X p. 42. Ibid. p. 82.*

ⁿ 1 *Macc. X. 57* καὶ ἐξῆλθε Πτολεμαῖος ἐξ Αἰγύπτου αὐτὸς καὶ Κλεοπάτρα ἡ θυγάτηρ αὐτοῦ· καὶ ἦλθον εἰς Πτολεμαῖδα ἔτους δευτέρου καὶ ἐξηκοστοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ· καὶ ἀπήντησεν αὐτῷ Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ ἐξέδοτο αὐτῷ Κλεοπάτραν τὴν θυγατέρα αὐτοῦ· καὶ ἐποίησε τὸν γάμον αὐτῆς ἐν Πτολεμαίδι. Cf. *Joseph. Ant. XIII. 4, 1. 5.*

^o 1 *Macc. XI. 12* καὶ ἀφελόμενος αὐτοῦ τὴν θυγατέρα ἔδωκεν αὐτὴν τῷ Δημητρίῳ. *Joseph. Ant. XIII. 4, 7* Πτολεμαῖος μεμφόμενος αὐτὸν τοῦ τε συνοικίσαι τὴν θυγατέρα Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῆς τε συμμαχίας τῆς κατὰ Δημητρίου διαλύεται τὴν πρὸς αὐτὸν συγγένειαν. ἀποσπάσας γὰρ τὴν θυγατέρα πέμπει πρὸς Δημήτριον εὐθὺς περὶ συμμαχίας καὶ φιλίας, συντιθέμενος τὴν θυγατέρα δώσειν αὐτῷ εἰς γυναῖκα καὶ καταστήσειν αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν πατρίαν ἀρχήν. ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος ἡσθεὶς τοῖς πεπρεσβευμένοις δέχεται τὴν συμμαχίαν καὶ τὸν γάμον.

^p *Joseph. XIII. 7, 1* ἀλωμένον Ἀντίοχον—καὶ μηδεμίαν αὐτὸν πόλιν δεχομένης διὰ Τρύφωνα, πέμπει πρὸς αὐτὸν Κλεοπάτρα καλοῦσα πρὸς αὐτὴν ἐπὶ τε γάμῳ καὶ βασιλείᾳ. ἐκάλει δὲ τὸν Ἀντίοχον ἐπὶ τούτοις ἅμα μὲν τῶν φίλων αὐτὴν ἀναπεισάντων ἅμα δὲ καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐκδιδόντων τινῶν ἐκ τῆς Σελευκείας τῷ Τρύφῳ δέισσα. *Justin. XXXVI. 1* *Antiochus—recepta in matrimonium Cleopatra uxore fratris civitates quæ vitio fraterni imperii defecerant summa industria persequitur.*

^q She murdered her husband *Demetrius* and her son *Seleucus* in B. C. 125, and perished herself soon after through the means of her second son *Grypus*. See p. 335.

A coin of *Philometor* apud *Vaillant* p. 103 has the following inscription :

βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου Θεοῦ Φιλομήτορος. Ὁππ. ιδ'. 1. Ὁπποναίων. anno 14.

^r *Vaillant*, who had given three years too much to the three first *Ptolemies*, omits two years in the fifth and sixth reigns. His dates are these :

<i>Epiphanes</i>	23 y.	Ol. 144. 3.
<i>Philometor</i>	34	Ol. 150. 2.
<i>Evergetes II</i>		Ol. 158. 4.

By this management he brings back the reign of *Evergetes II* within a year of the true time. The first year of that king commenced in Ol. 158. 3.

^s *Justin. XXXVIII. 8* *Statim ubi Alexandriam ingressus est fautores pueri trucidari jussit. Ipsum quoque die nuptiarum quibus matrem ejus in matrimonium recipiebat inter apparatus epularum et sollemnia religionum in complexu matris interfecit.*

^t *Justin. Ibid.*

^v *Diod. tom. X p. 82* κατὰ τὴν Αἴγυπτον τὸν Πτολεμαῖον διὰ τὴν πρὸς τοὺς ἀρχομένους ὀμότητα καὶ παρανομίαν οὐ μετρίως ἐμίσει τὸ πλῆθος.—διὸ τὰ πλῆθη καὶ πρὸς μεταβολὴν οἰκείως ἔχοντα τὸν τῆς ἀποκαταστάσεως ἐκαροδόκει καιρὸν. *Conf. p. 93. 94.* His two incestuous marriages are noticed by *Val. Max. IX. 1, 5* *extern.*

^w *Diod. tom. X p. 79* ὁ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλομήτορος ἀδελφὸς βασιλεύσας ἐξ ἀνομημάτων ἤρξατο μεγάλων διοικεῖν τὰ κατὰ τὴν βασιλείαν—ἐφ' οἷς δυσχεραίνοντων καὶ ἀγανακτούντων τὴν παρὰ πάντων ὀργὴν ἐπαναιρούμενος ταχὺ τοῖς ὑποτεταγμένοις ἦλθεν εἰς μῖσος. ὅμως ἐβασίλευσεν ἑτὶ πεντεκαίδεκα. That is, 15 years before his expulsion, as *Valesius* ad locum truly interprets it. *Orosius V. 10* places this in the consulship of *Perperna* B. C. 130, although he erroneously makes this the period of the death of *Ptolemy* instead of his exile: *Eodem*

These transactions are noticed by Livy^x: *Ptolemæus Evergetes cognominatus ob nimiam crudelitatem suis invisus incensa a populo regia clam Cyprum profugit; et, quum sorori ejus Cleopatrac, quam (filia ejus per vim compressa atque in matrimonium ducta) repudiaverat, regnum a populo datum esset, infensus filium quem ex illa habebat Cypri occidit, caputque ejus et manus et pedes matri misit*^y.

The embassy of *Scipio Africanus* to Alexandria in the reign of *Physcon* is described at large by *Diodorus*^z. An account of it was given by *Polybius* and *Posidonius*^a.

Ptolemy Apion, an illegitimate son of *Physcon*, reigned at Cyrene, and bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans at his death in B. C. 96^b.

anno [cos. *Perperna*] *Ptolemæi Alexandrinorum regis misera vita miseriorem vitæ exitum dedit. Is enim sororem suam stupro cognitam ac deinde in matrimonium receptam novissime turpius quam duxit abiecit. Privignam vero suam, hoc est filiam sororis et conjugis, conjugem adscivit, filium suum quem ex sorore susceperat necnon et filium fratris occidit. Quamobrem tantis incestis parricidiisque execrabilis ab Alexandrinis regno pulsus est. Orosius* sufficiently agrees with *Diodorus*. The 16th year of *Physcon* commenced at the close of B. C. 131. He reigned therefore 15 years from the death of his brother, and was driven to Cyprus in the 16th, in the beginning of B. C. 130.

A coin of *Ptol. Evergetes II* is given by *Vaillant* p. 111 βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. 15'. Πα. anno 16. *Paphiurum*.

^x Liv. Epit. 59.

^y Compare *Diod.* tom. X p. 126 *Justin.* XXXVIII. 8 Val. Max. IX. 2, 5 extern.

^z *Diod.* tom. X p. 95. It has been shewn in the Tables that this embassy is to be placed in B. C. 143. *Justin.* XXXVIII. 8 only attests that it preceded his retreat to Cyprus: *Post discessum legatorum (quorum Africanus dum inspicit urbem spectaculo Alexandrinis fuit) jam etiam populo peregrino invisus cum filio quem ex sorore susceperat et cum uxore matris pellice metu insidiarum tacitus in exsilium proficiscitur*.

^a Conf. *Athen.* VI p. 273 a b XII p. 549 e. The error of *Athenæus* XII p. 549 e XIV p. 657 f, who imagined that *Posidonius* accompanied *Scipio*, has been pointed out by *Vossius*: see *Schweigh.* ad *Athen.* tom. XI p. 517. *Wesseling* ad *Diod.* tom. X p. 335 observes *Inter comites vero Scipionis Posidonius, sicuti ipse scribit apud Athen.* XII p. 549. Adopting the error of *Athenæus*, he supposes the fact to be quoted from *Posidonius* himself.

^b A second *Apion* is mentioned by *Hieronym.* in *Euseb. Chron. Olymp.* 178. 4 [B. C. 65]. *Libya per testamentum Apionis regis Romanorum relicta. Sex. Rufus* c. 13 *Cyrenas cum cæteris civitatibus Libyæ Pentapolis Ptolemæi antiquioris liberalitate*

suscepimus; Libyam supremo Apionis regis arbitrio sumus adsecuti: who is followed by *Ammianus* XXII. 16, 24. *Eutropius* VI. 11 Quo tempore [sc. B. C. 67] *Libya quoque Romano imperio per testamentum Apionis qui rex ejus fuerat accessit: in qua inclitæ civitates erant Berenice, Ptolemæis, Cyrene.* And *Appian* places the bequest of Cyrene in B. C. 74: see the Tables. Hence *Scaliger* ad *Euseb. Chron.* p. 154 and *Freinshemius Supplem.* Liv. lib. 93 cap. 4 imagine a second *Apion*. *Scaliger*: Duo sunt *Apiones*, prior *Cyrenarum*, alter *Libyæ rex. Uterque populum Romanum testamento hæredem reliquit. Regem Cyrenarum antiquiorem vocat Sex. Rufus ut ab hoc distinguatur. Utriusque regis et testamentorum eorundem meminit Ammianus.* *Freinshemius*: Sub idem tempus [sc. B. C. 75: a date derived from *Appian*] *Libyci quoque regni pars, quæ sub Apione Ptolemæo fuerat, ejusdem testamento Romanis provinciis accessit. Cyrenaicam alterius Apionis judicium dudum ad Romanum populum transtulerat.* But *Valesius* ad *Ammian.* I. c. justly doubts the existence of this second *Apion*. He argues that all other writers mention only one; that a second is only found in *Hieronymus*, *Justin*, and *Ammianus*, who transcribes *Rufus*; and that the error might arise from the date. *Apion* in reality died in B. C. 96; but his kingdom was not reduced into a province till 30 years after. Hence the variation between the date of *Appian* and *Eutropius*, and that of the other testimonies.

The *Battiadae* are described in *F. H.* I p. 204. From the foundation of Cyrene in B. C. 631 the kings who reigned in 200 years were these.

1 *Battus I* B. C. 631.

2 *Arcesilaus I* B. C. 591.

3 *Battus II* εὐδαίμων. B. C. 575. *Plutarch.* *Coriol.* c. 11 εὐτυχίας δὲ (ἐπώνυμον) τὸν εὐδαίμονα, καθάπερ τῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν Βάττων.

4 *Arcesilaus II*.

5 *Battus III* χολός.

6 *Arcesilaus III* ὁ Βάττου τε τοῦ χολοῦ καὶ Φερειτῆς *Herodot.* IV. 162. Reigned in the time of *Cambyses* B. C. 525: *Herodot.* IV. 165. and was slain in the reign of *Darius*: conf. IV. 204.

8 PTOLEMÆUS SOTER II. Porphyrius apud Euseb. p. 117 Πτολεμαίου τοῦ δευτέρου Εὐεργέτου 390 ἐκ Κλεοπάτρας γίνονται υἱοὶ δύο Πτολεμαῖοι καλούμενοι· ὧν ὁ μὲν πρεσβύτερος Σωτὴρ ἐπεκαλεῖτο ὁ δὲ νεώτερος Ἀλέξανδρος· ὁ πρεσβύτερος ὑπὸ τῆς μητρὸς ἀναδειχθεὶς δοκῶν ἐν αὐτῇ εἶναι πειθής

7 *Battus IV* ὁ καλός. ἔβδμος ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου Heraclides polit. c. 4.

8 *Arcesilaus IV.* Pythian victor B. C. 466. 460. died B. C. 431.

Battus a son of the last *Arcesilaus* withdrew or was driven from Cyrene: Heraclides polit. c. 4 δημοκρατίας γενομένης Βάττος εἰς Ἑσπερίδας ἐλθὼν ἀπέθανε.

The Cyrenæans in B. C. 400 are described by Diodorus XIV. 34 οἱ Κυρηναῖοι κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν καιρὸν ἐν ταραχῇ καθειστήκεισαν, Ἀρίστωνος καὶ τινῶν ἐτέρων κατειληφτότων τὴν πόλιν κ. τ. λ. And the *Hesperitæ* by Pausanias IV. 26, 2 οἱ γὰρ Εὐεσπερίται πολέμῳ κακωθέντες ὑπὸ βαρβάρων προσοίκων πάντα τινὰ Ἑλλήνα ἐπεκαλοῦντο σύνοικον κ. τ. λ. The Cyrenæans made a treaty with *Alexander* when he visited the temple of *Ammon* in B. C. 332: Diod. XVII. 49 Curtius IV. 7, 9. Diodorus XVIII. 19—21 relates their war with *Thimbron* in B. C. 322, which led to their conquest by *Ophellas* the general of *Ptolemy Soter* in 321: Idem XVIII. 21. Strabo XVII p. 837 briefly sketches the fortunes of Cyrene: λέγεται δὲ ἡ Κυρήνη κτίσμα Βάττου.—ἤρξε δὲ διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν τῆς χώρας· καὶ γὰρ ἵπποτρόφος ἐστὶν ἀρίστη, καὶ καλλίκαρπος, καὶ πολλοὺς ἀνδρας ἀξιολόγους ἔσχε καὶ δυναμένους ἀξιολόγως ἐλευθερίας προΐσταςθαι, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ὑπερκειμένους βαρβάρους ἰσχυρῶς ἀνέχειν. τὸ μὲν οὖν παλαιὸν αὐτόνομος ἦν ἡ πόλις· εἴτα οἱ τὴν Αἴγυπτον κατασχόντες Μακεδόνες αὐξηθέντες ἐπέθεντο αὐτοῖς, ἀρξάντων τῶν περὶ Θίβρων τῶν ἀνελόντων τὸν Ἄρπαλον. βασιλευθέντες δὲ χρόνους τινὰς εἰς τὴν Ῥωμαίων ἐξουσίαν ἦλθον, καὶ νῦν ἐστὶν ἐπαρχία τῇ Κρήτῃ συνεzeugμένη. Dio LIII. 12 Κρήτη μετὰ Λιβύης τῆς κατὰ Κυρήνην. Their period of republican independence lasted 110 years. During this period it was that *Aristotle* composed τὴν Κυρηναίων πολιτείαν, quoted by Schol. Aristoph. Pluti 926.

The *Ptolemies* ruled this territory for 225 years from B. C. 321 to 96. This period includes *Magas* the half-brother of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, who is described by Justin XXVI. 3 Pausanias I. 7 Plutarch Mor. p. 449 F p. 458 A Polyænus II. 28, and who reigned 50 years: Agatharchides apud Athen. XII p. 550 b Μάγαν τὸν Κυρήνης βασιλεύσαντα ἔτη πενήκοντα. The dominions of *Magas* along the eastern coast included Parætonium: Polyæn. l. c. Plutarch. Mor. p. 458 A, about 198 English miles west of Alexandria.

The five cities of the Pentapolis are named by Strabo XVII p. 837 *Cyrene*, *Apollonia*, *Barce*, *Taucheira*, *Berenice*. by Pliny H. N. V. 5 *Berenice*, *Arsinoe*, *Ptolemais*, *Apollonia*, *ipsa Cyrene*.

by Mela I. 8 *Hesperis*, *Apollonia*, *Ptolemais*, *Arsinoe*, *ipsa Cyrene*.

1 *Cyrene* itself stood in an elevated position, 11 miles or 80 *stadia* from the sea, from whence it was visible: Strabo XVII p. 837 Κυρήνης—πόλις μεγάλης ἐν τραπεζοειδεῖ πεδίῳ κειμένης, ὡς ἐκ τοῦ πελάγους ἐωρᾶμεν αὐτήν. The geography of the Pentapolis has been accurately laid down by Captain Beechey in his "Proceedings of an expedition to explore the Northern Coast of Africa from Tripoly eastward." According to his account p. 434 *Cyrene* is built on the edge of a range of hills about 800 feet above a fine sweep of table land which forms the summit of a lower chain to which there is a descent by a series of terraces. The elevation of the lower chain may be estimated at 1000 feet; so that *Cyrene* stands about 1800 feet above the level of the sea, of which it commands an extensive view over the table land, which extends east and west as far as the eye can reach, stretches about 5 miles to the northward, and then descends abruptly to the sea.—Confirming the account of Herodotus IV. 199 ἡ Κυρηναίη χώρα, εὐοῖσα ὑψηλοτάτῃ ταύτης τῆς Λιβύης τὴν οἱ Νομάδες νέμονται. Already in the time of Ammianus A. D. 363 *Cyrene* had fallen into decay: see *Tauchira*. Synesius in A. D. 399, about the 1030th year of the city, in addressing the emperor *Aradius* (F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 547) de regno p. 2 laments its decline: Κυρήνη—πόλις Ἑλληνίς, παλαιὸν ὄνομα καὶ σεμνὸν—νῦν πένης καὶ κατηφὴς καὶ μέγα ἐρείπιον. He also deploras the calamities of the Pentapolis in a discourse pronounced at *Cyrene*, κατὰστασις ῥηθείσα ἐπὶ τῇ μεγίστῃ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐφόδῳ p. 298—303. where he mentions *Cyrene* and *Ptolemais*, of which last he is now bishop: p. 302 Α ὦμοι Κυρήνης, ἧς αἱ δημόσιαι κύρβεις μέχρις ἐμοῦ κατάγουσι τὰς ἀφ' Ἡρακλείους διαδοχάς.—ὦμοι Πτολεμαῖδος, ἧς ἀνεδείχθη ὕστατος ἱερεὺς.

Captain Beechey gives the position of *Cyrene* in north lat. 32° 49' 38", east long. 21° 49' 5".

2 *Apollonia*. The port of *Cyrene*. We obtain these positions from Capt. Beechey p. 479. 494. It stands in lat. 32° 54' 53" long. 21° 55' 57", at the bottom of an open bay, close to the sea, upon a narrow slip of elevated ground. The length of the present town is nearly 3000 English feet. The breadth scarcely more than 500.

At a promontory 15 miles east of *Apollonia*, and 14 from *Cyrene*, from whence it is visible, two ranges of mountains commence, which extend to the westward. One of these along the coast

ἄχρι μὲν τινος ἡγαπᾶτο. ἐπεὶ δὲ κατὰ τὸ δέκατον ἔτος τῆς ἀρχῆς [male Armen. *decimo sexto regni anno*] τοὺς φίλους τῶν γονέων ἀπέσφαξεν, ὑπὸ τῆς μητρὸς διὰ τὴν ὁμότητα τῆς ἀρχῆς καθηρέθη καὶ εἰς Κύπρον ἐφυγαδεύθη. τὸν δὲ νεώτερον ἢ μήτηρ ἐκ Πηλουσίου μεταπεμφραμένη βασιλεία ἀπέδειξε

forms the southern boundary of a plain which lies between the mountains and the sea. The other range rises above those mountains and behind them, and diverges from them. The plain at the foot of the ridge is a mile or a mile and a half in breadth, and reaches westward to *Ptolemais* 68 G. miles from that promontory. Upon this plain *Apollonia* was built, about 53 geographical miles to the east of *Ptolemais*. *Apollonia* was founded by *Cyrene*: Schol. Pindar. Pyth. IV. 26 ἐκ Κυρήνης καὶ Ἀπολλωνία καὶ Τεύχειρα ἐκτίσθησαν. Strabo XVII p. 837 places it 80 stadia from *Cyrene*: Φυκοὺς ἄκρα, ταπεινὴ μὲν πλείστον δὲ κειμένη πρὸς ἄρκτον παρὰ τὴν ἄλλην Λιβυκὴν παραλίαν.—οὐ πολὺ δὲ τῆς Φυκοῦδος ἀπέχει τὸ τῶν Κυρηναίων ἐπίγειον ἢ Ἀπολλωνίας, ὅσον ρο' σταδίου, τῆς δὲ Βερενίκης χιλίου, τῆς δὲ Κυρήνης ὀγδοήκοντα.

3 *Barce* was founded in the reign of *Arcesilaus II* the 4th king: Herodot. IV. 160. It was placed according to Pliny 11 Roman miles, according to Scylax 100 stadia, from the port. In the early period *Barce* was the next city in importance to *Cyrene*, and had kings of its own: Herodot. IV. 164. *Barce*, about 46 geographical miles direct distance W. by S. of *Cyrene*, stood like *Cyrene* in an elevated position, upon table land on the top of the mountains which rise to the south of the port afterwards *Ptolemais*, which is placed with respect to *Barce* as *Apollonia* with respect to *Cyrene*, at the foot of the mountains on the plain which lies between those mountains and the sea. According to Capt. Beechey p. 356 *Ptolemais* is built on a beautiful plain sloping down from the mountains to the sea, and seems to have occupied a square mile of ground. The position of *Ptolemais* is in lat. 32° 42' 12" long. 20° 55' 8".

Barce itself was called *Ptolemais*: Strabo XVII p. 837 ἡ Βάρκη πρότερον νῦν δὲ Πτολεμαῖς. Steph. Byz. Βάρκη. πόλις Λιβύης ἦτις καὶ Πτολεμαῖς. Schol. Soph. El. 727 Βάρκη πόλις Λιβύης, ἡ νῦν Πτολεμαῖς καλουμένη. Plin. H. N. V. 5 *Ptolemais antiquo nomine Barce*. Larcher Géographie D'Hérodote tom. 9 p. 68 explains that *Ptolemais* being a flourishing seaport gradually withdrew the inhabitants from *Barce*. In the reign of *Justinian* *Ptolemais* being ill supplied with water had declined: Procop. Ædif. VI. 2 τὸ μὲν παλαιὸν εὐδαίμων τε γεγεννημένη καὶ πολυάνθρωπος, προϊόντος δὲ τοῦ χρόνου ὕδατος ἀπορία πολλὴ ἐς ὀλιγάνθρωπιαν ἀποκριθεῖσα.—ἀλλὰ νῦν ὁ βασιλεὺς οὗτος ἀναεωσάμενος τὴν ὀχεταγωγίαν τῇ πόλει τὸ πρότερον αὐτῇ τῆς εὐδαιμονίας ἀπέδωκε σχῆμα.

4 *Hesperis* or *Berenice*, in lat. 32° 6' 54" long.

20° 3', stood near the sea on the western coast in a beautiful and fertile plain, which, as we collect from Capt. Beechey p. 252 p. 347 is thickly covered with wood and flowering shrubs, and stretches from the sea to the foot of the mountains which pervade the region of the Pentapolis in the north. The sides of the mountains are also thickly clothed with wood, chiefly pine of various kinds. This plain in length from *Hesperis* to *Ptolemais* is 57 G. miles. Between *Hesperis* and the mountains it is 14 G. miles in breadth; but becomes narrower in every mile of the progress to *Ptolemais*, where its breadth is no more than a mile or a mile and a half, equal to the breadth of the plain on the northern coast. At 31 miles from *Hesperis* the plain is already reduced to 7 miles in width. The position of *Hesperis* is described by Pliny H. N. V. 5 *Berenice in Syrtis extimo cornu est, quondam vocata Hesperidum supra dictarum.—Nec procul ante oppidum fluvius Lethon, lucus sacer, ubi Hesperidum horti memorantur.* Solinus 27, 54 *circa extimum Syrtium cornu Berenicen civitatem alluit Lethon annis.—Hanc Berenice Berenice munivit quæ Ptolemæo III fuit nupta, et in majore Syrti locavit.* Steph. Byz. Ἑσπερίς. πόλις Λιβύης, ἡ νῦν Βερενίκη. Idem Βερενίκαι.—(Βερενίκη) Λιβύης, ἡ πρότερον Ἑσπερίς ἐκλήθη δὲ Βερενίκη ἀπὸ τῆς Πτολεμαίου γυναικὸς Βερενίκης. Idem Βερενικίδαι.—Βερενίκης τῆς Μάγα θυγατρὸς γυναικὸς δὲ Πτολεμαίου. Called *Hesperides* by Strabo X p. 458 XIV p. 647. Idem XVII p. 836 ἔστι δὲ ἄκρα λεγομένη Ψευδοπενιάς, ἐφ' ἧς ἡ Βερενίκη τὴν θέσιν ἔχει παρὰ λίμνην τινὰ Τριτωνίδα.—ἔστι δὲ καὶ λιμὴν Ἑσπερίδων καὶ ποταμὸς ἐμβάλλει Λάθων. ἐνδοτέρω δὲ τῆς Βερενίκης ἔστι τὸ μικρὸν ἀκρωτήριον λεγόμενον Βόρειον, ὃ ποιεῖ τὸ στόμα τῆς Σύρτεως πρὸς τὰς Κεφαλὰς. Herodot. IV. 171 Αὐσχίσαι ὑπὲρ Βάρκης οἰκέουσι κατήκοντες ἐπὶ θάλασσαν κατ' Εὐεσπερίδας. IV. 198 ἀγαθὴ δὲ γῆ καὶ τὴν Εὐεσπερίται νέμονται. Εὐεσπερίται in Pausanias IV. 26.

5 *Tauchira* or *Arsinoe* in lat. 32° 31' 44" long. 20° 34' 10" is situated close to the sea, 38 miles from *Hesperis*, and 18 G. miles from *Ptolemais*. In this part of the plain the sea is about 4 miles from the mountains. See Beechey p. 349. 352. 355. *Tauchira* belonged to the territory of *Barce*: Herodot. IV. 171 Κάβαλες ὀλίγον ἔθνος, κατήκοντες ἐπὶ θάλασσαν κατὰ Ταύχειρα πόλιν τῆς Βαρκαίης. Strabo XVII p. 836 Ταύχειρα, ἣν καὶ Ἀρσινόην καλοῦσιν. Steph. Byz. Ταύχειρα, πόλις Λιβύης.—λέγεται δὲ νῦν Ἀρσινόη. In Steph. Byz. Ἀρσινόη transpose the clauses in this manner: Ἀρσινόη, πόλις Λιβύης, ἀπὸ

σὺν ἑαυτῇ. συνεβασίλευεν οὖν ὁ νεώτερος τῇ μητρὶ, τῶν χρηματισμῶν ἀναφερομένων εἰς ἀμφοτέρους. καὶ ἐνδέκατον μὲν Κλεοπάτρας ἀνηγορεύθη ὄγδοον δὲ Πτολεμαίου Ἀλεξάνδρου. συνανέλαβε γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ τετάρτου ἔτους τῆς τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ βασιλείας εἰς ἑαυτὸν τοὺς χρόνους ἀφ' οὗ τῆς Κύπρου ἐβασίλευσε. καὶ τοῦτο ζώσης Κλεοπάτρας τὸ ἔθος περιῆν, εἰς μόνον δὲ ἤρξατο μετατίθεσθαι τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον μετὰ τὸν ἐκείνης θάνατον τὰ συμβόλαια· ὀκτωκαίδεκα τοὺς πάντας ἀντιλαβόμενος τῶν σκλήπτρων ἐνιαυτοὺς ἀφ' οὗ κατήλθεν εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ἐξ καὶ εἰκοσι βεβασιλευκῶς ἐχρημάτισε· τῷ δὲ ἐννεακαίδεκάτῳ τοῖς στρατεύμασιν ὀργισθεὶς ἐξήλθε συλλέξων ἐπ' αὐτοὺς δύναμιν εἰς Αἴγυπτον. οἱ δ' ἐπιδιώξαντες, ἡγουμένου Τύρρου συγγενοῦς τῶν βασιλέων, κατεναυμάχησαν αὐτὸν καὶ φεύγειν

τῆς τοῦ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου ἀδελφῆς καὶ γυναικός, ἡ πρότερον Ταύχειρα. δευτέρα, πόλις Παρατονίου Λιβύης. τρίτη, κ. τ. λ. This city is named *Teuchira* by Synesius Epist. 93 p. 232, and the name is preserved in the *synékdēmos* of Hierocles p. 399 ed. Bonn. *ἐξ' ἐπαρχία Λιβύης τῆς ἀνω ὑπὸ ἡγεμόνα, πόλεις ἑ, Σώζουσα [olim Apollonia. Conf. Larcher Géograph. Hérodote. tom. 9 p. 435], Κυρήνη, Πτολεμαῖς, Τεύχειρα, Ἀδριανή, Βερονίκη. Adriane* is named in the Itinerary of Antoninus p. 4 between *Beronice* and *Teuchira* :

	M. P.
<i>Beronicem</i>	—
<i>Adriane</i>	28
<i>Teuchiram</i>	18
<i>Ptolemaidem</i>	26

Ptolemy Geogr. IV. 4 p. 114 gives the positions on the coast: Βόρειον ἄκρον, τέλος τῆς Σύρτews. Βρύων αἰγιαλός. Πενταπόλεως Βερονίκη ἡ καὶ Ἑσπερίδες. Λάβωνος ποταμοῦ ἐκβολαί. Ἀρσινόη ἡ καὶ Τεύχειρα, ἐπίσημος Πτολεμαῖς. Αὐσίγδα, Ἀπτούχου ἱερόν. Φυκοὺς ἄκρον καὶ χάριον. Κυρηναίων ἐπίκειον Ἀπολλωνία. Ναυσταθμός λιμὴν. Ἐρυθρὸν τόπος. Χέρσις κόμη. Ζεφύριον ἄκρον. Δάρτανις [lege cum Valesio *Darnis*]. He fixes the limits of the Cyrenaic territory from the *Philænorum aræ* to *Darnis* IV. 4 p. 113 ἡ Κυρηναϊκὴ ἐπαρχία περιορίζεται ἀπὸ μὲν δυσμῶν τῇ τε Σύρτει τῇ μεγάλῃ καὶ τῇ Ἀφρικῇ κατὰ τὴν ἀπὸ Φιλαίνου βωμῶν γραμμὴν πρὸς μεσημβρίαν—ἀπὸ δὲ ἄρκτων τῷ Λιβυκῷ πελάγει κατὰ τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ μυχοῦ τῆς Σύρτews μέχρι Δαρνίδος πόλεως παράλιον, Ammianus XXII. 16, 4 *In Pentapoli Libya Cyrene est posita urbs antiqua sed deserta,—et Ptolemais, et Arsinoe eademque Teuchira, et Darnis et Berenice quas Hesperidas adpellant.* Derna (the ancient *Darnis*) on the eastern coast is placed by Capt. Beechey in lat. 32° 46' 18" long. 22° 40' 48". He relates p. 471 that it is situated on a low point of land running out from the foot of a range of barren mountains distant about a mile from the coast.

Scylax p. 107, who described *Cyrene* before the Ptolemaic period, gives the following distances, reckoning from the east: ἐκ Πλύνων εἰς Πέτραντα μέγαν πλοῦς ἡμισυ ἡμέρας. Ἐκ Πέτραντος εἰς Μενέλαον [λιμὴν Μενέλαος Strabo XVII p. 838] πλοῦς ἡμέρας [p. 69 ἀντὶ τῶν πεντακοσίων σταδίων ἡμεραίων τὸν πλοῦν].

ἐκ Μενέλαου εἰς Κυρθάνειον πλοῦς ἡμέρας. ἀπὸ Κυρθανείου Ἀντίπυγος λιμὴν πλοῦς ἡμισυ ἡμέρας. ἀπὸ Ἀντιπύγου Πέτρας ὁ μικρὸς λιμὴν πλοῦς ἡμισυ ἡμέρας. ἀπὸ Πέτραντος μικροῦ Χερρόνησοι Ἀλιάδες λιμὴν. ταῦτα τῆς Κυρηναίων χώρας ἐστὶ, πλοῦς ἡμέρας. ἐν δὲ τῷ μέσῳ Πέτραντος καὶ Χερρονήσου εἰσὶ νῆσοι Ἀθωνία καὶ Πλατεαί [Πλατεία the first station of the colony from Thera: Herodot. IV. 151. 156. Idem IV. 169 ἡ Πλατεία νῆσος ἐπικέεται, τὴν ἔκτισαν Κυρηναῖοι· καὶ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Μενελαῖος λιμὴν ἐστὶ, καὶ Ἀζιρίς, τὴν οἱ Κυρηναῖοι οἴκεον].—παράγει δὲ ἀπὸ Χερρονήσου διὰ τῆς μεσογείας μέχρι Ἑσπερίδων ἐγγὺς σταδία ββ' μάλιστα. Proceeding eastward he reckons "*Aphrodisias* an island with a harbour, *Naustathmus*, one day's sail (500 stadia) from *Cherronesus*. From *Naustathmus* to the port of *Cyrene* 100 stadia. From the port to *Cyrene* 80. From the port of *Cyrene* to the port near *Barce* 500, *Barce* being distant 100 stadia from the sea. From the port near *Barce* to *Hesperides* 620 stadia." He concludes p. 107 G κατὰ ταῦτα τὰ χωρία ἀπὸ Χερρονήσων τῶν Ἀλιάδων τὰ μὲν Κυρηναίων τὰ δὲ Βαρκαίων ἐστὶ, μέχρι Ἑσπερίδων.

Pliny H. N. V. 5 beginning from the west marks the distances thus in Roman miles: *Berenice—abest a Lepti* 385 M. P. *Ab ea Arsinoe, Teuchira vocitata*, 43 M. P. *Et deinde Ptolemais, antiquo nomine Barce*, 22 M. P. *Mox—promontorium Phycus.—A Phycunte Apolloniam* 24 M. P. *Ad Cherronesum* 88 M. P. *Unde Catabathmum* 216 M. P.—*Cyrenaicis ager* 15 M. P. *latitudine a litore, et arboribus fertilis habetur. Intus eodem spatio frugibus tantum. Mox* 30 M. P. *latitudine et* 250 M. P. *longitudine, lasere modo.* Idem V. 6 *Eratosthenes a Cyrenis Alexandriam terrestri itinere* 525 M. P.

The limits of this territory are variously assigned. The Western Limit is at *Borion* in Plin. H. N. V. 4 *Promontorium quod majorem Syrtim includit Borion appellatur. Ultra Cyrenaica provincia. Ad hunc finem Africa &c.* *Borion* in the itinerary of Antoninus is 126 Roman miles to the south of *Beronice*. The limit is at the *Philænorum aræ* in Ptolem. IV. 4 Sallust Jug. c. 19 and in Polybius III. 39, 2 *Καρηδόνιοι—ἐν τούτοις τοῖς καιροῖς τῆς Λιβύης ἐκυρίεον πάντων—ἀπὸ τῶν Φιλαί-*

ἠνάγκασαν μετὰ γυναικὶς καὶ θυγατρὸς τῆς Λυκίας εἰς πόλιν Μύρας· ὅθεν εἰς Κύπρον μεταπηδήσας καὶ καταπολεμηθεὶς ὑπὸ ναυάρχου Χαιρέου θνήσκει. μετὰ δὲ τὴν τούτου φυγὴν πρὸς τὸν πρεσβύτερον Πτολεμαῖον τὸν Σωτήρα οἱ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς πρεσβενσάμενοι παραδιδόασιν ἄλλαν τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτῷ ἐκ Κύπρου καταπλεύσαντι. διαγενομένων δὲ ἄλλων ἐτῶν ἑπτὰ πρὸς μῆσιν ἕξ (τοσαῦτα γὰρ ἐπέζησε μετὰ τὴν κάθοδον) ὁ πᾶς χρόνος ὁ μετὰ τὸν τοῦ πατρὸς ἀμφοτέρων θάνατον εἰς τοῦτον ἀναφέρεται, τὸν μὲν ἀριθμὸν σώζων λέ' ἐνιαυτῶν πρὸς μῆσιν ἕξ διωκτικῶς δὲ κατὰ τὴν ἀλήθειαν εἰς μὲν τὸν Σωτήρα Πτολεμαῖον κατὰ διαφόρους χρόνους δεκαεπτὰ ἔτη καὶ μῆνας ἕξ, εἰς δὲ τὸν δευτέρου (τὸν καὶ Ἀλέξανδρον) τοὺς μέσους ὧν ἦρξεν ὁ πρεσβύτερος ἐνιαυτοὺς δεκαοκτὼ, οὓς καίτοι μὴ δυνηθέντες ἐκ τῆς ἀναγραφῆς ἀφανίσαι τὸ ὅσον ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς ἀπαλείφουσι. προσέκρουσε γὰρ αὐτοῖς διὰ τινος Ἰουδαϊκᾶς ἐπικουρίας. οὗ γὰρ ἀριθμοῦσι τοὺς χρόνους, τοὺς δὲ πάντας τὰ ἕξ καὶ τριάκοντα ἔτη

νου βωμῶν, οἱ κεῖνται κατὰ τὴν μεγάλην Σύρτῳ, ἕως ἐφ' Ἡρακλείους στήλας. Their position is fixed by Scylax p. 108 τὸ βάθος τῆς Σύρτιδος ἕσω τῶν Ἑσπερίδων πρὸς τοὺς Φιλαίνου βωμοὺς εἰς τὸν μυχὸν τοῦ κόλπου πλοῦς ἡμερῶν γ' καὶ νύκτων. Guided by Scylax we may place the altars at the most southern point of the gulf, which is described by Captain Beechey p. 210 and fixed at lat. 30° 16' long. 19° 18' 33", a point by the coast 135 geographical miles south of *Berenice*. In Strabo XVII p. 836 reckoning from the westward the Tower *Euphrantas*, many miles west of the altars, is assigned as the boundary:—συνεχῆς ὁ Εὐφράντας πύργος ἐστίν, ὅριον τῆς πρότερον Καρχηδονίας γῆς καὶ τῆς Κυρηναίας τῆς ὑπὸ Πτολεμαίω· εἴτ' ἄλλος τόπος Χάραξ·—εἴθ' οἱ Φιλαίνων βωμοί.

The Limit on the East is in Ptolemy at *Darnis*, in Scylax at the *Cherronesus Haliadum*, in Sallust Jug. c. 19 in Strabo and Pliny at the greater or western *Catabathmus*, 86 *M. P.* in Pliny H. N. V. 6 west of *Parætonium*. From *Apollonia* therefore to the South East the distances are thus laid down by Pliny:

	<i>M. P.</i>
<i>Apollonia</i> to <i>Cherronesus</i>	88
<i>Cherronesus</i> to <i>Catabathmus</i>	216
<i>Catabathmus</i> to <i>Parætonium</i>	86
	—390

Apollonia is in Scylax 600 *stadia* from *Cherronesus*, and according to Strabo 3100 *stadia* from *Parætonium*, which he places 900 *stadia* to the east of *Catabathmus* XVII p. 838 μετὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀπολλωνίαν ἐστὶν ἡ λοιπὴ τῶν Κυρηναίων παραλία μέχρι Καταβαθμοῦ σταδίων δισχίλιων διακοσίων. p. 798 ἀπὸ μὲν οὖν Καταβαθμοῦ εἰς Παραιτώνιον εὐθυπλοοῦντι σταδίων ἐστὶν ἑνακοσίων ὁ δρόμος· πόλις δ' ἐστὶ καὶ λιμὴν μέγας μ' που σταδίων. *Parætonium*, as we have seen, was possessed by *Magas*.

According to accurate modern maps these are the distances in geographical miles along the circuit of the coast, from the altars of the *Philæni* on the West to *Parætonium*, the extreme point on the East.

From the <i>aræ</i> to <i>Berenice</i>	135
<i>Berenice</i> to <i>Tauchira</i>	38
<i>Tauchira</i> to <i>Ptolemais</i>	18
<i>Ptolemais</i> to <i>Apollonia</i>	53
<i>Apollonia</i> to <i>Darnis</i>	43
<i>Darnis</i> to <i>Cherronesus</i>	51
	—203
<i>Cherronesus</i> to <i>Catabathmus</i>	(188)
<i>Catabathmus</i> to <i>Parætonium</i>	(80)
	—268

From the *aræ* to *Parætonium* . . 606

The position of *Catabathmus* is not certain. But we assume it to be 80 geographical miles west of *Parætonium* (which divides the space into 188+80) on a comparison of Pliny with Strabo.

A line drawn from the altars of the *Philæni* to a point on the coast 80 geographical miles west of *Parætonium*, the point assumed as the position of *Catabathmus*, is equal to 410 English miles, and the area contained between that line and the sea is equal to 36,681 square English miles. But the line described by Scylax from *Hesperis* to *Cherronesus*, and estimated at 2500 *stadia*, is only equal to 209 English miles, and the space enclosed between this line and the sea, containing the more immediate territory of the Pentapolis, is only 5384 square miles.

The miles which have been expressed in this account are the geographical of 60 to a degree, the Roman mile of 75.3100 to a degree, and the English of 69.1000 to a degree. They may be thus given in English feet.

Miles.	English feet.
Roman	4844
English Statute	5280
Geographical	6080 ² / ₃

Capt. Beechey found only three of the ancient names among the cities of the Pentapolis, *Ptolemeta*, *Tauchira*, *Cyrene*. He could not trace the appellation *Berenice*, now *Bergazi*. The name *Barca* is now applied not to a city but to a district.

τῷ πρεσβυτέρῳ προσνέμουσι. The years assigned to each will be found in the Table at the end of this chapter.

The six months which were wanting to complete the 36th year were occupied, according to Porphyry p. 119, by *Cleopatra* and a second *Alexander*: πάλιν τοὺς ἕξ μῆνας τοὺς μετὰ τὸν θάνατον τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου, οἱ συνεπλήρουν τὰ τριάκοντα ἕξ ἔτη, μὴ ἀποδόντες Κλεοπάτρα τῇ θυγατρὶ μὲν τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου γυναικὶ δὲ τοῦ νεωτέρου, ἥτις μετὰ τὸν θάνατον τοῦ πατρὸς ἀντελάβετο τῶν πραγμάτων. οὐδὲ γὰρ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ μετ' αὐτῆς ἡμέρας ἄρξαντι ἰθ' τὰς ἰθ' ἡμέρας ἀποδιδόασιν. οὗτος δὲ υἱὸς μὲν ἦν τοῦ νεωτέρου Πτολεμαίου τοῦ καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου πρόγονος δὲ Κλεοπάτρας, καταμένων δὲ ἐν Ῥώμῃ, τῆς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ δυναστείας ἀνδρῶν ἐρήμου γενομένης, μετὰ κλητὸς ἦλθεν εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν καὶ γήμας τὴν προειρημένην Κλεοπάτραν παραλαβὼν τε παρ' ἐκούσης τὴν ἐξουσίαν ἐννεακαίδεκα διαγενομένων ἡμερῶν ἀνείλεν αὐτὴν, καὶ αὐτὸς ὑπὸ τῶν ἐνόπλων ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ διὰ τὴν μαιφονίαν συνεχόμενος ἀπώλετο. τοῦτον τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον διαδέχεται Πτολεμαῖος ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς νέος Διόνυσος.

Cleopatra the mother of *Soter II* and *Alexander I* was the niece of *Physcon* and the daughter of his sister *Cleopatra*. His marriage with this niece has been already mentioned. Justin XXXIX. 3 agrees with Porphyry that she reigned jointly with her sons: *Moritur rex Aegypti Ptolemæus (Physcon) regno Aegypti uxori et alteri ex filiis quem illa legisset relicto*. She had reigned 28 years when she was put to death by her son *Alexander*¹. Her daughters

¹ Justin. XXXIX. 3 *Cum prior in minorem filium esset a populo compellitur majorem eligere; cui priusquam regnum daret uxorem ademit; compulsumque repudiare carissimam sibi sororem Cleopatram minorem sororem Selenen ducere jubet. Ibid. c. 4 At in Aegypto Cleopatra cum gravaretur socio regni filio Ptolemæo populum in eum incitat; abductaque ei Selene uxore (eo indignius quod ex Selene jam duos filios habebat) exsulare cogit; arcessito minore filio Alexandro et rege in locum fratris constituto; nec filium regno expulisse contenta bello Cypri exsulantem persequitur.—Alexander territus matris crudelitate et ipse eam reliquit, periculoso regno securam vitam anteponens. Cleopatra vero, timens ne major filius Ptolemæus ab Cyziceno ad recuperandam Aegyptum auxilium juvaretur, ingentia Grypo auxilia et Selenen uxorem nupturam hosti prioris mariti mittit, Alexandrumque filium per legatos in regnum revocat. cui cum occultis insidiis exitium machinaretur, occupata ab eodem interficitur.—Ubi primum compertum est scelere filii matrem interfectam, concursu populi in exsilium agitur, revocatoque Ptolemæo regnum redditur.* The narration of Pausanias I. 9 is to the same effect: ὁ δὲ Φιλομήτωρ καλούμενος ὄγδοος μὲν ἐστὶν ἀπόγονος Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Λάγου τὴν δὲ ἐπὶ κλησιν ἔσχεν ἐπὶ χλευασμῷ· οὐ γάρ τινα τῶν βασιλέων μισθέντα ἴσμεν ἐς τοσόνδε ὑπὸ μητρός· ὃν πρεσβύτατον ὄντα τῶν παίδων ἢ μήτηρ οὐκ εἶα καλεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν πρότερον δὲ ἐς Κύπρον ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς πεμφθῆναι πράξασα. τῆς δὲ ἐς τὸν παῖδα τῇ Κλεοπάτρᾳ δυσνοίας λέγουσιν ἄλλας τε αἰτίας καὶ ὅτι Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν νεώτερον τῶν παίδων κατήκοον ἔσεσθαι μᾶλλον ἠλπίζε, κ. τ. λ.—οἱ Ἀλεξάν-

δρεῖς ὥρμησαν μὲν ὡς ἀποκτενοῦντες τὸν Πτολεμαῖον, ὡς δὲ σφῶς ἔφθασεν ἐπιβάς νεὸς, Ἀλέξανδρον ἤκουσα ἐκ Κύπρου ποιοῦνται βασιλέα. Κλεοπάτραν δὲ περιῆλθεν ἡ δίκη τῆς Πτολεμαίου φυγῆς ἀποθανοῦσαν ὑπὸ Ἀλεξάνδρου—τοῦ δὲ ἔργου φωραθέντος καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου φόβῳ τῶν πολιτῶν φεύγοντος, οὕτω Πτολεμαῖος κατῆλθε καὶ τὸ δεύτερον ἔσχεν Αἴγυπτον. He was the eighth from *Ptolemy Soter* through his mother *Cleopatra*, but only the seventh through his father *Physcon*. The death of *Cleopatra* is determined by the exile of her son (who was banished according to Porphyry in his 19th year) to the 29th year of her reign B. C. 89. *Cleopatra* is mentioned by Philo leg. ad Caium c. 20 τῆς ἀρχαίας Κλεοπάτρας ἥτις ἦν προμάμμη τῆς τελευταίας. An inscription referring to *Cleopatra* and *Alexander* is published in the Museum Criticum vol. II p. 638 which exhibits the following dates: Βασιλεόντων Κλεοπάτρας καὶ Πτολεμαίου υἱοῦ τοῦ ἐπικαλουμένου Ἀλεξάνδρου, θεῶν φιλομητόρων σωτήρων, ἔτους IB τοῦ καὶ Θ—μηνὸς Τυβὶ ΚΘ. In another part ἔτους IB τοῦ καὶ Θ Φαρμυθὶ Κ. These dates correspond with those which are given in the present work p. 390, 399 and confirm the account of Porphyry. The 12th year of *Cleopatra* was the 9th of *Alexander I*. These were coincident with N. E. 643 O. L. 168. 3. The 29th of *Tybi* (the 149th day of N. E. 643) fell upon Feb. 14 B. C. 105, and the 20th of *Pharmuthi* (the 230th day) upon May 5 B. C. 105. But if the 12th of *Cleopatra* was still current May 5 B. C. 105, her first was still current May 7 B. C. 116, and its commencement preceded Feb. 16 B. C. 116; which agrees with N. E. 632,

- 391 *Cleopatra* and *Tryphæna* perished in Syria in the civil wars of *Grypus* and *Cyzicenus*. *Selene*, who visited Rome about B. C. 75 with her son *Antiochus Asiaticus*, was put to death by *Tigranes* in B. C. 69^h.

Alexander son of *Alexander* and grandson of *Physcon* is also mentioned by Appianⁱ, whose account of his death agrees with that of Porphyry: Σύλλας δὲ καὶ Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρον τοῦ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ βασιλεύσαντος υἱὸν ἀνατραφέντα μὲν ἐν Κῶ^k καὶ ὑπὸ Κώων ἐκδοθέντα Μιθριδάτῃ, διαφνύοντα δὲ πρὸς Σύλλαν ἐκ Μιθριδάτου καὶ συνήθη γενόμενον, ἐψηφίσατο βασιλεύειν Ἀλεξανδρέων, ἐρήμου τῆς Ἀλεξανδρέων ἀρχῆς ἀνδρὸς οὔσης, καὶ τῶν γυναικῶν, ὅσαι βασιλείου γένους, ἀνδρὸς συγγενοῦς δεομένων.—ἀλλὰ τόνδε μὲν οἱ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς ἐννεακαίδεκάτῃν ἡμέραν ἔχοντα τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ ἀποπώτερον σφῶν, οἷα Σύλλα πεποιθότα, ἐξηγούμενον ἐς τὸ γυμνάσιον ἐκ τοῦ βασιλείου προαγαγόντες ἔκτειναν. Cicero^l in B. C. 56^m confirms the account of Appian and Porphyry: *Cum ille rex* [sc. *Alexander II*] *sit interfectus hunc puerum* [sc. *Auletem*] *in Syria fuisse.*—*Atque illud etiam constare video regem illum, cum reginam sororem suam caram acceptamque populo manibus suis trucidasset, interfectum esse impetu multitudinis.* His successor is *Ptolemy Auletes* in Porphyry: who computes 36 years from the death of *Physcon* to the accession of *Auletes*. The Astronomical Canon agrees in this term of 36 years; the Canon, as in other cases, omitting to notice the fraction of a year occupied by *Cleopatra* and *Alexander II* and including it in the preceding reign. Eusebius in his Canonⁿ correctly states the whole period of these reigns 17^y 6^m + 10 + 8 = 35^y 6^m. But his subdivision is entirely at variance with the account of Porphyry, and in the position of the whole period there is as usual a *metachronism* of three years^o; the accession of *Soter II* being placed three years, and of *Ptolemy Auletes* two years too low. The reign of *Auletes* he states at 30 years instead of 29; but the total amount from the death of *Physcon* to the death of *Auletes* is the same in Eusebius and in Porphyry.

- Strabo^q is consistent with these accounts, naming *Auletes* after *Lathyrus*: Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Λάγου διεδέξατο Ἀλέξανδρον, ἐκείνον δὲ Φιλάδελφος, τοῦτον δὲ ὁ Εὐεργέτης· εἴθ' ὁ Φιλοπάτωρ
392 ὁ τῆς Ἀγαθοκλείας· εἴθ' ὁ Ἐπιφανῆς· εἴθ' ὁ Φιλομήτωρ, παῖς παρὰ πατρὸς αἰεὶ διαδεχόμενος· τοῦτον δ' ἀδελφὸς διεδέξατο ὁ δεῦτερος Εὐεργέτης, ὃν καὶ Φύσκωνα προσαγορεύουσι· τοῦτον δ' ὁ Λάθουρος ἐπικληθεὶς Πτολεμαῖος· τοῦτον δ' ὁ Αὐλήτης ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς, ὅσπερ ἦν τῆς Κλεοπάτρας πατήρ. Clemens Alexandrinus^r thus delivers the succession of the *Ptolemies*: Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Λάγου ἔτη τεσσαράκοντα· Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Φιλάδελφος ἔτη εἰκοσιεπτὰ· εἴτα ὁ Εὐεργέτης ἔτη πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι· εἴτα ὁ Φιλοπάτωρ ἔτη ἑπτακαίδεκα· μεθ' ὃν ὁ Ἐπιφανῆς ἔτη τέσσαρα καὶ εἴκοσι· τοῦτον διαδέχεται ὁ Φιλομήτωρ καὶ βασιλεύει ἔτη πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα· μεθ' ὃν ὁ Φύσκων ἔτη ἐννέα καὶ εἴκοσι· εἴτα ὁ Λάθουρος ἔτη ἕξ καὶ τριάκοντα· εἴτα ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Διόνυσος ἔτη ἐννέα καὶ εἴκοσι· ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ἡ Κλεοπάτρα ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτη δύο καὶ εἴκοσι. With the exception of *Philadelphus*, whose years in Clemens appear to be corrupt, all these numbers agree with the amounts assigned by other

at the close of B. C. 117, for the death of *Physcon* and the accession of *Cleopatra*, as expressed in this volume.

^g See Justin XXXIX. 3.

^h See above p. 341.

ⁱ Civ. I. 102.

^k Conf. Appian. Mith. c. 23.

^l Fragm. or. de rege Alexandrino p. 49. 50.

^m Maius præf. ad Cic. de rege Alexandrino: *Constat ex Dione XXXIX. 12 Cic. Ep. Fam. I. 1*

hanc causam Alexandrinam actam esse U. C. 698 C. Corn. Lentulo Marcellino et L. Marcio Philippo coss.

ⁿ Lib. II p. 360—362.

^o See above Nos 2. 3. 6.

^p The period is 17 (17^y 6^m) + 10 + 8 + 30 = 65 years in Eusebius, and 10 + 18 + 8 + 29 = 65 in Porphyry.

^q XVII p. 795.

^r Strom. I p. 331 D.

authorities. The beginning of the reign of *Auletes* is placed in the 37th year from the death of *Physcon* by Clemens Porphyry the Astronomical Canon and Eusebius; and Strabo and Appian confirm this chronology.

Cicero^s, however, in B. C. 63 describes an *Alexander* king of Egypt, the predecessor of the *Ptolemy* who was then reigning, in the following terms: *Post eosdem consules* [sc. *Sullam et Pompeium* B. C. 88] *regis Alexandri testamento regnum illud populi Romani esse factum.*—*Quis vestrum hoc ignorat dici illud regnum testamento regis Alexandri populi Romani esse factum?*—*Auctoritatem senatus exstare hæreditatis aditæ sentio tum quando, Alexandro mortuo, legatos Tyrum misimus qui ab illo pecuniam depositam nostris recuperarent.*—*Eum qui regnum illud teneat hoc tempore neque genere neque animo regio esse inter omnes fere video convenire. Dicitur contra nullum esse testamentum, &c.*—*Ergo Rullus ex sua lege vendet Alexandriam, vendet Ægyptum.*—*Judicabit Alexandriam regis esse, a populo Romano abjudicabit.*—*Qui sunt isti decenviri, quos perspiciamus regnum Alexandriæ Ptolemæo gratis adjudicatu- ros?* Quod si *Alexandria* petebatur, cur non eosdem cursus hoc tempore quos *L. Cotta* *L. Torquato* consulibus [B. C. 65] cucurrerunt? Cur non aperte, ut antea? He again refers in B. C. 56^v to the money deposited at Tyre: *Ac primo quidem illo tempore quo pecunia repetita esse ab Tyro et advecta Romam videbatur, seposita jam nuper ab Alexa rege.* And *Trogus Pompeius*^w appears to mark that the predecessor of *Auletes* was not put to death, but banished. From these testimonies of Cicero and *Trogus* it has been reasonably inferred that there was a third *Alexander* or *Alexas*, who died about B. C. 65, when the treasure which he had deposited at Tyre was brought to Rome^x. It is probable that this *Alexander* was supported by a party in Egypt during the minority of *Auletes*, who was a boy in Syria at the death of *Alexander II*. From the silence of Porphyry and Eusebius we may conclude that he was never acknowledged by the whole country, and never reigned over the whole of Egypt^y.

^s Or. in Rull. I. 1.

^t In Rull. II. 16. 17.

^v Fragm. de rege Alexandrino p. 46.

^w Prolog. lib. XXXIX *Ut post Lathyrum filius Alexandri regnarit, expulsoque eo suffectus sit Ptolemæus Nothus.*

^x P. Manut. ad Cic. in Rull. I. 1 *Hic Alexander filius ejus videtur fuisse qui a Sulla regnare jussus paucis diebus occisus est, ille enim prior Alexander vivo Sulla, hic posterior eo mortuo decessit.* Grævius ad loc. p. 283 *Lathyro successit Cleopatra filia cui nupsit Ptolemæus Alexander II primi filius. Ei successit Nothus Ptolemæus Alexander III cujus meminit Trogus. Nam secundi prologus non meminit propter brevitatem imperii, cum XIX tantum dierum rex fuisset.* Prideaux Connexion vol. IV p. 75 and p. 421 supposes this *Alexander* in Cicero to be no other than *Alexander II* "the son of that *Alexander* who slew his mother," &c. and the same opinion is recorded by Maio ad Euseb. p. 124 *Neque Alexandrum II occisum Alexandria sed exilio tantummodo mulctatum.* But this opinion is refuted by the express testimonies of Appian and Porphyry, and their account is now confirmed by the newly discovered fragment of Cicero.

^y Prideaux and Blair give to *Alexander* (*Alex. II* in Prideaux, *Alex. III* in Blair) a reign of 15 years B. C. 80—66, and date the accession of *Auletes* in B. C. 65. But had this been so, this king *Alexander* could scarcely have been passed unnoticed by so many writers. We have seen already that not only the Astronomical Canon but Porphyry and Eusebius and Clemens date the years of *Auletes* from B. C. 84. Grævius ad Cic. in Rull. I. 1 p. 283 imagines that *Alexander III* may be traced in the list of Porphyry apud Euseb. p. 124 *Philadelphum appellat Porphyrius. Is enim inter Alexandrum II et Ptol. Dionysum collocat Philadelphum, pluresque annos regnasse tradit.* But this *Philadelphus* in the list of Porphyry has 8 years, which precede the 30 years of *Auletes* or *Dionysus*: Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Φιλάδελφος κατελθὼν ἀπὸ τῆς φυγῆς ἐξωσθέντος τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἔτη η'. Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Διώνυσος ἔτη λ'. It is therefore justly explained in the note of Maio that this *Philadelphus* is no other than *Lathyris*; whose renewed reign of 8 years after the expulsion of his brother is there expressed.

The following coins are given by Vaillant to *Cleopatra* and her sons.

393 9 PTOLEMÆUS AULETES. Porphyrius^z: τοῦτον τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον διαδέχεται Πτολεμαῖος ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς νέος Διόνυσος, υἱὸς μὲν ὢν Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Σωτήρος ἀδελφὸς δὲ τῆς εἰρημένης Κλεοπάτρας, οὗ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἔτη κθ' λογίζονται. τούτου θυγάτηρ Κλεοπάτρα ὑστάτη τῆς Λαγιδῶν γενεᾶς, ἥς ἔτη ἀριθμεῖται τῆς ἀρχῆς δύο καὶ εἴκοσιν. οὐδ' αὐταὶ αἶδε αἱ βασιλεῖαι τὸν εἰρμὸν τῶν χρόνων ἀπ' ἀρχῆς ἄχρι τέλους κατὰ τὸ ἐξῆς ἀναγραφόμενον ἔσχον, ἀλλ' ἐγένετό τις αὐτῶν ἐν ἑκατέρῳ [f. ἑκατέρῃ] διὰ μέσου παρένθεσις εἰς ἄλλους. ἐπὶ γὰρ τοῦ νέου Διονύσου εἰς τὰς αὐτοῦ θυγατέρας Κλεοπάτραν τὴν καὶ Τρύφαιναν, καὶ Βερενίκην, τριετὴς ὡς βεβασιλευκυίας ἀνεγράφη χρόνος, εἰς μὲν ἀμφοτέρας ἐν-αντὸς εἰς, ἡ δ' ἐξῆς μετὰ τὸν Κλεοπάτρας τῆς καὶ Τρυφαίνης θάνατον διετία εἰς μόνην Βερενίκην, ἕνεκα τοῦ τὸν μὲν Πτολεμαῖον εἰς Ῥώμην ἀπηρκεῖναι καὶ τοῦτον ἐκεῖ διατετριφέναι τὸν χρόνον τὰς δὲ θυγατέρας ὡς οὐκέτι ἐπαυρήζοντος τοῦ πατρὸς ἀντειληφθαι τῶν πραγμάτων, συνεπισπωμένης ἑαυτῇ κατὰ [τούτους] χρόνους τῆς Βερενίκης ἄνδρας τινὰς συγγενεῖς τοὺς συνάρξαντας [*tum aliquot consanguinei Berenici opem ferentes cum ea rebus præessent Armen.*], μέχρι οὗτο παραγενόμενος ὁ Πτολεμαῖος ἀπὸ Ῥώμης τῆς μὲν πρὸς τὴν θυγατέρα διαθέσεως ἐπελάθετο στυγίσας δ' αὐτὴν διὰ τὰ πραχθέντα τοῦ ζῆν ἐστέρησεν. It has already been shewn that the accession of this king is to be placed in B. C. 80; that a concurrence of evidence assigns to him a reign of 29 years, and that he was a minor at his accession^a.

Ptolemy Auletes was an illegitimate son of *Lathyrus*^b, and not acknowledged by the Romans till B. C. 59^c. The king therefore whom *Cæsar* wished to restore during his ædileship in B. C. 65^d, and who had been already acknowledged the ally of Rome, must have been his competitor *Alexander III*; as Grævius has supposed^e. *Auletes* went to Rome in B. C. 58,

Ptol. Soter II p. 115.

1 βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. α'. Πα. anno primo. *Paphiurum*.

2 βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. ι'. Πα. anno 10.

Cleopatra: p. 121.

1 βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας. βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου.

2 A head of *Cleopatra*: on the reverse βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου.

Alexander: p. 123. 124.

1 βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. α'. Πα. anno primo. *Paphiurum*.

2 βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. θ'. Πα. anno 9.

3 βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. ι'. Πα. anno 10.

^z Apud Euseb. p. 120.

^a The 64 years of *Philometor* and *Physcon* would terminate at the close of B. C. 117; the accession of *Auletes*, who had completed 29 years in May B. C. 51, (as will be seen below), may be placed in the beginning of B. C. 80, towards the middle of N. E. 668, which is reckoned his first year in the Astronomical Canon. The space between the death of *Physcon* at the close of B. C. 117 and the death of *Auletes* in May B. C. 51 (65^y 6^m) will give something more than 29 years to *Auletes*, and something more than 36 to the preceding period.

Plutarch *Lucull.* c. 2. 3 mentions *Ptolemy* by the description of *μειράκιον* in B. C. 86 during the campaign of *Sulla* in Greece: ὁ Δούκουλλος—κατή-

γετο λαμπρῶς εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν. ἀπήνησε γὰρ αὐτῷ σύμπας ὁ στόλος—καὶ τὸ μείράκιον ὁ Πτολεμαῖος ἄλλην τε θαυμαστὴν ἐπεδείκνυτο φιλοφροσύνην πρὸς αὐτὸν οἴκησιν τε καὶ διαίταν ἐν τοῖς βασιλείοις ἔδωκεν κ. τ. λ. But this occurred in the reign of *Soter II* about five years before his death. The expression therefore τὸ μείράκιον in this place appears to be an oversight in Plutarch.

^b Pausan. I. 9, 3 Βερενίκην—ἡ μόνη γνησία οἱ τῶν παίδων ἦν. This daughter, called *Cleopatra* by Porphyry, reigned after her father six months, and was murdered by her cousin *Alexander II* as already related. The illegitimacy of *Auletes* is attested by the expression of Cicero, *nec genere regio*.

^c See the Tables B. C. 60.

^d For the ædileship of *Cæsar* see the Tables B. C. 65.

^e Sueton. *Cæs.* c. 11 *Tentavit per partem tribunorum ut sibi Ægyptus provincia plebiscito daretur; nactus extraordinarii imperii occasionem quod Alexandrini regem suum socium atque amicum a senatu appellatum expulerant.* Grævius ad Cic. in Rull. p. 283 *Alexander III expulsus ab Alexandrinis Romanorum auxilium imploravit. Eum restituere volebat Cæsar ædilis.* It must be remarked, however, that this very year in which *Cæsar* was ædile was the year of *Alexander's* death: the consulship of *Cotta* and *Torquatus*, in which ambassadors went to Tyre to bring away his treasure.

when *Cato* was at Rhodes in his way to Cyprus^f. He obtained in B. C. 57 an order from the senate for his restoration^g, but in B. C. 56 the question by whom and in what manner he should be restored excited much dispute^h. During that year therefore nothing was done, and *Ptolemy* retired in despair to Ephesusⁱ.

The reign of his daughter during his absence is attested by *Strabo* and by *Dio*, who confirm the account of *Porphry*^k. The three years of *Berenice* (the first in conjunction

^f Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 35 Κανιδιών τινα τῶν φίλων προπέμψας εἰς Κύπρον ἔπειθε τὸν Πτολεμαῖον ἀνευ μάχης ἔκκειν.—ἱεροσόλην γὰρ αὐτῷ τῆς ἐν Πάφῳ θεοῦ δώσειν τὸν δῆμον. αὐτὸς δὲ διέτριβεν ἐν Ῥόδῳ.—ἐν δὲ τούτῳ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Αἰγύπτου βασιλεὺς ὑπ' ὀργῆς τινας καὶ διαφορὰς πρὸς τοὺς πολίτας ἀπολελοιπὼς μὲν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν εἰς δὲ Ῥώμην πλέων, ὥς Πομπηίου καὶ Καίσαρος ἀδθῖς αὐτὸν μετὰ δυνάμεως καταξόντων, ἐντυχεῖν τῷ Κάτωνι βουλευθεὶς προσέπεμψεν. *Ptolemy* of Cyprus at this juncture poisoned himself: Plutarch. Ibid. c. 36 ὁ δ' ἐν Κύπρῳ Πτολεμαῖος εὐτυχία τινὶ τοῦ Κάτωνος ἐάντων φαρμάκοις ἀπέκτεινε. For the Cyprian *Ptolemy* conf. Val. Max. XI. 4 extern. Dion. XXXIX. 22. He was the brother of *Ptolemy Auletes*, and the son of *Lathyrus*: Trogius prolog. lib. XL *Ut Alexandriae post interitum Ptolemæi Lathyri substituti sint ejus filii: alteri data Cypros, cui post Claudii rogationem Romani abstulerunt eam, alter seditione flagitatus Alexandriae Romam profugit, belloque per Gabinium gesto recepit imperium.* Cicero pro Sextio c. 26 *Rex Ptolemæus* [sc. *Cypri*], qui, si tamen erat ipse a senatu socius appellatus, erat nondum frater ejus regis [sc. *Auletis*], qui cum esset in eadem causa jam erat a senatu honorem istum consecutus [in B. C. 59], erat eodem genere iisdemque majoribus. For the time of *Cato's* mission to Cyprus see the Tables 58. Livy Ep. 104 agrees with Plutarch. After mentioning the appointment of *Cato*, the epitomator adds *Ptolemæus Egypti rex ob injurias quas patiebatur a suis, regno pulsus, Romam venit.*

^g Dio XXXIX. 12 ἔτυχεν ὥστε ὑπάτου Σπινθήρος [B. C. 57], ᾧ ἡ Κίλικία ἐπετράπητο [l. ἐπετέτραπτο], καταχθῆναι.

^h Cicero Ep. Fam. I. 1. 2. 4. 5. 7. 8 addressing *Lentulus Spinther* then proconsul in Cilicia details the state of parties at Rome upon this point: Ep. 1 *Res ante Idus* [*Id. Jan. B. C. 56*] *acta sic est; nam hæc Idibus mane scripsi. Hortensii et mea et Luculli sententia cedit religioni de exercitu (teneri enim res aliter non potest), sed ex illo senatus consulto quod te referente factum est tibi decernit ut regem reducas.—Crassus tres legatos decernit nec excludit Pompeium.—M. Bibulus tres legatos decernit ex iis qui privati sint. Huic adsentiuntur reliqui consulares præter Servilium qui omnino reduci negat oportere, et Volcatium qui Lupo referente Pompeio decernit, et Afranium qui adsentitur Volcatio; quæ res auget*

suspicionem Pompeii voluntatis. Ep. 2 *Idibus Januariis* [B. C. 56] *in senatu nihil est confectum.—Postridie placuit ut breviter sententias diceremus.—Itaque cum sententia prima Bibuli pronuntiata esset ut tres legati regem reducerent, secunda Hortensii ut tu sine exercitu reduceres, tertia Volcatii ut Pompeius reduceret, postulatum est ut Bibuli sententia divideretur.—Hac controversia usque ad noctem ducta, senatus dimissus.* Ep. 5 *De Alexandria re causaque regia tantum habeo polliceri me tibi ab- senti tuisque præsentibus cumulate satisfacturum: sed vereor ne aut eripiatur nobis aut deseratur.—Alexandrina causa, quæ nobis adhuc integra est,—videtur a Pompeio plane esse deposita. Nunc id speramus idque molimur ut, cum rex intelligat sese id quod cogitabat (ut a Pompeio reducat) assequi non posse, et nisi per te sit restitutus desertum se atque abjectum fore, proficiscatur ad te.* He again treats the subject in Ep. 7. Compare with Cicero the narrative of Dio XXXIX. 12—16 and the short account of Plutarch Pomp. c. 49.

ⁱ Dio XXXIX. 16 αὐτὰ ὁ Πτολεμαῖος μαθὼν τὴν τε κάθοδον ἀπέγνω καὶ ἐς Ἐφεσον ἐλθὼν παρὰ τῇ θεῷ διηγάτο.

^k Strabo XVII p. 796 τοῦτον μὲν οὖν οἱ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς ἐξέβαλον· τριῶν δ' αὐτῷ θυγατέρων οὐσῶν, ὧν μία γησιία ἢ πρεσβυτάτη, ταύτην ἀνέδειξαν βασιλίσσαν· υἱοὶ δ' αὐτοῦ δύο νήπιοι τῆς τότε χρείας ἐξέπιπτον τελέως. Dio XXXIX. 13 οἱ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς τέως μὲν ἀγνοήσαντες ὅτι ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀπειρηκὼς ἦν ἡ τεθηκέναι αὐτὸν νομίσαντες Βερενίκην τὴν θυγατέρα αὐτοῦ ἐς τὴν βασιλείαν ἀντικατέστησαν· ἔπειτα δὲ τάληθες μαθόντες ἀνδρας ἑκατὸν ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἔπεμψαν πρὸς τε τὰ ἐγκλήματα αὐτοῦ ἀπολογησομένους καὶ ἀντικατηγορήσοντας ὅσα ἡδίκητο· προμαθὼν δὲ ταῦτ' ἐκείνος (ἔτι δὲ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ ἦν) ἐνήδρευσε τοὺς πρέσβεις πρὶν ἐλθεῖν, ἄλλους ἄλλῃ διαπέμψας· καὶ τοὺς μὲν πλείους αὐτῶν κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ἐφθειρε, τῶν δὲ λοιπῶν τοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ ἄστει αὐτῷ ἀπέκτεινε, κ. τ. λ. Conf. Strab. l. c. Strabo probably means by the three daughters *Berenice*, the celebrated *Cleopatra*, and *Arsinoe*. *Tryphæna*, whom *Porphry* mentions, might be omitted by Strabo because she died early, a year after the departure of *Auletes*. *Cleopatra*, who died at the age of 39 in B. C. 30 (see the Tables), and was therefore born in B. C. 69, was 11 years of age at the time of her father's journey to Rome, and 14 at his return in B. C. 55. Her birthday occurred in the

395 with her sister *Tryphæna*) would be nearly connumerary with Ol. 180. 3—181. 1 inclusive, from the middle of B. C. 58 to the middle of B. C. 55. In her fourth year, at the close of B. C. 55, *Gabinus* with the concurrence of *Pompey* marched an army into Egypt and restored *Auletes*¹.

He survived his restoration about three years and a half, and died in the beginning of May B. C. 51. This date, obtained from Cicero^m, confirms the chronology of the Astronomical Canon which places the death of *Auletes* in N. E. 697 and reckons the reign of his successor, as usual, from the preceding *Thoth*, or Sept. 5 B. C. 52.

The character of *Ptolemy Auletes* is marked by Straboⁿ: πάντες μὲν οὖν οἱ μετὰ τὸν τρίτον Πτολεμαῖον ὑπὸ τρυφῆς διεφθαρμένοι χεῖρον ἐπολιτεύσαντο, χεῖριστα δ' ὁ τέταρτος [*Philopator*] καὶ ὁ ἔβδομος [*Physcon*] καὶ ὁ ὕστατος ὁ Αὐλήτης· ὃς χωρὶς τῆς ἄλλης ἀσελγείας χοραύλην ἤσκησε, καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῷ τε ἐσεμνύνετο ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ὥστ' οὐκ ὤκνει συντελεῖν ἀγῶνας ἐν τοῖς βασιλείοις, εἰς οὓς παρῇι διαμιλλησόμενος τοῖς ἀνταγωνισταῖς^o.

10 CLEOPATRA. Porphyrus^p: Τῆς Κλεοπάτρας τὰ πρῶτα τῆς δυναστείας ἔτη εἰς ἐκείνην τε καὶ τὸν πρεσβύτερον αὐτῆς ἀδελφὸν ἀνενέχθη Πτολεμαῖον τὰ δ' ἐξῆς εἰς ἐτέρας διὰ τοιαύτην αἰτίαν· τελευτῶν ὁ νέος Διόνυσος ἐπὶ παισὶ τέτρασι, Πτολεμαίοις δυσὶ καὶ Κλεοπάτρᾳ καὶ Ἀρσινῇ, διέταξε

autumn or winter after the battle of Actium: Plutarch. Anton. c. 73. We may place it at the close of the Julian year. She was born at the close of B. C. 69, was 11 at the close of B. C. 58, 14 at the close of B. C. 55, and had perhaps nearly completed her 39th year at her death in Sept. B. C. 30. *Berenice* first married *Seleucus* the pretended son of *Antiochus Eusebes* (see above p. 344) and after his death *Archelaüs*: Strabo XVII p. 796 ἦκε δ' αὐτ' ἐκεῖνον (sc. τοῦ Σελεύκου) προσποιησάμενος καὶ αὐτὸς εἶναι Μιθριδάτου υἱὸς τοῦ Εὐπάτορος Ἀρχέλαος, ὃς ἦν υἱὸς μὲν Ἀρχελαίου τοῦ πρὸς Σύλλαν διαπολεμήσαντος καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα τιμηθέντος ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων πάππος δὲ τοῦ βασιλεύσαντος Καππαδοκῶν ὑστάτου καθ' ἡμᾶς ἱερεὺς δὲ τῶν ἐν Πόντῳ Κομάνων. Dio XXXIX. 57 ἦρχε δὲ τότε [B. C. 55] τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ἡ Βερενίκη—Ἀρχέλαον δὲ τὸν τοῦ Ἀρχελαίου τοῦ πρὸς τὸν Σύλλαν αὐτομολήσαντος δραστήριον τε ὄντα καὶ ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ τὴν δῖαιταν ἔχοντα—ὑπηγάγετο.

¹ Dio XXXIX. 55 κατὰ δὲ δὴ τὸν αὐτὸν τοῦτον χρόνον [the time of *Cæsar*'s expedition into Britain] καὶ ὁ Πτολεμαῖος, καίτοι τῶν Ῥωμαίων τὴν τε ἐπικουρίαν ἀπεψηφισμένων καὶ πρὸς τὰς δωροδοκίας τὰς ἀπ' αὐτοῦ γενομένας δεινῶς ἔτι καὶ τότε διακειμένων, κατήχθη καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν ἐκομίσατο. ἔπραξαν δὲ τοῦτο ὃ τε Πομπήϊος καὶ ὁ Γαουῖνιος κ. τ. λ. c. 58 νικήσας οὖν αὐτοὺς ὁ Γαουῖνιος καὶ ἄλλους τε πολλοὺς καὶ τὸν Ἀρχέλαον φονεύσας ἐγκρατὴς τε τῆς Αἰγύπτου πάσης παραχρῆμα ἐγένετο καὶ τῷ Πτολεμαίῳ αὐτὴν παρέδωκε. καὶ ὁ μὲν τὴν τε θυγατέρα καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς πρῶτους καὶ πλουσιωτάτους, ἅτε καὶ χρημάτων πολλῶν δεόμενος, ἀπέκτεινε. Strabo XVII p. 796 καταχθεὶς οὖν ὑπὸ Γαβινίου Πτολεμαῖος τὸν τε Ἀρχέλαον ἀναίρει καὶ τὴν θυγατέρα. Conf. Plutarch. Anton. c. 3 Γαβίνιον ἐπὶ μυρίοις ταλάντοις Πτολεμαῖον πείθοντος εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἄμα

συνεμβαλεῖν αὐτῷ καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν ἀναλαβεῖν κ. τ. λ. Liv. Ep. 105 *A. Gabinus proconsul Ptolemæum reduxit in regnum Ægypti ejecto Archelao quem sibi regem adsciverant*. The expedition of *Cæsar* into Britain at the time of the autumnal equinox B. C. 55 (see the Tables) fixes the expedition of *Gabinus* to the close of that year. Cicero Ep. Att. IV. 10 [written before *IV Kal. Mai.* B. C. 55] mentions a rumour that *Ptolemy* was returned: *Puteolis magnus est rumor Ptolemæum esse in regno*. But it is not said by Cicero that this was actually the fact, and it appears from Dio that the rumour was premature.

^m Cælius apud Cic. Ep. Fam. VIII. 4 *Tam multa quotidie quæ mirere istuc perferuntur:—C. Marcellum consulem factum.—Exspecto Paullum consulem designatum primum sententiam dicentem.—Præterea nuntiatum nobis et pro certo jam habetur regem Alexandrinum mortuum*. The date of the letter follows: *Kal. Sextilibus*. When allowance is made for the irregularity of the Calendar, which was more than two months behind the true time (Tables B. C. 46), this date will give the middle of May B. C. 51, when *L. Æmilius Paulus* and *C. Claudius Marcellus* were consuls elect; and the death of *Ptolemy* may be placed in the beginning of May B. C. 51.

ⁿ XVII p. 796. What precedes in this passage of Strabo has been given at p. 391.

^o Two coins of *Auletes* are given by Vaillant p. 145.

¹ βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου.

² βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. Δι. sc. Διοσπολιτῶν.

^p Apud Euseb. p. 121.

τοῖς προγενεστέροις αὐτοῦ παισὶ Πτολεμαῖω καὶ Κλεοπάτρῃ τὴν ἀρχὴν. ὦν συμβασιλευόντων τετραετὴς διεγένετο χρόνος· καὶ τοῦτο διέμεινεν ἂν καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἐξῆς τὸ ἔθος εἰ μὴ Πτολεμαῖον παρα- 396
βάνα τὰς τοῦ πατρὸς ἐντολὰς καὶ μόνον τῆς ἡγεμονίας ἀντιποιεῖσθαι βουλόμενον ἢ μοῖρα τοῦ ζῆν μετέστησεν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ καταναυμαχηθέντα ὑπὸ Ἰουλίῳ Καίσαρος Κλεοπάτρῃ συλλαμβανόμενον. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἀπώλειαν Πτολεμαίου ὁ νεώτερος ἀδελφὸς Κλεοπάτρας συνεθρονίσθη τῇ ἀδελφῇ Πτολεμαῖος καλούμενος, γνώμη Καίσαρος. καὶ ἐχρημάτισε τὸ πέμπτον ἔτος Κλεοπάτρας τὸ καὶ πρῶτον Πτολεμαίου, καὶ τὰ τούτοις ἐπόμενα, μέχρι τῆς ἀναιρέσεως αὐτοῦ, ἄλλα δύο. τελευτήσαντος δὲ καὶ τούτου ταῖς Κλεοπάτρας ἀπάταις τῷ τετάρτῳ μὲν αὐτοῦ τῆς δὲ Κλεοπάτρας ὀγδόῳ, ὁ μεταγενέστερος εἰς μόνην Κλεοπάτραν ἀνεγράφη χρόνος ἕως ἑτῶν πεντεκαίδεκα. τὸ δ' ἐκκαίδεκατον ὠνομάσθη τὸ καὶ πρῶτον· ἐπειδὴ τελευτήσαντος Λυσιμάχου τῆς ἐν Συρίᾳ Χαλκίδος βασιλέως Μάρκος Ἀντώνιος ὁ αὐτοκράτωρ τήν τε Χαλκίδα καὶ τοὺς περὶ αὐτὴν τόπους παρέδωκε τῇ Κλεοπάτρῃ, καὶ ἀπὸ τούτου δὲ καὶ τὰ τούτων ἕτερα ἔτη μέχρι τοῦ εἰκοστοῦ δευτέρου, ὃ καὶ τελευταῖον ἐγένετο Κλεοπάτρας, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον προστιθεμένου τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ ἐγράφετο, ὥς γενέσθαι τὸ δεύτερον καὶ εἰκοστὸν αὐτῆς τὸ καὶ ἔβδομον. Strabo^q: Πτολεμαῖος (ὁ Αὐλήτης)—χρόνον οὐ πολὺν τῇ βασιλείᾳ προσθεῖς [after his restoration] τελευτᾷ νόσῳ, καταλιπὼν δύο μὲν υἱεῖς δύο δὲ θυγατέρας, πρεσβυτάτην τε Κλεοπάτραν. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἀλεξανδρεῖς ἀπέδειξαν βασιλέας τὸν τε πρεσβύτερον παῖδων καὶ τὴν Κλεοπάτραν· οἱ δὲ συνόντες τῷ παιδὶ καταστασιάσαντες ἐξέβαλον τὴν Κλεοπάτραν, καὶ ἀπῆρε μετὰ τῆς ἀδελφῆς εἰς τὴν Συρίαν. ἐν τούτῳ Πομπηῖος Μάγνος ἦκε φεύγων ἐκ Παλαιοφαρσάλου πρὸς τὸ Πηλοῦσιον καὶ τὸ Κάσιον ὄρος· τοῦτον μὲν οὖν δολοφονοῦσιν οἱ μετὰ τοῦ βασιλέως [in July B. C. 48]· ἐπελθὼν δὲ Καῖσαρ τὸν τε μεираκίσκον διαφθείρει [about Dec. B. C. 48]^r καὶ καθίστησι βασιλίσσαν τῆς Αἰγύπτου τὴν Κλεοπάτραν, μεταπεμψάμενος ἐκ τῆς φυγῆς· συμβασιλεύειν δ' ἀπέδειξε τὸν λοιπὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτῇ νέον παντελῶς ὄντα^s.

Cleopatra murdered her brother Ptolemy and her sister Arsinoe^t: (ἡ Κλεοπάτρα) φύσει πλεονεξία χαίρουσα παρανομίας οὐδὲν ἔλιπε, τὸν μὲν ἀδελφὸν ᾧ τὴν βασιλείαν ᾗδει γενησομένην προανελοῦσα φαρμάκοις πεντεκαίδεκατον ἔτος ἔχοντα, τὴν δ' ἀδελφὴν Ἀρσινόην ἱκετεύουσιν ἐν Ἐφέσῳ πρὸς τὸ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος ἀποκτείνασα δι' Ἀντωνίου^u. Her connexion with Antony com-

^q XVII p. 797.

^r See the Tables B. C. 48. The death of *Ptolemy* is noticed Liv. Ep. 112 *Cæsar dictator creatus Cleopatram in regnum Ægypti reduxit et inferentem bellum iisdem auctoribus Ptolemæum quibus Pompeium interfecerat cum magno suo discrimine vicit. Ptolemæus dum fugit in Nilo navicula subsedit.* Conf. Hirt. Bell. Alex. c. 31 Dion. XLII. 43 Plutarch. Cæs. c. 49.

^s Hirt. Bell. Alex. c. 33 *Cæsar Ægypto atque Alexandria potitus reges constituit quos Ptolemæus testamento scripserat:—nam majore ex duobus pueris rege amisso minori transdidit regnum majorique ex duabus filiis Cleopatras, quæ manserat in fide præsidii ejus. Minorem Arsinoen—deducere ex regno statuit.* Sueton. Cæs. c. 35 *Regnum Ægypti victor Cleopatras fratrique ejus minori permisit.*

^t Joseph. Ant. XV. 4, 1.

^u As *Ptolemy* was murdered in the fourth year of their joint reign according to Porphyry, we may place his death in B. C. 44. *Arsinoe* was led in triumph by *Cæsar* in B. C. 46, and afterwards dismissed: Dio XLIII. 19 ἢ δ' Ἀρσινόη ἡ Αἰγυπτία (καὶ γὰρ ἐκείνη ἐν τοῖς αἰχμαλώτοις παρήγαγε)—δενῶς

αὐτοὺς ἐλίπησεν.—γυνὴ τε οὖσα καὶ βασιλὶς τότε νομισθεῖσα, ἔν τε δεσμοῖς (ὃ μὴ ποτε ἐν γε τῇ Ῥώμῃ ἐγεγόνει) ὀφθείσα, πάμπολυν οἶκτον ἐνέβαλεν.—οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' ἐκείνη μὲν διὰ τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς ἀφείθη. But that compassion which she obtained from the Roman populace she did not receive from her sister *Cleopatra*, who caused her to be assassinated in B. C. 41: Dio XLVIII. 24 κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς τοὺτους χρόνους [cir. B. C. 4½] μετὰ τὴν μάχην τὴν πρὸς Φιλίπποις συμβῆσαν ὁ Ἀντώνιος ὁ Μάρκος ἔς τε τὴν Ἀσίαν τὴν ἡπειρὸν ἦλθε, κἀνταῦθα—τάς τε πόλεις ἡργυρολόγει καὶ τὰς δυναστείας ἐπίπρασκε. κἀν τούτῳ τῆς Κλεοπάτρας ἐν Κιλικίᾳ ὀφθείσης οἱ ἐρασθεῖς οὐκέτ' οὐδεμίαν τοῦ καλοῦ φροντίδ' ἐποιήσατο, ἀλλὰ τῇ τε Αἰγυπτίᾳ ἐδούλευε καὶ τῷ ἐκείνης ἔρωτι ἐσχόλαζε. καὶ ἄλλα τε διὰ τοῦτο πολλὰ καὶ ἄτοπα ἔπραξε καὶ τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς αὐτῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐν Ἐφέσῳ Ἀρτεμισίου ἀποσπάσας ἀπέκτενε. Appian. Civ. V. 9 εὐθὺς οὖν Ἀντωνίᾳ μὲν ἡ περὶ ἅπαντα τέως ἐπιμέλεια ἀθρόα ἡμβλύνετο, Κλεοπάτρα δ' ὃ τι προστάξειεν ἐγίγνετο, οὐ διακριδὸν ἔτι περὶ τῶν δόσιων ἢ δικαίων· ἐπεὶ καὶ τὴν ἀδελφὴν αὐτῆς Ἀρσινόην ἱκέτιν οὖσαν ἐν Μιλήτῳ τῆς Λευκοφρύνης Ἀρτέμιδος πέμψας ὁ Ἀντώνιος ἀνείλε.

menced in B. C. 41, after the battle of Philippi, when *Antony* was a little more than 40 years of age^v. *Cleopatra* herself was 28^w.

- 397 The death of *Cleopatra* occurred in September B. C. 30^x, the first month of N. E. 719. This year therefore is computed by the Astronomical Canon as the first year of *Augustus*^y, and the reign of *Cleopatra* is expressed in the Canon by the years N. E. 697—718 both inclusive, 22 years. The actual duration of her reign, computed from the death of her father in May B. C. 51 to her own death in September B. C. 30, was 21 years and five months^z.

^v See the Tables B. C. 30.

^w See above p. 394. Appian. Civ. V. 1 μετά τὸν Κασσίου καὶ Βρούτου θάνατον ὁ μὲν Καῖσαρ ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰταλίας ἦει ὁ δὲ Ἀντώνιος ἐς τὴν Ἀσίαν· ἔνθα αὐτῷ συμβάλλει Κλεοπάτρα βασίλισ Αἰγύπτου καὶ εὐθὺς ὀφθεῖσα ἐκράτει. The battle of Philippi was towards the close of B. C. 41. Their meeting in Cilicia is described by Plutarch Anton. c. 25—27 and by Appian Civ. V. 8. *Antony* is said by Appian to have been first struck with the beauty of *Cleopatra* when he accompanied *Gabinus* into Egypt: λεγόμενος ἐς ταύτην καὶ πάλαι παῖδα ἔτι οὖσαν ἐρέθισμά τι τῆς ὄψεως λαβὼν ὅτι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν Γαβινίῳ στρατεύοντι νέος ἱππαρχὼν εἶπετο. At that time, the autumn of B. C. 55, *Cleopatra* was in her 15th year. See above p. 394. *Antony* afterwards saw her at Rome; for *Cleopatra* was at Rome in B. C. 44 at the time of the death of *Cæsar*, and fled from thence after that event: Cic. Ep. Att. XIV. 8 *Reginæ fuga mihi non molesta*. Cicero mentions her again Ep. Att. XIV. 20. XV. 1, 1. XV. 4. 15. 17.

^x *Augustus* gained the fleet of *Antony* on the first of August (see the Tables B. C. 30) and entered Alexandria on the 29th of the same month: F. H. II p. 328=396. The death of *Cleopatra* followed the occupation of Alexandria: conf. Plutarch. Anton. c. 80. 83—85.

^y See the Tables A. D. 14. Ptolemy reckons all his epochs from mid-day—μεσημβρίας. μεγ. συνταξ. III p. 79 ἀπὸ τῆς Ναβονασάρου βασιλείας μέχρι τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτῆς ἔτη συνάγεται κατ' Αἰγυπτίους κδ'. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτῆς μέχρι τῆς Αὐγούστου βασιλείας ἔτη σδ'. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ α' ἔτους Αὐγούστου κατ' Αἰγυπτίους τῆς ἐν τῷ θῷδ α' μεσημβρίας (ἐπειδὴ τὰς ἐποχὰς ἀπὸ μεσημβρίας συνιστάμεθα) μέχρι τοῦ ιζ' ἔτους Ἀδριανοῦ ἀθῦρ ζ' μετὰ δύο ἡμερινὰς ὥρας τῆς μεσημβρίας ἔτη γίνεται ρξά' καὶ ἡμεραι ξς' καὶ ὥραι ἡμεριναὶ β'. Idem Ibid. XI p. 271 ὁ ἀπὸ τοῦ α' ἔτους Ναβονασάρου θῷδ α' τῆς μεσημβρίας μέχρι τῆς ἐκκειμένης τηρήσεως χρόνος κ. τ. λ. Conf. Caba-sillam ad III. 7 p. 180. Ptolemy computes 424 + 294=718 years before the reign of *Augustus*, whose first year is reckoned to commence from mid-day of 1st *Thoth* N. E. 719, verifying the date of the Astronomical Canon.

^z Coins of *Cleopatra* and her brothers apud Vaillant Hist. Ptol.

The elder *Ptolemy*: βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. p. 162.

The younger *Ptolemy*: βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. Με. Memphitarum. p. 165.

Cleopatra:

1 βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας. L. 5'. anno 6 p. 188.

2 βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας. K. Coptitarum. Ibid.

3 A head of *Antony* with the inscription αὐτοκράτωρ, θεὰ νεωτέρα. On the reverse a head of *Cleopatra*. p. 189.

4 βασίλισσα Κλεοπάτρα θεὰ νεωτέρα. Ἀντώνιος αὐτοκράτωρ τρίτον τριῶν ἀνδρῶν. p. 190.

5 *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *M. Antonius Imp. cos. desig. iter. et tert.* On the reverse *III vir r. p. c.* Ibid.

6. 7 *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *M. Ant. Imp. cos. desig. iter. et tert. III vir r. p. c.* On the reverse a ship with *C. Fonteius propr.* Heads of *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *C. Fonteius Capito propr.* The reverse a ship with the inscription *M. Ant. &c.* p. 191.

8. 9. 10 *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *M. Ant. Imp. cos. des. it. et tert. III vir r. p. c.* the reverse a ship with *M. Oppius Capito propr.* The same: the reverse a ship with *M. Oppius Capito propr. præf. cl. A. sc. anno primo præfecturæ.* The same: the reverse *M. Oppius Capito præf. cl. B. sc. anno secundo.* p. 192. 193.

11 Heads of *Antony* *Cleopatra* and the son of *Antony* with the same inscription; the reverse a ship, with *M. Oppius Capito propr. præf. class. Γ. sc. anno tertio.* p. 193.

12 *Cleopatæ reginæ regum filiorum regum. Antoni Armenia devicta.* p. 194.

13 *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *M. Ant. Imp. ter. cos.* On the reverse *L. Atratinus præf. clas. f. c. sc. fieri curavit.* p. 195.

14 *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *M. Ant. Imp. ter. cos.* On the reverse *L. Atratinus augur cos. des. ter. B. sc. anno secundo præfecturæ.* p. 196.

15 *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *M. Ant. Imp. ter. cos. design. ter. III vir r. p. c.* On the reverse *M. Bibulus M. f. pro Sic.* p. 197.

16. 17 *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *M. Ant. Imp. ter. cos. design. ter. III vir r. p. c.* The reverse

Porphyrus^a reckons 73 Olympiads and one year, or 293 years, from the accession of *Aridæus* to the death of *Cleopatra*. And this is the just interval, with which the Astronomical Canon agrees; for from N. E. 425 Nov. 12 B. C. 324 to N. E. 718 ending Aug. 29 B. C. 30 are just 293 years. But both the Greek original and the Armenian version of Porphyrus concur in the remarkable error of placing *Aridæus* at Ol. 111. 1 [B. C. 336 N. E. 412] and the death of *Cleopatra* at Ol. 184. 2 [B. C. 43 N. E. 706] instead of Ol. 114. 1—187. 2. A *prochronism* of 12 years. Eusebius in his Canon^b places the accession of *Cleopatra* at Ol. 182. 3 [B. C. 50] and her death at Ol. 188. 1 [B. C. 28] each two years too low. He therefore gives in his Canon^c to the *Lagidæ* from Ol. 114. 2 to Ol. 188. 1 inclusive 296 years. *Alexander* died N. E. 424 Ol. 114. 1 [May B. C. 323] *Augustus* died Ol. 198. 2 Aug. 19 A. D. 14, the last day of N. E. 761. An interval of 337 years. Both these limits are accurately laid down by Eusebius; but by an error in the detail he has given too many years to the *Lagidæ* and too few to *Augustus*.

The Alexandrian Chronicle^d contains the years of the *Lagidæ*. The account of this author has been reserved for this place that it may be exhibited in one view. He commences with a considerable error. The end of the Persian monarchy in the 6th year of *Codomannus*, the death of *Alexander*, and the beginning of the reign of *Ptolemy Soter*, are all referred to one year; Ol. 113. 2 A. M. 5181. From this point he computes the years of the *Lagidæ* as follows:

Olymp.	y.	Ended A. M.
113. 3 <i>Ptolemy Soter</i> ^e	40	5221
123. 3 <i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i>	38	5259
133. 1 <i>Ptolemy Evergetes</i> : Εὐεργέτης ὁ καὶ Τρύφων	26	5285
139. 3 <i>Ptolemy Philopator</i> ^f	17	5302
143. 4 <i>Ptolemy Epiphanes</i>	24	5326
149. 4 <i>Ptolemy Philometor</i>	35	5361
158. 3 <i>Ptolemy Euergetes II</i> : ὁ νεώτερος, δεύτερος Εὐεργέτης ...	29	5390
165. 4 <i>Ptolemy Soter II</i> ^g	17	5407
170. 1 <i>Alexander</i> ^h	10	5417
172. 3 <i>Ptolemy Soter II</i> again ⁱ	8	5425
174. 3 <i>Ptolemy Auletes</i> ^j	30	5455
182. 1 <i>Cleopatra</i>	22	5477
187. 2 Death of <i>Cleopatra</i> ^k	—	—

[256]—296

L. Bibulus praf. clas. The same reverse, with *Antony* and *Cleopatra* and *M. Ant. aug. Imp. cos. des. ter. III vir r. p. c. p. 197.*

^a Porphyrus apud Euseb. p. 122 ἀπὸ δὲ Κλεοπάτρας Ὀκταούσιος Καίσαρ ὁ καὶ Αἰγούστος τὴν ἀρχὴν διαδέχεται κρατήσας Αἰγύπτου τῇ ἐπ' Ἀκτίφ μάχῃ κατὰ τὴν ἑκατοστὴν ὀγδοηκοστὴν τετάρτην ὀλυμπιάδα ἐν ἔτει δευτέρῳ [Ol. 184. 2 Armen.]. ἀπὸ τῆς ἑκατοστῆς ἐνδεκάτης ὀλυμπιάδος ἔτους πρώτου, ἀφ' οὗ Ἀριδαῖος ὁ καὶ Φίλιππος διεδέξατο τὴν ἀρχὴν, ἐπὶ τὴν ἑκατοστὴν ὀγδοηκοστὴν τετάρτην ὀλυμπιάδα καὶ ταύτης ἔτος δευτέ-

ρον [inter Ol. 111. 1 quo *Aridæus idemque Philippus successit in imperium et Ol. 184. 2 Armen.*] ὀλυμπιάδες γίνονται ἐβδομήκοντα τρεῖς καὶ ἐνιαυτός. τούτων ἔτη σ·γ' [nempe anni 193 Armen.]. τοσαῦτα δὲ καὶ ἀριθμεῖται τὰ ἔτη τῶν ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ βασιλευσάντων ἐπὶ τῆς Κλεοπάτρας τελευτῆς [usque ad Cl. excessum Armen.].

^b Lib. II p. 362.

^c And in the list lib. II p. 259.

^d P. 252—262.

^e Αἰγύπτου πρῶτος Πτολεμαῖος Λάγου καὶ Ἀρσινόης

399 In the years of the reigns this author follows Eusebius. From the error in the commencement of the period there is a *prochronism* of three years in the beginning of *Ptolemy Soter*. But, as the years of the first reigns are expressed too largely, this *prochronism* is gradually corrected, and the accession of the fourth *Ptolemy* is placed in the right year. From that point to the conclusion of the dynasty the dates are nearly accurate.

The first series of dates in the following Table represents the numbers of the Astronomical Canon; the second, those of the Canon of Eusebius; and the third will give the true accessions, with the connumerary years, according to the account of Porphyry.

Commenced.	1		2		3		
	y.	N. E.	y.	Ol.	y.	Ol.	B. C.
Nov. 10 B. C. 317 Alexander Ægeus	12	432					
Nov. 7 B. C. 305 Ptol. I Lagi f. (last 20)	20	444	40	114. 2	38 (40)	114. 2	323
Nov. 2 B. C. 285 Ptol. II Philadelphus	38	464	38	124. 2	38 (36)	123. 4	285
Oct. 24 B. C. 247 Ptol. III Evergetes	25	502	26	133. 4	25	133. 2	247
Oct. 17 B. C. 222 Ptol. IV Philopator	17	527	17	140. 2	17	139. 3	222 Nov.
Oct. 13 B. C. 205 Ptol. V Epiphanes	24	544	24	144. 3	.....	143. 4	205 Nov.
his marriage with Cleopatra					13		192
Oct. 7 B. C. 181 Ptol. VI Philometor	35	568	35	150. 3	.....	149. 4	181 Oct.
.....					*		
.....					11	152. 2	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ptol. Evergetes joint reign					12	1 152. 3	1 $\frac{5}{8}$
.....					*	*	
.....					17	6 153. 4	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ptol. Evergetes king of Cyrene					18	(7) 154. 1	16 $\frac{3}{8}$
.....					*	*	
.....					35	(24) 158. 2	14 $\frac{7}{8}$

νὶς ἔτη μ'. ὁμοῦ εσκά. That is, the last year of his reign was A. M. 5221; and so of the rest.

^f P. 254 Αἰγύπτου Πτολεμαῖος Φιλοπάτωρ ὁ καὶ Γάλλος, Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Εὐεργέτου τοῦ καὶ Τρύφωνος νίδος, ἔτη ιζ'. ὁμοῦ ΕΥΒ. I. ΕΤΒ. [ετβ' Chron. Pasch. p. 176 A].

^ε P. 258 Αἰγυπτου ἡ ἐβασίλευσεν Πτολεμαῖος Φύσκων καὶ Σωτήρ, Κλεοπάτρας νίδος, ἔτη ιζ'. ὁμοῦ εςζ'.

^h Ibid. Αἰγύπτου θ' Πτολεμαῖος ὁ καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος, νίδος Πτολεμαίου τοῦ δευτέρου Εὐεργέτου καὶ Φιλομήτορος [I. ex sequentibus Κοκκῆς μητρὸς], ἔτη ι'. ὁμοῦ ΕΥΝΖ. I. ΕΥΙΖ. [εσιζ' Chron. P. p. 183 A.]

ⁱ Ibid. Αἰγύπτου ι' ἐβασίλευσε Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Ποθεινὸς ὁ ἐξωσθεὶς, ὁ αὐτὸς ὢν καὶ Φύσκων καὶ Σωτήρ, νίδος Κλεοπάτρας, ἔτη η'. ὁμοῦ ερυέ'.

^j P. 259 Αἰγύπτου ια' βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαῖος ὁ νέος Διόνυσος Αὐλητῆς, Πτολεμαίου Φύσκωνος τοῦ καὶ Σωτήρος νίδος ἀδελφὸς δὲ Κλεοπάτρας, ἔτη λ'. ὁμοῦ ευνε'.

^k P. 262 δωδεκάτῳ ἔτει τῆς τριουμβρατορίας Αὐγούστου Καίσαρος—Αὐγουστος ἐλθὼν εἰς Αἴγυπτον κρατεῖ τῆς Αἰγύπτου τὴν τῶν Πτολεμαίων καθελὼν βασιλείαν διαρκέσασαν ἔτεσι σνς'. The numbers require σζς'.

The sum of the reigns is 296, and A. M. 5477—5181=296 [σζς' Chron. Pasch. p. 192 B].

The dates of Epiphanius de Ponder. et Mensur. p. 168. 169, although erroneous in part, may be added in this place.

	y.
<i>Ptolemæus Lagi f.</i>	40
<i>Ptol. Philadelph.</i>	38
<i>Ptol. Everg.</i>	24
<i>Ptol. Philopat.</i>	21
<i>Ptol. Epiph.</i>	22
<i>Ptol. Philopat. ἄλλος</i>	34
<i>Ptol. Everg. II</i>	29
<i>Ptol. Soter</i>	15
<i>Ptol. ὁ καὶ Ἀλεξᾶς</i>	12
<i>Ptol. Alex. frater</i>	8
<i>Ptol. Dionysus</i>	31
<i>Cleopatra</i>	32

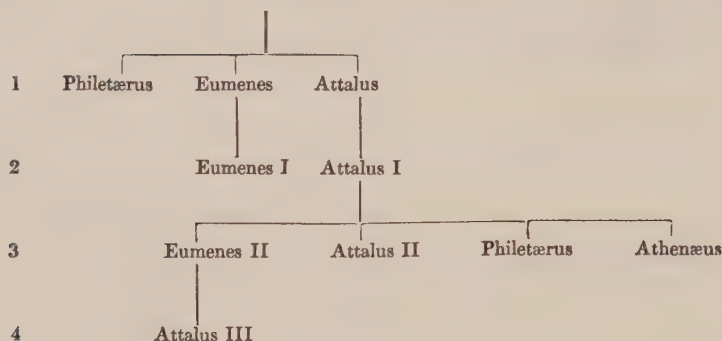
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ὁμοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου Πτολεμαίου τοῦ νιοῦ Λάγου μέχρι Κλεοπάτρας ἔτη τριακόσια ἑξ'.

		1		2		3		
<i>Commenced.</i>		y.	N.E.	y.	Ol.	y.	Ol.	B. C.
Sept. 28 B. C. 146	Ptol. VII Evergetes II	29	603	29	159. 2	.....	158. 3	146 Nov.
	36th year from accession of Philometor ..			.....		36 1 (25)	158. 3	14 $\frac{2}{3}$
						* *	*	
	Physcon flies to Cyprus .....			.....		51 16 (40)	162. 2	130
	Death of Physcon, 54th current .....			.....		64 29 (53)	165. 3	117
Sept. 21 B. C. 117	Ptol. VIII Soter II (35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$) ..	36	632	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	166. 3	<i>Sot. Cleop. Al.</i>		
						1 1		
	Ptol. Soter and Cleopatra .....			.....		* *
	Alexander in Cyprus .....			.....		4 4 1		
						* * *		
	Alexander and Cleopatra			10	170. 4	11 11 1 (8)	168. 2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
						* * *		
	.....			.....		28 28 18 (25)	172. 3	$\frac{20}{89}$
	Death of Cleopatra .....			.....		.....		89
	Ptol. Soter restored			8	173. 2	29 (1) 19 (26)	172. 4	8 $\frac{2}{3}$
						* * *		
	Death of Soter .....			.....		36 (8)	174. 3	81
	Cleopatra 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ }			.....		..... 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	174. 3	81
	Alexander II .. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ }			.....			
Sept. 12 B. C. 81	Ptol. IX Dionysus	29	668	30	175. 2		174. 4	80
	(Alexander III)							
	Death of Alexander III .....			.....		17		65
	Ptol. Auletes goes to Rome .....			.....		24		58
	Tryphæna and Berenice .....			.....		(24) 1		
	Berenice alone .....			.....		(25) 2		
	.....			.....		(26) 3		
	Auletes restored by Gabinius .....			.....		27 (4)	181. 2	55 Autumn
	Death of Auletes .....			.....		29	182. 1	51 May.
Sept. 5 B. C. 52	Cleopatra (21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$)	22	697	22	182. 4	.....	182. 1	51 May.
	Cleopatra and Ptolemy .....			.....		1 1		51
						* *		
	Death of Ptolemy .....			.....		4 4	183. 1	48 Dec.
	Cleopatra and Ptolemy II .....			.....		5 1		47
						* *		
	Death of Ptolemy .....			.....		8 4		44
	Cleopatra meets Antony .....			.....		11		41
	Murder of Arsinoë .....			.....		11		41
	Cleopatra in Syria .....			.....		16 1		36
						* *		
	Death of Cleopatra .....			.....		21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	187. 3	30 Sept.
Aug. 30 B. C. 30	Augustus	43	719					

VI.

KINGS OF PERGAMUS.



1 PHILETÆRUS. A native of the little town of Tieum in Pontus. Strabo^a: τὸ Τίειον ἥδη πολίχνην οὐδὲν ἔχον μνήμης ἄξιον, πλὴν ὅτι Φιλέταιρος ἐντεῦθεν ἦν ὁ ἀρχηγέτης τοῦ τῶν Ἀτταλικῶν βασιλέων γένους^b. He was entrusted by *Lysimachus* with the fortress of Pergamus, which he held for 20 years: ^cἦν μὲν δὴ τὸ Πέργαμον Λυσιμάχου γαζοφυλάκιον τοῦ Ἀγαθοκλέους, 401 ἐνὸς τῶν Ἀλεξάνδρου διαδόχων.—ἐπεπίστευτο δὲ τὴν φυλακὴν τοῦ ἐρύματος τούτου καὶ τῶν χρημάτων (ἦν δὲ τάλαντα ἐννακισχίλια) Φιλέταιρος ἀνὴρ Τιανεὺς θλιβίας ἐκ παιδός.—ἦν μὲν δὴ εὐνοῦχος, τραφεὶς δὲ καλῶς ἐφάνη τῆς πίστεως ταύτης ἄξιος. τέως μὲν οὖν εὐνους διέμεινεν τῷ Λυσιμάχῳ· διενεχθεὶς δὲ πρὸς Ἀρσινόην τὴν γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ διαβάλλουσιν αὐτὸν ἀπέστησε τὸ χωρίον καὶ πρὸς τοὺς καιροὺς ἐπολιτεύετο, ὁρῶν ἐπιτηδεῖους πρὸς νεωτερισμόν· ὃ τε γὰρ Λυσίμαχος κακοῖς οἰκείοις περιπεσὼν ἠναγκάσθη τὸν υἱὸν ἀνελεῖν Ἀγαθοκλέα, Σέλευκός τε ἐπελθὼν ὁ Νικάτωρ ἐκείνόν τε κατέλυσε [June B. C. 281], καὶ αὐτὸς κατελύθη δολοφονηθεὶς ὑπὸ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Κεραννοῦ [Jan. B. C. 280]^d. τοιοῦτων δὲ θορύβων ὄντων διεγένετο μένων ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐρύματος ὁ εὐνοῦχος, καὶ πολιτευόμενος δι' ὑποσχέσεων καὶ τῆς ἄλλης θεραπείας αἰεὶ πρὸς τὸν ἰσχύοντα καὶ ἐγγὺς παρόντα· διέτέλεσε γοῦν ἔτη εἴκοσι κύριος ὢν τοῦ φρουρίου καὶ τῶν χρημάτων. The death of *Attalus I* in B. C. 197^e fixes the commencement of these 20 years to B. C. 283, towards the close of the reign of *Lysimachus*.

According to *Lucian*^f, *Philetærus* lived to the age of 80 years: Φιλέταιρος πρῶτος μὲν ἐκτῆσατο τὴν περὶ Πέργαμον ἀρχὴν καὶ κατέσχευεν εὐνοῦχος ὢν· κατέστρεψε δὲ τὸν βίον ὀγδοήκοντα ἐτῶν γενόμενος.

^a XII p. 543.

^b His mother was a Paphlagonian, according to *Carystius* apud *Athen.* XIII p. 577b Φιλέταιρον τὸν Περγάμον καὶ τῆς Καυνῆς ταύτης λεγομένης βασιλεύσαντα χώρας Βόας αὐλητρίδος ἑταίρας τὸ γένος ἀπὸ Παφλαγονίας υἱὸν φησι γενέσθαι Καρύστιος ἐν Ἱστορικοῖς ὑπομνήμασι. *Athenæus* inaccurately applies the term βασιλεύσαντα, since the title of king was first

assumed by *Attalus I*. See below.

^c Strabo XIII p. 623. Conf. *Pausan.* I. 10, 4.

^d The body of *Seleucus* received funeral honours from *Philetærus*: *Appian.* Syr. c. 63 Σέλευκον μὲν ἔκαε Φιλέταιρος ὁ Περγάμον δυναστεύσας, πολλῶν χρημάτων τὸ σῶμα τὸν Κεραννὸν αἰτήσας, καὶ τὰ λείψανα ἔπεμπεν Ἀντιόχῳ τῷ παιδὶ αὐτοῦ.

^e See below.

^f *Macrob.* c. 12.

2 **EUMENES I.** The nephew of *Philetærus*. Strabo: ἦσαν δὲ (τῷ Φιλεταίρῳ) δύο ἀδελφοὶ πρεσβύτερος μὲν Εὐμένης νεώτερος δὲ Ἀτταλος· ἐκ μὲν οὖν τοῦ Εὐμένους ἐγένετο τῷ πατρὶ ὁμῶνυμος Εὐμένης, ὅσπερ καὶ διεδέξατο τὸ Πέργαμον καὶ ἦν ἤδη δυνάστης τῶν κύκλῳ χωρίων· ὥστε καὶ περὶ Σάρδεϊς ἐνίκησε μάχῃ συμβαλὼν Ἀντίοχον τὸν Σελεύκου· δύο δὲ καὶ εἴκοσιν ἄρξας ἔτη τελευτᾷ τὸν βίον. This victory must have occurred at the commencement of his reign or government; for *Antiochus* son of *Seleucus* died in the beginning of B. C. 261.

The death of this *Eumenes* is noticed by Athenæus^h: ὑπὸ μέθης ἀπέθανεν Εὐμένης ὁ Περγαμνὸς ὁ Φιλεταίρου τοῦ Περγάμου βασιλεύσαντος ἀδελφιδοῦς, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Κτησικλῆς ἐν τρίτῳ χρόνῳ.

3 **ATTALUS I.** Strabo: ἑκ δὲ Ἀττάλου καὶ Ἀντιοχίδος τῆς Ἀχαιοῦ^k γεγονὼς Ἀτταλος διεδέξατο τὴν ἀρχὴν, καὶ ἀνγορεύθη βασιλεὺς οὗτος πρῶτος^l νικήσας Γαλάτας μάχῃ μεγάλῃ. οὗτος δὲ καὶ Ῥωμαίοις κατέστη φίλος καὶ συνεπολέμησε πρὸς Φίλιππον μετὰ τοῦ Ῥοδίων ναυτικοῦ. γηραιὸς δὲ ἐτελεύτα βασιλεύσας ἔτη τρία καὶ τετταράκοντα· κατέλιπε δὲ τέτταρας υἱοὺς ἐξ Ἀπολλωνίδος Κυζικηνῆς γυναικὸς Εὐμένη, Ἀτταλον, Φιλέταρον, Ἀθήναιον^m.

Livy 33. 21 fixes his death to the consulship of *Cornelius* and *Minucius* B. C. 197: *Eodem tempore* [soon after the battle of Cynoscephalæ] *et Attalus rex, æger Thebis Pergamum advectus, moritur altero et septuagesimo anno, quum quatuor et quadraginta annos regnasset.*—*Victis prælio uno Gallis*—*regium adscivit nomen, cujus magnitudinē semper animum æquavit. Summa justitia suos rexit; unicam fidem sociis præstitit; uxorem ac liberos quatuor superstites habuit; mitis ac munificus amicis fuit; regnum adeo stabile ac firmum reliquit ut ad tertiam stirpem possessio ejus descenderit.* Livy had derived this from Polybiusⁿ, who has the same account: Ἀτταλος ἐτελεύτησε τὸν βίον κ. τ. λ.—νικήσας γὰρ μάχῃ Γαλάτας—ταύτην τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐποιήσατο, καὶ τότε πρῶτον αὐτὸν ἔδειξε βασιλεύειν. τυχὼν δὲ τῆς τιμῆς ταύτης καὶ βιώσας ἔτη δύο πρὸς τοῖς ὁ τούτων δὲ βασιλεύσας μ' καὶ δ' σωφρονέστατα μὲν ἐβίωσε καὶ σεμνότερα πρὸς γυναῖκα καὶ τέκνα—τὸ δὲ μέγιστον δ' υἱὸς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ καταλιπὼν οὕτως ἡρμόσατο τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν ὥστε 402 παισὶ παίδων ἀσταςίαστον παραδοθῆναι τὴν βασιλείαν.

Computing this reign at 44 years with Polybius and Livy, we ascend from his death in B. C. 197 to his accession towards the close of 241; which places the commencement of *Philetærus*, 42 years before, in B. C. 283, and that of *Eumenes I* towards the close of 263, and about 15 months before the death of *Antiochus Soter*, with whom he was engaged in war^o. The possession of the kingdom to the third generation is noticed by Diodorus^p.

In the time of *Seleucus Ceraunus*, about B. C. 225, *Attalus* had extended his authority over

^g XIII p. 624.

^h X p. 445 d.

ⁱ XIII p. 624.

^k This *Achæus* seems to have had two daughters, *Antiochis* married to *Attalus* brother of *Philetærus*, and *Laodice* married to *Antiochus Theus*. See above p. 310.

^l Ἀτταλος ὁ πρῶτος βασιλεύσας is quoted by Strabo XIII p. 603.

^m Pausan. I. 8, 2 ὁ δὲ Ἀτταλος Ἀττάλου μὲν παῖς ὢν ἀδελφιδοῦς δὲ Φιλεταίρου τὴν ἀρχὴν Εὐμένους παραδόντος ἔσχεν ἀνεψιῶν. μέγιστον δὲ ἐστὶν οἱ τῶν ἔργων· Γαλάτας γὰρ ἐς τὴν γῆν, ἣν ἐτι καὶ νῦν ἔχουσιν, ἀναφυγεῖν ἠνάγκασεν ἀπὸ θαλάσσης.

ⁿ XVIII. 24.

^o *Antiochus* probably died about January B. C. 261: see p. 310. And if we compute 44 + 22 = 66 years from the autumn of B. C. 197, where the death of *Attalus* is fixed by Livy, we obtain autumn B. C. 263 for the accession of *Eumenes I*. The circumstances of his war with *Antiochus Soter* will not allow a much later date for his accession.

^p Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 105 τοῦ Ἀττάλου τοῦ πρώτου βασιλέως χρηστηριαζομένου περὶ τίνος ἐπαντοματίσαι τὴν Πυθίαν φασί·

θάρσει Ταυρόκερος· ἔξεις βασιλῆϊδα τιμὴν, καὶ παῖδες παῖδων· τούτων γε μὲν οὐκέτι παῖδες.

the whole of Asia Minor west of Mount Taurus. But in B. C. 221, soon after the death of *Seleucus*, he received a check from *Achæus* who confined him within the limits of Pergamus itself^q. In the course of this war with *Achæus* he recovered *Æolis* in B. C. 218 by the help of his Gallic auxiliaries^r, and in 216 formed an alliance with *Antiochus*^s.

Some years afterwards, *Attalus* is the ally of the Romans and *Ætolians* against *Philip* and the *Achæans*^t. His territories were ravaged by *Philip*^u in an expedition which is placed by Schweighæuser after U. C. 552 [B. C. 202] because it is mentioned in the 16th book of Polybius, and before U. C. 554 [B. C. 200] because it is noticed at that date by Livy. It belongs in effect to 201^w.

- 403 In the year B. C. 200 *Attalus* was in Greece, and the honours which he received at Athens are noticed in the Tables^x. After the campaign of B. C. 199, in which he assisted the consul *Sulpicius*, he withdrew to Asia^y. In the following year, 198, he was again in Greece, and at the close of the campaign wintered at *Ægina*^z. His illness in the council of the *Bœotians* in the spring of 197 is related by Livy Polybius and Plutarch^a.

4 EUMENES II. Strabo: ^bοἱ μὲν οὖν νεώτεροι [the younger sons of *Attalus*] διετέλεσαν ἰδιώται τῶν δ' ἄλλων ὁ πρεσβύτερος Εὐμένης ἐβασίλευσε· συνεπολέμησε δὲ οὗτος Ῥωμαίους πρὸς τε Ἀντί-

^q Polybius IV. 48 mentioning the war between Rhodes and Byzantium in the spring of B. C. 219 (see the Tables) proceeds thus: Βυζάντιοι—πρὸς Ἀτταλον καὶ πρὸς Ἀχαιοὺν ἔπεμπον πρέσβεις δεόμενοι σφίσι βοηθεῖν· ὁ μὲν οὖν Ἀτταλος ἦν πρόθυμος· εἶχε δὲ βραχέϊαν τότε ῥοπὴν ὡς ἂν ὑπ' Ἀχαιοῦ συνελληγμένους εἰς τὴν πατρῴαν ἀρχήν. After the death of *Seleucus Ceraunus* (see p. 314), Ἀχαιὸς ἀνεκτάτο τὴν ἐπὶ τὰδε τοῦ Ταύρου πᾶσαν. τῶν δὲ πραγμάτων αὐτῷ παραδόξως εὐρύνοντων, ἐπεὶ τὸν μὲν Ἀτταλον εἰς αὐτὸ τὸ Πέργαμον συνέκλεισε τῶν δὲ λοιπῶν πάντων ἦν ἐγκρατής, ἐπαρθεὶς τοῖς εὐτυχίμασι παρὰ πόδας ἐξώκειλε· καὶ διάδημα περιθέμενος καὶ βασιλεία προσαγορεύσας αὐτὸν βαρύτατος ἦν τότε καὶ φοβερώτατος τῶν ἐπὶ τὰδε τοῦ Ταύρου βασιλέων καὶ δυναστῶν. The fate of *Achæus* has been already noticed p. 315.

^r Polyb. V. 77. 78 Ἀτταλος ἔχων τοὺς Τεκτοσάγας Γαλάτας ἐπεπορεύετο τὰς κατὰ τὴν Αἰολίδα πόλεις καὶ τὰς συνεχεῖς ταύτας.—Ἀτταλος μὲν οὖν ἀποκαταστήσας τοὺς Τεκτοσάγας εἰς τὸν Ἑλλησποντον καὶ χρηματίσας φιλανθρώπως Λαμφιακνοῖς, Ἀλεξανδρεῦσιν, Ἰλιεύσιν—ἀνεχώρησε μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως εἰς Πέργαμον. This occurred κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν θερμίαν c. 72. that is, during the campaign of B. C. 218, mentioned V. 68, between *Antiochus* and *Ptolemy*.

^s See above p. 315.

^t See the Tables B. C. 208. 207.

^u Polyb. XVI. 1 Φίλιππος ὁ βασιλεὺς παραγενόμενος εἰς τὸ Πέργαμον—πᾶσαν αἰκίαν ἐναπεδείκνυτο κ. τ. λ. Noticed also by Appian *Maced.* c. 3 p. 508 Φίλιππος μὲν—Σάμον καὶ Χίον εἶλε, καὶ μέρος τῆς Ἀττάλου γῆς ἐπόρησεν, καὶ αὐτῆς ἀπεπείρασε Περγάμον μὴ φειδόμενος ἱερῶν ἢ τάφων.

^w Schweigh. ad Polyb. XVI. 1 *Post annum U. C. 552 in quem desinebat libri superioris historia, sed ante U. C. 554 ex Livio XXXI. 46, ubi*

in rebus U. C. 554 gestis narratur Ætolis Attalum mille milites negasse quod illi quoque gravati prius essent ad populandam Macedoniam exire, quo tempore Philippo circa Pergamum urente sacra profanaque abstrahere eum inde respectu rerum suarum potuissent. That conference was not, as Schweigh. supposes, in U. C. 554, but in the autumn of U. C. 555 B. C. 199; after the naval operations noticed in the Tables at B. C. 199. The expedition, however, to Pergamus may be fixed to B. C. 201, because *Philip* was otherwise occupied in B. C. 200. His operations in that campaign are detailed by Livy XXXI. 16—18. The ravage of Pergamus may be placed in the beginning of the campaign of B. C. 201. It was followed by the naval action near Chios in the summer of the same year. After that action *Philip* wintered in Caria B. C. 201. See the Tables B. C. 201. 200.

^x B. C. 200.

^y Liv. XXXI. 47 *Regem spatium Initiorum Cereris* [at Athens in Boëdromion] *ut sacris interesset tenuit. Secundum Initia et ipse in Asiam se recepit.*

^z See the Tables B. C. 198.

^a Liv. XXXIII. 2 *In concilio Attalus primus verba fecit. Orsus a majorum suorum suisque et communibus in omnem Græciam et propriis in Bœotum gentem meritis, segnior jam et infirmior,—obmutuit et concidit.* Plutarch. Flaminin. c. 6 Ἀτταλος μὲν, ὡς ἔοικε, τοῦ γήρως προθυμότερον ἑαυτὸν τῷ Τίτῳ ῥήτορα παρασχεῖν φιλοτιμούμενος, ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ λέγειν προσπεσόντος ἱλίγγου τινὸς ἢ ρέυματος, ἄφνω τὴν αἴσθησιν ἐπιληφθεὶς ἔπεσε, καὶ μετ' οὐ πολὺ ταῖς ναυσὶν εἰς Ἀσίαν ἀποκομισθεὶς ἐτελεύτησεν. Incidentally by Polybius in the extant fragments XXII. 3, 5.

^b XIII p. 624.

οχον τὸν μέγαν καὶ πρὸς Περσέα, καὶ ἔλαβε παρὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἅπασαν τὴν ὑπ' Ἀντιόχῳ τὴν ἐντὸς τοῦ Ταύρου. πρότερον δ' ἦν τὰ περὶ Πέργαμον οὐ πολλὰ χωρία μέχρι τῆς θαλάττης τῆς κατὰ τὸν Ἑλαίτην κόλπον καὶ τὸν Ἀδραμυτηνόν. κατεσκεύασε δ' οὗτος τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὸ Νικηφόριον ἄλσος κατεφύτευσε καὶ ἀναθήματα καὶ βιβλιοθήκας, καὶ τὴν ἐπὶ τοσόνδε κατοικίαν τοῦ Περγάμου τὴν νῦν οὖσαν ἐκείνος προσεφίλοκάλησε. βασιλεύσας δὲ ἔτη τετταράκοντα καὶ ἐννέα ἀπέλιπεν νιῶ τὴν ἀρχὴν Ἀττάλῳ γεγονότι ἐκ Στρατονίκης τῆς Ἀριαράθου θυγατρὸς τοῦ Καππαδόκων βασιλέως. ἐπίτροπον δὲ κατέστησε καὶ τοῦ παιδὸς νέου τελέως οὗτος καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἀττάλον.

The accession of *Eumenes* is determined by the death of his predecessor to the autumn of B. C. 197. For τετταράκοντα καὶ ἐννέα in Strabo we must substitute τριάκοντα καὶ ἐννέα with Simson and Schweighäuser^c. That the numbers in Strabo are corrupted is manifest for the following reasons. 1 *Attalus II* was already king in 156 when he carried on war against *Prusias*^d, 41 years after the accession of *Eumenes*. 2 This dynasty ended in the tribunate of *Tiberius Gracchus* B. C. 133^e. Consequently the two last reigns 21+5=26 years carry back the accession of *Attalus II* to B. C. 159; which limits the reign of *Eumenes* to 38 years. Strabo, then, ascribed 39 years (not 49) to this king. We obtain 38 years for the reign of *Eumenes II*. *Attalus I* had 44 years on the testimony of Polybius and Livy. Strabo therefore assigned one year too much to *Eumenes*, and one year too little to *Attalus I*. But the sum of the two reigns will be the same in both cases; for 44+38=72 by our computation will be 43+39=72 in Strabo.

The new king, son of *Attalus*, is mentioned by Livy in B. C. 196 before the Isthmian games^f, consequently before July^g: which agrees with his accession in the autumn preceding. He is in Peloponnesus with *Quinctius* in B. C. 195^h. In 191 towards the autumn 404 *Eumenes* and the Romans engage the fleet of *Antiochus*ⁱ. He received from the Romans large accessions of territory at the completion of the treaty with *Antiochus* in 188^k. About the same time he agrees to a marriage with the daughter of *Ariarathes*, king of Cappadocia:

^c Schweigh. ad Polyb. XXXII. 23 *Eumenes mortem in U. C. 596 posuit Simsonus atque in eundem annum rectius fortasse a nobis posita hæc ecloga fuisset. Certe si 36 annos [a typographical error for 39] regnavit Eumenes, quemadmodum cum Simsono legendum apud Strabonem videtur, obitus ejus (quoniam regnare cepit U. C. 557) incidit in U. C. 596. Quodsi primum annum numeraveris 558 incidet obitus in 597. But, if we place his accession in U. C. 558 B. C. 196, we place the accession of his predecessor in U. C. 514 B. C. 240; which is less consistent with the war of *Antiochus*: see above p. 401. And if we reckon his last year to be U. C. 597=B. C. 157, we leave only 24 years to the two last reigns, to which Strabo assigns 26. The death therefore of *Eumenes II* is rather to be placed in U. C. 595. He seems to have reigned 38 years rather than 39.*

^d See below. ^e See below, *Attalus III*.

^f Liv. XXXIII. 30 *Decem legati ab Roma venerunt, quorum ex consilio pax data Philippo in has leges est &c.—Valerius Antias—nominatim adjecit scribit, ne cum Eumene Attali filio (novus is*

tum rex erat) bellum gereret. The Isthmian games followed: Isthmiorum statum ludicrum aderat c. 32 at which Greece was declared independent: see the Tables B. C. 196.

^g These Isthmian games, which occurred Ol. 146. 1, were celebrated in *Hecatombæon*, at the same time as the Olympic. See Corsin. Diss. de Isthmiis § III. IV and § V *Isthmiacis ludis illis, qui in primos Olympiadum annos incidere consueverunt atque certissime æstate peragebantur, ut ex Thucyd. VIII. 10 Livio XXXII [XXXIII. 32] aliisque facile ostendi potest.*

^h Liv. XXXIV. 30 In the conference with *Nabis*, *Quinctius cum fratre et Eumene rege et Sosilao Rhodio et Aristano Achæorum prætore—descendit.*

ⁱ See the Tables B. C. 191.

^k Polyb. XXII. 27 τῆς μὲν Εὐρώπης αὐτῷ προσέθηκαν Χερρόνησον καὶ Λυσιμαχίαν καὶ τὰ προσοροῦντα τούτοις ἐρύματα καὶ χώραν ἧς Ἀντίοχος ἐπῆρχε· τῆς δ' Ἀσίας Φρυγίαν τὴν ἐφ' Ἑλλησπόντου, Φρυγίαν τὴν μεγάλην, Μύσους οὓς πρότερον αὐτὸς παρεσκευάσατο, Λυκαονίαν, Μιλήν, Λυδίας, Τράλλεις, Ἐφέσον, Τελμισσόν. Conf. Liv. XXXVIII. 39.

¹*Ariarathes rex parte dimidia pecuniæ imperatæ* [at the treaty with *Antiochus*] *Eumenis beneficio, cui desponderat per eos dies filiam, remissa in amicitiam est acceptus.*

Eumenes was engaged in a war with *Prusias* which occurred after B. C. 188 and before 183^m. We may perhaps refer it to B. C. 184. In 183 *Eumenes*, with *Ariarathes* for his ally, carried on war against *Pharnaces*ⁿ: εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην παραγεγυότων τῶν πρεσβευτῶν—παρ' Εὐμένους καὶ παρ' Ἀριαράθου καὶ τῶν παρὰ Φαρνάκου [in B. C. 181^o], τοῦτοις πρῶτον ἐ χρημάτισεν ἡ σύγκλητος. βραχεῖ δὲ χρόνῳ πρότερον ἀνηγγελκότων τῶν περὶ τὸν Μάρκον πρεσβευτῶν οὓς ἀπεστάλκεισαν ἐπὶ τὸν Εὐμένει καὶ Φαρνάκει συνεστηκότα πόλεμον, καὶ διασεσσηκότων περὶ τῆς Εὐμένους μετριότητος ἐν πᾶσι καὶ περὶ τῆς Φαρνάκου πλεονεξίας καὶ καθόλου τῆς ὑπερφηανίας, οὐκ ἔτι πολλῶν προσεδεθή λόγων ἡ σύγκλητος—ἀπεκρίθη δὲ διότι πάλιν πέμψει πρεσβευτὰς τοὺς φιλοτιμότερον ἐπισκεφόμενους. After this reference to Rome the war still continued. Peace was at last concluded in 179^p.

405 An attempt was made by *Perseus* in B. C. 172 to assassinate *Eumenes* at Delphi, which is recorded by *Livy*^q. When the consul *Licinius* was in Thessaly in the autumn of the fol-

¹ Liv. XXXVIII. 39.

^m Polybius III. 3 after the war of the Romans with the Gallo-Græci mentions τοὺς Εὐμένει συντάνας πρὸς τε Προυσίαν καὶ Γαλάτας πολέμους, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τὸν μετ' Ἀριαράθου πρὸς Φαρνάκην. The wars therefore with *Prusias* and the Gauls were after B. C. 188, when *Manlius* quitted Asia. *Livy* XXXIX. 46 also notices the war with *Prusias*: Priusquam consules [*M. Claudius Q. Fabius* B. C. 183] in provincias proficiscerentur legationes transmarinas in senatum introduxerunt.—Ab *Eumene rege* legatio cum fratre ejus *Athenæo* venit ad querendum—quod in Bithyniam *Prusiæ* bellum adversus *Eumenem* gerenti auxilia (a *Philippo*) missa forent. That embassy then is fixed to the beginning of B. C. 183, and the war is carried back to the preceding year. The conclusion of this war is noticed by Polybius XXIII. 18 τὴν διάλυσιν τὴν πρὸς Προυσίαν τὸν βασιλέα. The embassy related by *Livy* is also described by Polybius XXIV. 1 κατὰ τὴν θ' καὶ μ' ὀλυμπιάδα πρὸς ταῖς ρ' εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἡθροίσθησαν πρεσβειῶν πλῆθος ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος—σὺν δὲ τοῖτοις οἱ παρ' Εὐμένους ἦγον ἅμ' Ἀθηναίῳ τῷ τοῦ βασιλέως ἀδελφῷ κατηγορήσοντες (Φιλίππου) περὶ τε τῶν ἐπὶ Θράκης πολέων καὶ περὶ τῆς ἀποσταλείσης Προυσία βοηθείας. agreeing with the date of *Livy*. The spring of B. C. 183 fell within Ol. 149. 1. In this war *Prusias* was assisted by *Hannibal*, then an exile in Bithynia. See below, *Kings of Bithynia*.

ⁿ Polyb. XXV. 2.

^o See the Tables.

^p Polyb. XXV. 4 (legat. 55) Φαρνάκης ὁ βασιλεὺς ὀλιγωρήσας τῆς γεγενημένης ἐπὶ Ῥωμῶν ἀναφοράς Λεώκριτον μὲν ἔτι κατὰ χειμῶνα—ἐξαπέστειλε πορθήσονται τὴν Γαλατίαν αὐτὸς δὲ τῆς ἐαρινῆς ὥρας ὑποφανούσης [the spring of B. C. 181] ἡθροίζε τὰς δυνάμεις ὡς ἐμβαλὼν εἰς τὴν Καππαδοκίαν ἃ πυνθανό-

μενος Εὐμένης δυσχερῶς μὲν ἔφερε τὸ συμβαῖνον—ἠναγκάζετο δὲ τὸ παραπλήσιον ποιεῖν. ἤδη δ' αὐτοῦ συνηθροικότος τὰς δυνάμεις κατέπλευσαν ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀτταλον. The Roman commissioners at this time interfered without effect: Polyb. Ibid. An armistice was then concluded: Polyb. legat. 56 γενομένων συνθηκῶν πρὸς ἀλλήλους Φαρνάκου καὶ Ἀττάλου καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν, ἅπαντες μετὰ τῶν οἰκείων δυνάμεων ἀνεχώρησαν εἰς τὴν οἰκείαν. Followed by an embassy of the brothers of *Eumenes* to Rome, when τοῦ Φαρνάκου κατηγορήσαντες παρεκάλουν ἐπιστροφὴν τινα ποιήσασθαι δι' ἧς τεύξεται τῆς ἀρμοζούσης δίκης· ἡ δὲ σύγκλητος—ἀπεκρίθη διότι πέμψει πρεσβευτὰς τοὺς κατὰ πάντα τρόπον λύσοντας τὸν πόλεμον. In the mean time war had been renewed, and the peace is recorded in legat. 59 ὁ Φαρνάκης ἑξαπινναίου καὶ βαρείας αὐτῷ τῆς ἐφόδου γενομένης ἔτοιμος ἦν πρὸς πᾶν τὸ προτεινόμενον. πρέσβεις γὰρ ἐξαπέστειλε πρὸς Εὐμένη καὶ Ἀριαράθην. The treaty itself follows, and the termination of the war is noticed: τοῦ μὲν Εὐμένη καὶ Ἀριαράθης πρὸς Φαρνάκην συστάντος πολέμου τοιοῦτον ἀπέβη τὸ τέλος. This conclusion may be placed in B. C. 179. In the next extract, legat. 60, the consuls *Tiberius* and *Claudius* B. C. 177 are mentioned.

^q Liv. XLII. 15. 16. *Diodorus* fragm. tom. IX p. 411 alludes to the fact. *Eumenes* had been at Rome in the beginning of this year (see the Tables): Liv. XLII. 11 *Attalum regis Eumenis fratrem legatum venisse Romam Valerius Antias his consulibus scribit* [*C. Popillius P. Ælio* coss.].—*Plurimum annales, et quibus credidisse malis, ipsum Eumenem venisse tradunt.* *Diodorus* tom. IX p. 410 followed this latter account: ἡ σύγκλητος τὸν Εὐμένη ἐλεφαντίνῳ τιμήσασα δίφρῳ καὶ τῆς ἄλλης ἀποδοχῆς ἀξιώσασα φιλοφρόνως ἐξαπέστειλεν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν. On his way through Greece, he was about to sacrifice at Delphi, when the assassins attacked him.

lowing year^r, he was joined by *Eumenes* and *Attalus*^s: *Eumenes ad Chalcidem navibus accessit cum Attalo atque Athenæo fratribus, Philetæro fratre relicto Pergami ad tutelam regni: inde cum Attalo et quatuor millibus peditum mille equitum ad consulem venit: Chalcide relicta duo millia peditum quibus Athenæus præpositus. Attalus* in B. C. 170⁹ wintered at Elateæ^t: "Ἀτταλος χειμάζων ἐν Ἐλατεῖᾳ καὶ σαφῶς εἰδὼς τὸν ἀδελφὸν Εὐμένην λυπούμενον μὲν ὡς ἐνὶ μάλιστα καὶ βαρυνόμενον ἐπὶ τῷ τὰς ἐπιφανεστάτας αὐτοῦ τιμὰς ἡθετῆσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ διὰ κοινοῦ δόγματος—ἐπεβάλετο διαπέμπεσθαι πρὸς τινὰς τῶν ἐν Ἀχαΐᾳ, σπουδάζων ἀποκατασταθῆναι—τὰς τιμὰς. In the next year, soon after *Archon* had entered on his prætorship, and therefore in B. C. 169^v, he procured the restitution of these honours^w.

In the third year of the Macedonian war B. C. 169 *Eumenes* secretly corresponded with *Perseus*^x, which lost him the favour of the Romans; and at the close of 167 he was prevented from entering Rome^y. Already in the same year his brother *Attalus* had been 406

A report of his death was carried into Asia, which *Attalus* too readily believed; Liv. XLII. 16. The conduct of *Attalus* and the forbearance of *Eumenes* are noticed by Plutarch Mor. p. 489 Themistius Or. 6 p. 74 d.

^r See the Tables B. C. 171.

^s Liv. XLII. 55. *Apollonias* or *Apollonis* and her four sons are mentioned by Polybius XXIII. 18 Ἀπολλωνίας ἡ Ἀττάλου τοῦ πατρὸς Εὐμένους τοῦ βασιλέως γαμετὴ Κυζικηνὴ ἦν· γυνὴ διὰ πλείους αἰτίας ἀξία μνήμης—ὅτι τέτταρας υἱοὺς γεννήσασα πρὸς πάντας τούτους ἀντὶερβλήτων διεφύλαξε τὴν εὖνοιαν καὶ φιλοστοργίαν μέχρι τῆς τοῦ βίου καταστροφῆς, καίτοι χρόνον οὐκ ὀλίγον ὑπερβιώσασα τῶνδρός. At the truce with *Pharnaces* in B. C. 180, *Eumenes* sent all his brothers to Rome: Polyb. XXV. 6 προέθετο πέμπειν τοὺς ἀδελφούς ἅπαντας εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην, where they were received with much distinction: πάντες ἀπεδέχοντο τοὺς νεανίσκους φιλανθρώπως κ. τ. λ. Poly^v. Ibid.

^t Polyb. XXVII. 15.

^v See the Tables 169.

^w Polyb. XXVIII. 6. 7 ἐγράφη δόγμα προστάττον τοῖς ἄρχουσι πάσας ἀποκαταστήσαι τὰς Εὐμένους τοῦ βασιλέως τιμὰς πληρὴν εἴ τινας ἀπρεπές τι περιέχουσι τῷ κοινῷ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἢ παράνομον. *Polybius* himself, then ἱππαρχος, advocated the cause of *Eumenes* and *Attalus*: Ibid. c. 7.

^x Polybius fragm. Vatican. p. 427—429 gives some particulars of this correspondence: ὅτι μὲν οὖν Κύδας ὁ Κρής στρατευόμενος παρ' Εὐμένη καὶ τιμώμενος ὡς ἐνὶ μάλιστα πρῶτον μὲν πρὸς Ἀμφίπολιν παραγενόμενος Χειμάρῳ ἐνὶ τῶν σὺν Περσεῖ στρατευομένων, καὶ πάλιν πρὸς Δημητριάδα συνεγγίσας τῷ τείχει ἐκοινολόγει τότε μὲν πρῶτον Μενεκράτει τὸ δὲ δεύτερον ἂν [1. αὐ] Τιμάρχῳ εἴρηται· καὶ μὴν ὅτι δις Ἡροφῶν ἐπρέσβευσε πρὸς Εὐμένην παρὰ Περσέως καὶ διὰ τοῦτο Ῥωμαίων οἱ πλείους ὑποψίαν ἔσχον ἀπίθανον περὶ βασιλέως Εὐμένους δῆλον ἐκ τῶν περὶ Ἀττάλου συμβάντων. τῷ μὲν γὰρ συνεχώρησαν καὶ παραγενέσθαι πρὸς σφᾶς εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐκ τοῦ Βρεντεσιίου καὶ χρη-

ματίσαι περὶ ὧν προαιρέετε [f. προαιροῖτο] καὶ τέλος ἀποκρίσεις δόντες αὐτῷ φιλανθρώπως ἀπέστειλαν, πρότερον οὔτε κατὰ τὸν Περσέα πόλεμον ἀξιόλογον αὐτοῖς συνηρηκότι· Εὐμένην δὲ τὰς μεγίστας χρείας σφίσι παρεσχημένον καὶ πλείστον συνηρηκότα—οὐ μόνον τῆς εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἀναβάσεως ἐκώλυσαν ἀλλὰ καὶ προσέταξαν μέσον χειμῶνος ὅπως ἐν ἡμέραις τακταῖς ἐκχωρεῖν ἐξ Ἰταλίας.—ὅτι μὲν οὖν Εὐμένης οὐκ ἂν ἐβουλόγητο Περσέα κρατῆσαι τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ γενέσθαι κύριον τῶν ὅλων εὐχερὲς καταμαθεῖν.—θεωρῶν Εὐμένης δυσπαθούντα καὶ συγκλειόμενον τὸν Περσέα πανταχόθεν—τούς δὲ Ῥωμαίους ὅπως δυσχρηστουμένους τοῖς ὅλοις διὰ τὸ μηδὲν προκόπτειν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ μέχρι τῆς Παύλου στρατηγίας—ὑπέλαβεν οὐκ ἀδύνατον εἶναι τὸ συγκαταβῆναι Ῥωμαίους εἰς ἐξαγωγήν τοῦ πολέμου καὶ διάλυσιν· πρὸς δὲ τὸ μεσιτεῦσαι ταῦτα καὶ συναγαγεῖν ἐνόμισεν αὐτὸν ἐπιτηδεύτατον εἶναι. ταῦτα δὲ συλλογισάμενος ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ κατεπείραζε τοῦ Περσέως διὰ Κύδα τοῦ Κρητὸς τῷ πρότερον ἔτει [B. C. 169] πόσον βούλοιο ἀνήσασθαι τὴν ἐλπίδα ταύτην.—ὁ μὲν Εὐμένης ἤτει τοῦ μὲν ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν κατὰ τὸ τέταρτον ἔτος [B. C. 168] καὶ μὴ συστρατεῦσαι Ῥωμαίοις—πεντακόσια τάλαντα, τοῦ δὲ διαλύσαι τὸν πόλεμον χίλια καὶ πεντακόσια. This account is followed by Livy XLIV. 25.

^y Liv. Epit. 46 *Eumenes rex Romam venit: qui quia Macedonico bello medium egerat, ne aut hostis judicatus videretur si exclusus esset, aut liberatus crimine si admitteretur, in commune lex lata est ne cui regi Romam venire liceret. Polyb. XXX. 16. 17 ἦλθε καὶ Προυσίας ὁ βασιλεὺς εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην [coss. Q. Ælio M. Junio B. C. 167 Liv. XLV. 16. 44]—ἤδη δὲ τούτου τὰς ἀποκρίσεις εἰληφότος προσέπεσε παραγίνεσθαι τὸν Εὐμένην. τοῦτο δὲ τὸ πρᾶγμα πολλὴν ἀπορίαν παρέσχε τοῖς ἐν τῷ συνεδρίῳ διαβεβλημένοι γὰρ πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ διαλήψεις ἀμεταθέτους ἔχοντες οὐκ ἐβούλοντο κατ' οὐδένα τρόπον ἐμφανίζειν αὐτούς.—διόπερ εὗροντο λύσιν τοῦ προβλήματος τοιαύτην. ὡς γὰρ καθόλου δυσαρεστούμενοι ταῖς τῶν βασιλέων ἐπιδημίαις δόγμα τι τοιοῦτον ἐξέβαλον· μηδένα βασιλέα παραγίνεσθαι πρὸς αὐτούς. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πυθόμενοι τὸν Εὐμένην*

sent to Rome, and had been secretly encouraged with hopes of the kingdom for himself. He had the prudence or the virtue to resist the temptation^z. *Eumenes* at this time was pressed by a war with the Gauls^a, in which, according to Diodorus, he was ultimately successful^b.

Eumenes a few years after sends his brothers *Attalus* and *Atheneus* to Rome^c. In the beginning of 160 *Attalus* is sent again; and is received with favour: ^d ἤδη τῶν ὑπᾶτων τὰς ἀρχὰς εἰληφότων [March B. C. 160] καὶ τῶν Γαλατῶν αὐτοῦ κατηγορησάντων, οὓς ἀπέσταλκε Προυσίας,—ἡ σύγκλητος οὐ μόνον ἀπέλυσε τῶν διαβολῶν τὸν Ἀτταλον ἀλλὰ καὶ προσανξήσασα τοῖς φιλανθρώποις ἐξαπέστειλε. καθ' ὅσον γὰρ ἀπηλλοτρίωτο τοῦ βασιλείως—κατὰ τοσοῦτον ἐφιλοποιεῖτο καὶ συνηῦξε τὸν Ἀτταλον^e. The death of *Eumenes* may be placed in the following year.

καταπεπλευκέναι τῆς Ἰταλίας εἰς Βρεντέσιον ἐπαπέστειλαν τὸν ταμίαν φέροντα τὸ δόγμα.—τούτων γιγνομένων ἔτι κατὰ τὰς ἀρχὰς τοῦ χειμῶνος κ. τ. λ. He was ordered to quit Italy μέσου χειμῶνος ὄντος. See Polyb. fragm. Vatic. quoted in the preceding note. *Eumenes* at Rome is noticed by Plutarch Cat. Maj. c. 8 ἐπεὶ δ' Εὐμένους τοῦ βασιλείως ἐπιδημῶσαντος εἰς Ῥώμην ἣ τε σύγκλητος ὑπερφυνῶς ὑπεδέξατο—δήλος ἦν ὁ Κάτων ὑφορώμενος καὶ φυλαττόμενος αὐτῶν. He was at Rome towards the summer of B. C. 189: Polyb. XXII. 1 ἤδη τῆς θέρειας ἐνισταμένης μετὰ τὴν νίκην τῶν Ῥωμαίων τὴν πρὸς Ἀντίοχον, παρὴν ὃ τε βασιλεὺς Εὐμένης οἷ τε παρ' Ἀντίοχου πρεσβεῖς οἷ τε παρὰ τῶν Ῥοδίων. when his speech (Ibid. c. 2—4) was received with favour. In the following spring [B. C. 188] the proconsul *Manlius* in Asia *Eumenem regem et decem legatos ab Roma Ephesum venisse audierat* Liv. XXXVIII. 37. Plutarch either referred to this, or to the visit in B. C. 172 above mentioned p. 405 note⁴.

^z See Liv. XLV. 19. 20 *Inter multas regum gentiumque et populorum legationes* [in the beginning of B. C. 167] *Attalus frater regis Eumenis maxime convertit in se omnium oculos animosque: exceptusque est ab his qui simul eo bello militaverunt haud paullo benignius quam si ipse rex Eumenes venisset* &c. Derived from Polybius XXX. 1—3. See also Polybius quoted in a former note.

^a Liv. XLV. 20 *Attalus—Gallorum defectionem quæ nuper ingenti motu facta erat exposuit*. Polyb. XXX. 1 Ἀτταλος ἔχων πρόφασιν, εἰ καὶ μὴ τὸ κατὰ τοὺς Γαλάτας ἐγεγονέει σύμπτωμα περὶ τὴν βασιλείαν, ὅλως ἐλθεῖν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἕνεκεν τοῦ συγχαρῆναι τῇ συγκλήτῳ.—τότε δὲ καὶ διὰ τὴν Γαλατικὴν περίστασιν ἠναγκασμένος ἦκεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην. This danger is noticed again by Polybius XXX. 17 and is referred to in a fragment of Diodorus fragm. Vatic. p. 83 μετὰ τὴν Περσέως ἦτταν Εὐμένης ὁ βασιλεὺς μεγάλοις καὶ παραδόξοις ἐχρήσατο μεταβολαῖς· ὑπολαβὼν γὰρ ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ κατακεῖσθαι τὴν ἰδίαν ἀρχήν, ὡς ἂν τῆς πολεμωπότητος αὐτῷ βασιλείας καταληυμένης, τότε μεγίστοις περιέπεσε κινδύνους.

^b Diod. tom. X p. 15 ὁ Εὐμένης ξενολογήσας τὰ τε ὀψώνια ἅπασιν ἀπέδωκε καὶ δωρεαῖς ἐτίμησε—τῆς δὲ

νίκης πάντα δεύτερα τιθέμενος οὐ μόνον ἐκ μεγάλων κινδύνων ἐρρύσατο τὴν βασιλείαν ἀλλὰ καὶ πᾶν τὸ τῶν Γαλατῶν ἔθνος ὑποχείριον ἐποίησατο.

^c Polyb. XXXI. 9 ἐχρημάτισεν ἡ σύγκλητος τοῖς περὶ Ἀτταλον καὶ τὸν Ἀθηναῖον, συνέβαινε γὰρ τὸν Προυσίαν οὐ μόνον αὐτὸν ἐνεργῶς κεχρησθαι ταῖς διαβολαῖς ταῖς κατὰ τὸν Εὐμένη καὶ τὸν Ἀτταλον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς Γαλάτας παρωξενικέναι καὶ τοὺς Σελγείς καὶ πλείους ἐτέρους κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν.—ὦν χάριν ὁ βασιλεὺς Εὐμένης ἐξαπέστειλε τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς ἀπολογησομένους. *C. Sulpicius Gallus* is sent into Asia to watch the conduct of *Eumenes*: Polyb. Ibid. Valesius ad Polyb. XXXI. 10 apud Schweigh. tom. VIII p. 14 conjectures that the mission of *Gallus* may be referred to B. C. 163: *Contigisse videtur Tib. Graccho et Iuventio Thalna coss. U. C. 591*. But, as it occurred before the death of *Antiochus Epiphanes*—πολυπραγμονήσοντας τὰ κατὰ τὸν Ἀντίοχον καὶ κατὰ τὸν Εὐμένη Polyb. XXXI. 9—and as *Epiphanes* died before the close of B. C. 164 (see p. 322), this mission must be referred to B. C. 164.

^d Polyb. XXXII. 5.

^e The date of this embassy may be fixed by incidents in Polybius. After the escape of *Demetrius Soter* from Rome, *Tiberius Gracchus* is sent into Asia: XXXI. 23, 9 πρεσβευτὰς κατέστησαν μετὰ τινας ἡμέρας τοὺς περὶ Τιβέριον Γράκχον καὶ Λεύκιον Λέντλον καὶ Σερουίλιον Γλαυκίαν· οὔτινες ἔμελλον πρῶτον μὲν ἐποπτεύσειν τὰ κατὰ τοὺς Ἕλληνας· ὅθεν ἐπιβάλλοντες ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν τὰ τε κατὰ τὸν Δημήτριον караδοκήσειν καὶ τὰς τῶν ἄλλων βασιλείων προαιρέσεις ἐξετάσειν. While *Tiberius* was in Asia, embassies were sent from *Prusias*, *Eumenes*, and *Ariarathes*: Polyb. legat. 119 [XXXII. 3] Προυσίας μὲν ἐξέπεμψεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην πρεσβευτὰς μετὰ Γαλατῶν τοὺς κατηγορήσοντας Εὐμένους· οὗτος δὲ πάλιν τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἀτταλον ἀπολογησόμενον πρὸς τὰς διαβολάς. Ἀριαράθης δὲ τῇ Ῥώμῃ στέφανον ἐξαποστείλας ἀπὸ χρυσῶν μυρίων ἔπεμψε καὶ πρεσβευτὰς τοὺς διασαφήςοντας τῇ συγκλήτῳ τὴν πρὸς τὸν Τιβέριον ἀπάντησιν αὐτοῦ. The communications of *Tiberius* in Asia with *Demetrius Soter* are then related in legat. 120, and in legat. 121 [XXXII. 5] the arrival of the ambassadors at Rome: ἦκον παρὰ Ἀριαράθου πρέσβεις

Eumenes, according to Polybius^f, displayed many eminent qualities, and left his kingdom much more powerful and flourishing than he found it.

5 ATTALUS II PHILADELPHUS. Strabo: ἐν δὲ καὶ εἴκοσιν ἔτη βασιλεύσας γέρων οὗτος τελευτᾷ κατορθώσας πολλά· καὶ γὰρ Δημήτριον τὸν Σελεύκου συγκατεπολέμησεν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ Ἀντιόχου [*Alexander Bala*], καὶ συνεμάχησε Ῥωμαίους ἐπὶ τὸν Ψευδοφίλιππον, ἐχειρώσατο δὲ καὶ Διήγγυλιν τὸν Καινῶν βασιλέα στρατεύσας εἰς τὴν Θράκην. ἀνέειλε δὲ καὶ Προυσίαν ἐπισυστήσας αὐτῷ Νικομήδῃ τὸν υἱὸν, κατέλιπε δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν τῷ ἐπιτροπευθέντι Ἀττάλῳ. According to Lucian^h he lived to the age of 82 years: Ἀτταλος δὲ ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Φιλάδελφος, τῶν Περγαμηνῶν καὶ οὗτος βασιλεύων, πρὸς δὲ καὶ Σκηπίων ὁ τῶν Ῥωμαίων στρατηγὸς ἀφίκετοⁱ, δύο καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα ἔτων ἐξέλιπε τὸν βίον.

One of the first acts of his reign was to restore *Ariarathes* to his kingdom^k. In B. C. 156 he was engaged in war with *Prusias*^l, of which a short sketch is given by Appian^m. We are enabled by Polybius to assign the date. He mentions a victory of *Prusias* and an attack upon Pergamusⁿ, and the mission of *Athenæus* to Rome by *Attalus* with the Roman ambassador *Lentulus*^o, who were heard by the senate early in the year in which *A. Postumius* was prætor^p. Consequently about March B. C. 155^q; which fixes the first campaign of this war to 156.

στέφανον κομίζοντες—τούτους μὲν ἐξαντῆς ἔτι πρὸ τοῦ χειμῶνος ἀπέλυσεν ἡ σύγκλητος. μετὰ δὲ τούτους Ἀττάλου παραγεννηθέντος, ἦδη τῶν ὑπάτων τὰς ἀρχὰς εἰληφότων κ. τ. λ. *Tiberius* was in Asia in the spring or summer of B. C. 161. The winter therefore here mentioned is the winter following (B. C. 161), and the consuls who entered upon office after that winter will be *L. Anicius* and *M. Cornelius* B. C. 160.

^f Polyb. XXXII. 23 Εὐμένης ὁ βασιλεὺς τῇ μὲν σωματικῇ δυνάμει παραλελυμένος ἦν τῇ δὲ τῆς ψυχῆς λαμπρότητι προσαντίχεν· ἀνὴρ ἐν μὲν τοῖς πλείστοις οὐδενὸς δεύτερος τῶν καθ' αὐτὸν βασιλέων γενόμενος.—ὅς γε πρῶτον μὲν παραλαβὼν παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς τὴν βασιλείαν συνεσταλμένην τελέως εἰς ὀλίγα καὶ λιτὰ πολισμάτια ταῖς μεγίσταις τῶν καθ' αὐτὸν δυναστεῶν ἐφάμιλλον ἐποίησε τὴν ἀρχὴν κ. τ. λ.

^g XIII p. 624.

^h Macrobi. c. 12. He was accordingly in his 23rd year at the death of his father in B. C. 197.

ⁱ Probably in B. C. 143. See the Tables 143. 2.

^k Polyb. XXXII. 23 Ἀτταλος ὁ ἀδελφὸς Εὐμένους παραλαβὼν τὴν ἐξουσίαν πρῶτον ἐξήνεγκε δείγμα τῆς αὐτοῦ προαιρέσεως καὶ πράξεως τὴν Ἀριαράθου καταγωγὴν ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλείαν.

^l Noticed by Polybius III. 5 περὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἀτταλος μὲν καὶ Προυσίας ἐπολέμησαν πρὸς ἀλλήλους.

^m Mithrid. c. 3 (Προυσίας) τὴν γῆν ἐδήου τὴν Ἀσιάδα. μαθοῦσα δ' ἡ Ῥωμῶν βουλὴ προσέπεμπε τῷ Προυσίᾳ μὴ πολεμεῖν Ἀττάλῳ.—καὶ δυσπειθῶς ἔτι ἔχοντι οἱ πρέσβεις μετ' ἀνατάσεως προσέτασσον πείθεσθαι τοῖς ὑπὸ τῆς συγκλήτου λεγομένοις καὶ ἤκειν μετὰ χιλίων ἱππέων ἔς τι μεθόριον ἐπὶ συνθήκαις· ἐνθα καὶ τὸν Ἀττάλον ἔφασαν περιμένειν μετὰ τοσῶνδε ἐτέρων. ὁ δ' ὡς ὀλίγων τῶν σὺν Ἀττάλῳ καταφρονήσας—προὔπεμπε τοὺς πρέσβεις. ὡς μετὰ χιλίων ἐπόμενος πάντα

δ' ἀναστήσας τὸν στρατὸν ἦγεν ὡς ἐς μάχην. Ἀττάλου δὲ καὶ τῶν πρέσβεων αἰσθημένων τε καὶ διαφυγόντων ἡ δυνατὸς αὐτῶν ἐγίγνετο ἕκαστος, ὁ δὲ καὶ τῶν σκευοφόρων τῶν Ῥωμαϊκῶν ὑπολειφθέντων ἦπτετο, καὶ χωρίον τι Νικηφόριον ἐξελὼν κατέσκαπτε καὶ τοὺς ἐν αὐτῷ νεὼς ἐνεπίμπρη Ἀττάλου τε ἐς τὸ Πέργαμον συμφυγόντα ἐπολιόρκει. μέχρι καὶ τῶνδε οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι πυθόμενοι πρέσβεις ἐτέρους ἔπεμπον οἱ τὸν Προυσίαν ἐκέλευον Ἀττάλῳ τὰς βλάβας ἀποτίσαι. τότε οὖν καταπλαγείς ὁ Προυσίας ἠπήκουσε καὶ ἀνεχώρει.

ⁿ XXXII. 23 Προυσίας μετὰ τὸ νικῆσαι τὸν Ἀττάλον καὶ τὸ παρελθεῖν πρὸς τὸ Πέργαμον παρασκευασάμενος θυσίαν πολυτελὴ προσήγαγε πρὸς τὸ τέμενος τοῦ Ἀσκληπιοῦ, καὶ βουθυτήσας καὶ καλλιερήσας τότε μὲν ἐπανῆλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν παρεμβολήν· κατὰ δὲ τὴν ἐπιούσαν καταστήσας τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τὸ Νικηφόριον τοὺς τε νεὼς ἅπαντας διέφθειρε κ. τ. λ. After attempting Pergamus in vain, he retired—ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν.—ἐταλαιπώρησε δὲ καὶ τὸ περικλὺν στράτευμα τῷ Προυσίᾳ κατὰ τὴν ἐπάνοδον ὑπὸ τε τοῦ λιμοῦ καὶ τῆς δυσεντερίας.

^o Polyb. XXXII. 26 Ἀτταλος ἡγήθεις παρὰ Προυσίου προχειρισάμενος Ἀθήναιον τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἐξαπέστειλε μετὰ τῶν περὶ τὸν Πόπλιον Λέντλον διασαφίσοντα τὸ γεγονός.

^p Idem XXXIII. 1 ἡ σύγκλητος ἔτι κατὰ χειμῶνα διακούσασα τῶν περὶ Πόπλιον Λέντλον ὑπὲρ τῶν κατὰ Προυσίαν, διὰ τὸ νεωστὶ παραγεγονέναι τούτους ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας, εἰσεκαλέσατο καὶ τὸν Ἀθήναιον τὸν Ἀττάλου τοῦ βασιλέως ἀδελφόν. οὐ μόντοι πολλῶν προσεδεθήθην λόγων, ἀλλ' εὐθέως καταστήσασα πρεσβευτὰς συνεξαπέστειλε Γάϊον Κλαύδιον Κέντωνα καὶ Λεύκιον Ὀρθήσιον καὶ Γάϊον Αἰδρουγκουλῆσιον, ἐντολὰς δοῦσα κώλυειν τὸν Προυσίαν Ἀττάλῳ πολεμεῖν. παρεγένοντο δὲ καὶ παρὰ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν πρέσβεις κ. τ. λ. When *Aulus Postumius* στρατηγὸς ὢν ἐξαπέλεκτος presided in the senate.

Freinshemius^r supposes this war to have been extended to B. C. 153 *coss. Q. Fulvio T. Annio*. But it seems to have been concluded in the preceding year. The ambassadors who were sent in 155 return in the winter before the consulship of *Opimius* B. C. 154^s, to relate that *Prusias* was still hostile; and 10 other ambassadors are immediately despatched to compel him to a peace.

The second campaign may be placed in 155, when *Prusias* gained an advantage by perfidy^t: τῶν περὶ τὸν Ὀρθήσιον καὶ Αὐρουγκουλήϊον παραγεγονότων ἐκ τοῦ Περγάμου καὶ διασποφούντων τὴν τε τοῦ Προυσίου καταφρόνησιν τῶν τῆς συγκλήτου παραγγελμάτων, καὶ διότι παρασπονδήσας καὶ συγκλείσας εἰς τὸ Πέργαμον αὐτοὺς τε καὶ τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀτταλον πᾶσαν βίαν ἐνεδείξατο καὶ παρανομίαν, ἡ σύγκλητος ὀργισθεῖσα—ἐξαυτῆς δέκα πρεσβευτὰς κατέστειλε—καὶ παραχρήμα ἐξαπέστειλεν, ἐντολὰς αὐτοῖς δοῦσα διαλύσαι τὸν πόλεμον καὶ τὸν Προυσίαν ἀναγκάσαι δίκας ὑποσχεῖν Ἀττάλῳ^v. These ambassadors arrive while *Attalus* is engaged in new preparations^w: Ἀτταλος ἔτι κατὰ χειμῶνα συνήθρουζε μεγάλας δυνάμεις, ἅτε καὶ τῶν περὶ Ἀριαράθην καὶ τὸν Μιθριδάτην ἐξαπεσταλκότων αὐτῷ στρατιᾶν—ὧν ἡγεῖτο Δημήτριος ὁ Ἀριαράθου. οὗτος δὲ περὶ ταύτας αὐτοῦ τὰς κατασκευὰς ἦκον ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης οἱ πρέσβεις. These preparations for a third campaign may be fixed to the winter of 154^z.

Prusias still refused to comply. The 10 ambassadors μερίσαντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, οἱ μὲν ἔπλεον κατὰ σπουδὴν ἀπαγγέλλοντες τῇ συγκλήτῳ τὴν ἀπειθειαν τοῦ Προυσίου τινὲς δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰωνίας ἐχωρίσθησαν^x. At the same time—κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς—*Athenæus* with the fleet of *Attalus* sailing to the Hellespont made a descent upon the towns which acknowledged *Prusias*^y: ἡ δὲ σύγκλητος διακούσασα τῶν παρὰ τοῦ Προυσίου πρεσβευτῶν ἀνακεχωρηκότων ἐξαυτῆς τρεῖς ἄλλους ἀπέστειλεν—οἱ καὶ παραγεγόμενοι εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν διέλυσαν τὸν πόλεμον. These transactions will belong to the summer of 154, in which year the war would be concluded.

Five years afterwards, in B. C. 149, *Attalus* assisted *Nicomedes* against his father *Prusias*. This occurrence, to which *Strabo* refers^z, is related by *Appian*, whose testimony will be found below^a.

409 6 ATTALUS III. *Strabo*^b: βασιλεύσας δὲ οὗτος ἔτη πέντε καὶ κληθεὶς Φιλομήτωρ ἐτελεύτη νόσῳ τὸν βίον· κατέλιπε δὲ κληρονόμους Ῥωμαίους· οἱ δ' ἐπαρχίαν ἀπέδειξαν τὴν χώραν Ἀσίαν προσαγορεύσαντες ὀμόνυμον τῇ ἡπείρῳ. He died while *Tib. Gracchus* was tribune: *Plutarch*^c:

^q See the Tables 155, 2.

^r Supplem. ad Liv. XLVII c. 41.

^s The mission of these ambassadors is mentioned by *Polybius* legat. 129 [XXXIII. 1]. Then in legat. 132 [XXXIII. 5] among the affairs of Italy *καίροι καθ' οὓς ἐξέπεμψεν ἡ σύγκλητος τὸν Ὀπίμιον*, sc. March or April B. C. 154: see the Tables. Then follows in legat. 133 [XXXIII. 6] the return of the ambassadors, and the immediate mission of the ten. He reverts from the affairs of Italy to the affairs of Greece, and proceeds to relate the transactions in Asia of the winter which preceded the consulship of *Opimius*: the winter of Ol. 156. 2.

^t *Polyb.* XXXIII. 6.

^v These incidents are noticed by *Appian* already quoted; although *Appian* refers to this second campaign the attack upon *Nicephorium*, which *Polybius* XXXII. 25 refers to the first.

^w *Polyb.* XXXIII. 10.

^x *Idem* *Ibid.*

^y *Idem* XXXIII. 11.

^z See above p. 407.

^a See *Kings of Bithynia*. Some notices of *Attalus* are preserved by *Steph. Byz.* Εὐμένεια. πόλις Φρυγίας, Ἀττάλου καλέσαντος ἀπὸ Εὐμένους τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου. *Idem* Φιλαδέλφεια. πόλις Λυδίας, Ἀττάλου κτίσμα τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου. *Strabo* XIV p. 667 (Παμφυλίας) πόλις Ἀττάλεια [conf. *Plutarch. Pomp.* c. 76], ἐπώνυμος τοῦ κτίσαντος Φιλαδέλφου. *Plutarch Mor.* p. 792 A describes him as infirm in his old age: Ἀτταλον γοῦν τὸν Εὐμένους ἀδελφὸν ὑπὸ ἀργίας μακρὰς καὶ εἰρήνης ἐκλυθέντα κομιδῇ Φιλοποίμῃν εἰς τῶν ἐταίρων ἐποίμαυεν ἀτεχνῶς πιαινόμενον, ὥστε καὶ τοὺς Ῥωμαίους παίζοντας ἐκάστοτε διαπυνθάνεσθαι παρὰ τῶν ἐξ Ἀσίας πλεόντων εἰ δύναται παρὰ τῷ Φιλοποίμῃ βασιλεῖ. We may conjecture from hence that *Attalus*, after the death of his ancient enemy *Prusias* in B. C. 149, passed the remaining years of his reign in peace.

^b XIII. p. 624.

^c *Tib. Gracch.* c. 14.

ἐπεὶ δὲ τοῦ Φιλομήτορος Ἀττάλου τελευτήσαντος Εὐδήμος ὁ Περγαμηνὸς ἀνήνεγκε διαθήκην ἐν ἣ κληρονόμος ἐγγράπτο τοῦ βασιλέως ὁ Ῥωμαίων δῆμος, εὐθὺς ὁ Τιβέριος δημαγωγῶν εἰσήνεγκε νόμον ὅπως τὰ βασιλικά χρήματα κομισθέντα τοῖς τὴν χώραν διαλαγχάνουσι τῶν πολιτῶν ὑπάρχουσι πρὸς κατασκευὴν καὶ γεωργίας ἀφορμήν. Livy in his 58th book had given the same account^d. Orosius and Pliny give the same date^e. The death of *Attalus* in B. C. 133 places his accession in 138, and the accession of his predecessor in 159.

When *Attalus II* was at Rome in B. C. 167^f, this son of *Eumenes* had not yet been acknowledged: οὐδέπω ἀναδεδειγμένος ἐτύγχανε κατὰ φύσιν υἱὸς ὦν αὐτῷ ὁ μετὰ ταῦτα διαδεξάμενος τὴν ἀρχήν. He was brought to Rome during the reign of his uncle^h, and was presented to the senate at the same time as *Alexander Bala*ⁱ; consequently in the beginning of 152^k, about seven years after the death of his father. The extravagant conduct of *Attalus III* is described by Justin and Diodorus^l.

After the death of *Attalus*, *Aristonicus* claimed the kingdom. The war which he maintained against the Romans has been mentioned in the Tables^m. Syncellusⁿ describes the kings of Pergamus in the following terms: ἡ τῶν ἐν Περγάμῳ βασιλευσάντων ἐπαύσατο ἐπὶ τὰ βασιλέων ἀρχὴ διαρκέσασα ἔτη ρηδ' ἀπὸ ἐτιγ' κοσμικοῦ ἔτους ἕως τοῦ ἐρξξ'. This account includes *Aristonicus*, and accurately describes the interval. *Aristonicus* would be the seventh king; 410 and from the first year of *Philetærus* B. C. 283 to the capture of *Aristonicus* B. C. 129 is the exact space of 154 years. In the date, however, which Syncellus has given, there is an error of almost a century^o.

^d Liv. Epit. 58 *Ti. Sempronius Gracchus tribunus plebis quum legem agrariam ferret adversus voluntatem senatus et equestris ordinis, ne quis ex publico agro plus quam quingenta jugera possideret, in eum furorem exarsit ut M. Octavio collegæ—potestatem lege lata abrogaret, seque et Gracchum fratrem et Ap. Claudium socerum triumviros ad dividendum agrum crearet. Promulgavit et aliam legem agrariam—ut iidem triumviri judicarent qua publicus ager qua privatus esset. Deinde, quum minus agri esset quam quod dividi posset sine offensa etiam plebis,—legem se promulgaturum ostendit ut iis qui Sempronia lege agrum accipere deberent pecunia quæ regis Attali fuisset divideretur. Hæredem autem populum Romanum reliquerat Attalus rex Pergami Eumenis filius.—Quum iterum tribunus plebis creari vellet Gracchus, auctore P. Cornelio Nasica in Capitolio ab optimatibus occisus est.* From the order of these transactions we may place the death of *Attalus* within the tribunate of *Gracchus*, and after the beginning of B. C. 133.

^e Oros. V. 8 *Tunc forte Attalus Eumenis filius moriens testamento populum Romanum imperio Asiæ succedere heredem jusserrat. Gracchus—legem tulit uti pecunia quæ fuisset Attali populo distribueretur.* Pliny H. N. XXXIII. 11 has the following dates: *Asia primum devicta luxuriam misit in Italiam. Siquidem L. Scipio transtulit in triumpho &c.—anno conditæ urbis quingentesimo sexagesimo quinto [B.C. 188]. Eadem Asia donata multo etiam gra-*

vius afflixit mores, inutiliorque victoria illa hereditas Attalo rege mortuo fuit,—urbis anno sexcentesimo vigesimo sexto, mediis quinquaginta sex annis. We must read—*vigesimo primo*. *L. Scipio* triumphed in the last month of U. C. Varr. 565. See the Tables B. C. 188. From hence to the death of *Attalus* B. C. 133 U. C. 621 is the exact space of 56 years. *Obsequens* c. 87 places this event in B. C. 130: *App. Claudio M. Perperna coss.—Asia Attali testamento legata Romanis.* He has confounded the death of *Attalus* with the defeat of *Aristonicus*, who was overthrown by *Perperna*: see the Tables B. C. 129.

^f See above p. 406.

^g Polyb. XXX. 2, 6. Rendered by Livy XLV. 19 *Necdum agnoverat eum qui postea regnavit.*

^h Polyb. XXXIII. 16 παραγεγόνει ἐπὶ παῖς ὦν κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον εἰς Ῥώμην χάριν τοῦ τῇ τε συγκλήτῃ συσταθῆναι καὶ τὰς πατρικὰς ἀνανεώσασθαι φιλανθρωπίας καὶ ξενίας. οὗτος μὲν οὖν φιλανθρώπως ὑπὸ τε τῆς συγκλήτου καὶ τῶν πατρικῶν φίλων ἀποδεχθεῖς—μετὰ τινος ἡμέρας ἐπανήλθεν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, πασῶν αὐτὸν τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πόλεων—μεγαλοφύχως ἀποδεξαμένων κατὰ τὴν δίοδον.

ⁱ Polyb. Ibid.

^k See above p. 326.

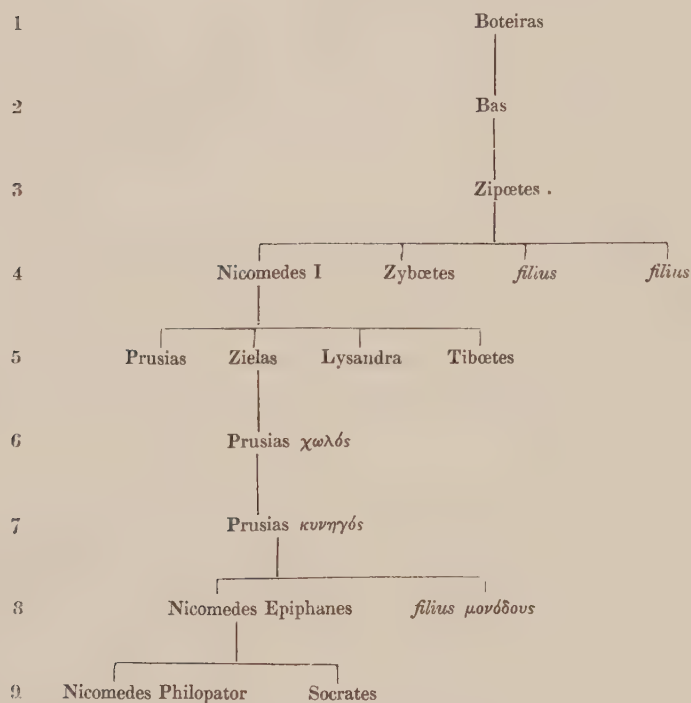
^l Justin. XXXVI. 4 Diod. tom. X p. 122.

^m B. C. 131—129.

ⁿ P. 305 C.

^o His date, A. M. 5313—5467, places the 154 years at B. C. 188—34 instead of B. C. 283—129. A *metachronism* of 95 years.

VII. KINGS OF BITHYNIA.



	y.	B. C.
1 <i>Dydalsus</i>	—	—
2 <i>Boteiras</i>	—	—
3 <i>Bas</i>	50	376
4 <i>Zipætes</i>	48	326
5 <i>Nicomedes I</i>	—	278
6 <i>Zielas</i>	—	—
7 <i>Prusias I</i> χωλός	(48)	[228]
8 <i>Prusias II</i> κυνηγός	(31)	[180]
9 <i>Nicomedes II Epiphanes</i>	58	149
10 <i>Nicomedes III Philopator</i>	16	91

- 411 DYDALUS. BOTEIRAS. BAS. The city of Astacus in Bithynia was originally founded by the Megarians in the 17th Olympiad B. C. 712. This city, after various changes of fortune, was in a flourishing condition in the reign of *Dydalsus*^a: τὴν Ἀστακὸν Μεγαρέων ᾤκισαν ἀποικοι

^a Memnon apud Photium Cod. 224 p. 721. Bekker. Anecd. Gr. p. 1181 ὁ Βᾶς τοῦ Βᾶ. ἱστορεῖται δὲ οὗτος βασιλεὺς Πόντου.

ὀλυμπιάδος ἰσταμένης ιζ'.—αὕτη, πολλὰς ἐπιθέσεις παρά τε τῶν ὁμορούντων ὑποστᾶσα καὶ πολέμοις πολλάκις ἐκτρυχωθεῖσα, Ἀθηναίων αὐτὴν μετὰ Μεγαρέας ἐπφκηκοτων ἔληξέ τε τῶν συμφορῶν καὶ ἐπὶ μέγα δόξης καὶ ἰσχύος ἐγένετο, Δυδαλσοῦ τηρικαῦτα τὴν Βιθυνῶν ἀρχὴν ἔχοντας. οὗ τελευτήσαντος ἄρχει Βοτείρας, ζήσας ε' καὶ ο' ἔτη. τοῦτον διαδέχεται Βᾶς ὁ υἱὸς, ὃς καὶ Κάλαντον Ἀλέξανδρου στρατηγὸν—κατηγοῦντο καὶ τῆς Βιθυνίας παρέσκευασε τοὺς Μακεδόνας ἀποσχέσθαι. τοῦτον βίος μὲν ἐγγόνει ἐτῶν α' καὶ ο', ὧν ἐβασίλευσε ν'. *Astacus* and *Dydalsus* are mentioned by Strabo^b: Ἀστακὸς πόλις Μεγαρέων κτίσμα καὶ Ἀθηναίων καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Δοιδαλσοῦ. The reign of *Dydalsus* is fixed by the time of his successors to about the period of the Peloponnesian war^c.

4 *ZIPÆTES*. Memnon^d: (Βᾶς) οὗ παῖς τῆς ἀρχῆς διάδοχος Ζιποῖτης λαμπρὸς ἐν πολέμοις γεγυνὼς καὶ τοὺς Λυσιμάχου στρατηγούς τὸν μὲν ἀνελὼν τὸν δὲ ἐπὶ μήκιστον τῆς οἰκίας ἀπελάσας ἀρχῆς, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοῦ Λυσιμάχου εἴτα καὶ Ἀντιόχου τοῦ παιδὸς Σελεύκου ἐπικρατέστερος γεγυνὼς, τοῦ τε τῆς Ἀσίας βασιλεύοντος καὶ τοῦ Μακεδόνων, κτίζει πόλιν ὑπὸ τῷ Λυπερῷ ὄρει τῇ αὐτοῦ κλήσει ἐπώνυμον^e. οὗτος βίους μὲν ἔτη ε' καὶ ο' κρατήσας δὲ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἡ καὶ μ' καταλείπει παῖδας δ'. The 42 years of *Lysimachus* B. C. 323—281^f would be included in the 48 years of *Zipætes*. As *Zipætes* carried on war against *Antiochus Theus* son of *Seleucus*, he was still living in B. C. 280. That he survived *Lysimachus* is marked by another passage of Memnon^g: Ζιποῖτης ὁ Βιθυνῶν ἐπάρχων, ἐχθρῶς ἔχων Ἡρακλεώταις πρότερον μὲν διὰ Λυσίμαχον τότε δὲ [after the death of *Lysimachus*] διὰ Σέλευκον (διάφορος γὰρ ἦν ἐκατέρῳ), τὴν κατ' αὐτῶν ἐπιδρομὴν—ἐποιεῖτο.

Zipætes in B. C. 315 carried on war against *Astacus* and *Chalcedon*^h: τῶν πεμφθέντων ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνου στρατηγῶν—Πτολεμαῖος πορευθεὶς διὰ Βιθυνίας καὶ Ζιβόλτην τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Βιθυνῶν καταλαβὼν πολιορκοῦντα τὴν τε τῶν Ἀστακηνῶν καὶ Χαλκηδονίων πόλιν συνηνάγκασε λύσαι τὴν πολιορκίαν· ποιησάμενος δὲ συμμαχίαν πρὸς τε τὰς πόλεις ταύτας καὶ πρὸς τὸν Ζιβόλτην—προήγεν ἐπὶ Ἰωνίας. The war of *Zipætes* with the *Chalcedonians* is mentioned by Plutarchⁱ.

Among the ancestors of *Zipætes* appears to have been *Prusias*, who flourished according to Strabo and Stephanus Byzantinus in the times of *Cyrus* and *Cræsus*^k.

5 *NICOMEDES*. The eldest son of *Zipætes*: Memnon^l: τοῦτον ὁ πρεσβύτερος τῶν παίδων Νικομήδης διαδέχεται, τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς οὐκ ἀδελφὸς ἀλλὰ δήμιος γεγυνὼς. ἐκρατύνετο μέντοι καὶ οὗτος τὴν Βιθυνῶν ἀρχὴν μάλιστα γὰρ τοὺς Γαλάτας ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν διαπεραιωθῆναι συναράμενος· καὶ πόλιν—τὴν αὐτοῦ προσηγορίαν ἀνέστησε φέρουσαν.

Nicomedes began to reign after the death of *Seleucus* Jan. B. C. 280^m, and before the passage of the Gauls into Asia, which may be fixed to the archonship of *Democles*ⁿ, and perhaps to the spring of 277. We may therefore place the accession of *Nicomedes* in 278. 412 The Gauls were called into Asia by *Nicomedes* in the beginning of his reign. By their aid

^b XII p. 563.

^c If the third king began to reign about B. C. 376 (as appears from the time of *Nicomedes* I), 55 or 60 years for the two preceding reigns would place the accession of *Dydalsus* at about B. C. 431 or 436.

^d Apud Phot. p. 721.

^e Steph. Byz. Ζιποῖτιον. πόλις Βιθυνίας ἀπὸ Ζιποῖτον βασιλείας.

^f F. H. II p. 238. ^g Apud. Phot. p. 716.

^h Dioid. XIX. 60. Related by Diodorus under the archonship of *Praxibulus* B. C. 314.

ⁱ Plutarch. Mor. p. 302 E πόλεμος ἦν αὐτοῖς πρὸς

Βιθυνούς—Ζειποῖτον δὲ βασιλεύσαντος αὐτῶν κ. τ. λ.

^k Strabo XII p. 564 Προῦσα ἐπὶ τῷ Ὀλύμπῳ ἱδρύνεται τῷ Μυσίῳ, πόλις εὐνομούμενη—κτίσμα Προυσίου τοῦ πρὸς Κροίσον πολεμήσαντος. Steph. Byz. v. Προῦσα. ἡ Προῦσα πόλις μικρὰ Βιθυνίας, κτίσμα Προυσίου τοῦ Κῦρον πολεμήσαντος. According to Tzetzes (who will be produced in a future note) *Prusias* the founder of *Prusa* lived in a much later age, about B. C. 550. Pliny H. N. V. 32 ascribes it to the time of *Hannibal* in Bithynia, about B. C. 185.

^l Apud Phot. p. 721.

ⁿ F. H. II B. C. 278.

^m See No 4.

he conquered *Zybaetes* according to the account of Livy^o: *Leonorius adjuvante Nicomede Bithyniæ rege a Byzantio transmisit: coeunt deinde in unum rursus Galli, et auxilia Nicomedi dant adversus Zybaetam partem tenentem Bithyniæ gerenti bellum. Atque eorum maxime opera devictus Zybaeta est, Bithyniaque omnis in ditionem Nicomedis concessit.* The same account is given by Memnon^p: *Νικομήδης τοὺς Γαλάτας—ἐπὶ συνθήκαις παρασκευάζει περαιωθῆναι. αἱ δὲ συνθήκαι Νικομήδει μὲν καὶ τοῖς ἐγγόνοις αἰεὶ φίλα φρονεῖν τοὺς βαρβάρους, καὶ τῆς γνώμης τοῦ Νικομήδους χωρὶς μηδενὶ συμμαχεῖν τῶν πρὸς αὐτοὺς διαπρεσβενομένων—ἐπὶ ταύταις μὲν ταῖς συνθήκαις Νικομήδης τὸ Γαλατικὸν πλῆθος εἰς Ἀσίαν διαβιβάζει.—Νικομήδης δὲ κατὰ Βιθυνῶν πρῶτον—τοὺς βαρβάρους ἐξοπλίσας τῆς τε χώρας ἐκράτησε καὶ τοὺς ἐνοικοῦντας κατέκοψε.* *Zybaetes*, against whom *Nicomedes* carried on war in B. C. 277, would be one of the brothers mentioned by Memnon.

The foundation of Nicomedia is noticed by Memnon Strabo Pausanias and Stephanus^q, and is placed by Eusebius and the Alexandrian Chronicle at B. C. 264^r. Tzetzes, quoting Arrian, mentions *Nicomedes* son of *Zipætes* the founder of Nicomedia, his queen *Ditizele*, and his three children *Prusias Ziela*s and *Lysandra*^s. According to Memnon he had a second

^o XXXVIII. 16. ^p Apud Phot. p. 720.

^q Memnon p. 721 ὁ δὲ Νικομήδης εἰς λαμπρὰν εὐ-
δαιμονίαν ἀρθεὶς πόλιν ἐαυτῷ ὁμώνυμον ἀνεγείρει ἀντικρὺ
Ἀστακοῦ. Strabo XII p. 563 ὁ Ἀστακηνὸς κόλπος—
ἐν ᾧ ἡ Νικομήδεια ἔκτισται, ἐπώνυμος ἐνὸς τῶν Βιθυνικῶν
βασιλέων τοῦ κτίσαντος αὐτὴν πολλοὶ δ' ὁμώνυμος ὠνο-
μάσθησαν, καθάπερ Πτολεμαῖοι, διὰ τὴν τοῦ πρώτου δό-
ξαν. ἦν δὲ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κόλπῳ καὶ Ἀστακὸς πόλις.—
κατεσκάφη δ' ὑπὸ Λυσιμάχου. τοὺς δ' οἰκῆτορας μετή-
γαγεν εἰς Νικομήδειαν ὁ κτίσας αὐτὴν. Pausan. V. 12, 5
Νικομήδους—ἀπὸ τούτου δὲ καὶ τῇ μεγίστῃ τῶν ἐν Βι-
θυνίᾳ πόλεων μετεβλήθη τὸ ὄνομα Ἀστακῶ τὰ πρὸ τούτου
καλούμενη. Steph. Byz. v. Νικομήδεια, πόλις Βιθυνίας,
ἀπὸ Νικομήδους τοῦ Ζήλα παυδὸς, ἐπισημοτάτου βασιλέως.
We must read either τοῦ Ζήλα πατρὸς, ἐπισ. β. or
τοῦ Ζηποῖτου, ἐπισ. β. The former is proposed by
Wess. ad Diod. XIX. 60.

^r Euseb. Chron. Ol. 129. 1 *Nicomedes rex Bi-
thyniæ urbem instauravit Nicomediamque appellavit.*
Chron. Alex. p. 253 Ol. 128. 3 *Ptol. Philadelphus*
21^o ὑπ. Θανγάτου καὶ Φλάκου. Νικομήδης Βιθυνῶν βα-
σιλεὺς Ἀστάκειαν ἐπικτίσας Νικομήδειαν ὠνόμασε. This
date, when rectified, is the date of Eusebius.
Caudex and *Flaccus* were consuls B. C. 264 Ol.
129. 1, which was also the 21st year of *Ptolemy*
Philadelphus.

^s Tzetz. Chil. III. 950—969.

ὁ τοῦ Ζηποῖτου μὲν υἱὸς ἐκείνος Νικομήδης
ὁ κτίσας Νικομήδειαν, πατὴρ ὁ τοῦ Προυσίου,
Προυσίῳ ἔχοντος ὅσους ἐν τοὺς ὁδόντας πάντας,—
οὗτος ὁ τοῦ μονόδοντος τοῦτου πατὴρ Προυσίου
τοῦ κτήτορος τῆς πόλεως Προύσης τῆς παρ' Ὀλύμπῳ,
ὁ Νικομήδης ὁ ῥηθεὶς—

He then mentions σύζυγον Νικομήδους (Conf. Plin.
H. N. VIII. 40).

μητέρα τοῦ Προυσίου δὲ, Ζήλου, καὶ Λυσάνδρας,
τὴν Διτιζήλην κλήσιν μὲν ἀπὸ Φρυγῶν δὲ γένους,

At the end of this narrative of her death he adds
'*Ἀρριανὸς Βιθυνικοῖς γράφει τὴν ἱστορίαν.*

Tzetzes seems to have confounded three different
persons. *Prusias* son of *Nicomedes I* was neither
Prusias μονόδους nor the founder of *Prusa*. Ac-
cording to Strabo and Steph. Byz. *Prusa* was
founded by another and an older *Prusias*: see
above. The account of Pliny H. N. V. 32 *Prusa*
ab Annibale sub Olympo condita will place it in
the reign of *Prusias* χολός. From whence we
may infer with Sevin that *Prusa* was originally
founded in the time of *Cresus*, and repaired or
restored in the time of *Prusias I*. According to
Livy Epit. 50 *Prusias* μονόδους lived a century
later than the time assigned by Tzetzes, and was
the son of *Prusias* κυνηγός. *Prusias a Nicomede*
filiio occisus est [B. C. 149]. *Habebat et alium*
filium qui pro superiore ordine dentium enatum
habuisse unum os continens dicitur. Val. Max. I.
8, 12 extern. *Prusiæ regis Bithyniæ filius eodem*
nomine quo pater pro superiori ordine dentium unum
os—habuit. Called also by Plin. H. N. VII. 16
Prusiæ regis Bithyniorum filius. All these au-
thorities make him son of *Prusias*, and he is
named *Prusias* by Val. Max. Suidas v. Ἀπολ-
λωνίας λίμνη has a third variation: Ἀτταλος ὁ τῆς
Ἀσίας βασιλεὺς Νικομήδει τῷ μονόδοντι πολεμήσας
ἐκράτησε τῆς αὐτοῦ χώρας. ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν Ῥωμαίους ἐπικα-
λεσάμενος ἀνέλαβε τὴν ἀρχήν. Ἀτταλος δὲ τὴν αὐτοῦ
μητέρα Ἀπολλωνιάδα μεταλλάξασαν κατὰ τὸ μέγιστον
ἱερὸν Περγάμου κατέθετο, ὅπερ αὐτὸς εἰδέματο κ. τ. λ.
No *Nicomedes* could be opposed to *Attalus*. The
first died many years before the reign of *Attalus I*,
and the second *Nicomedes* began to reign in the
old age of *Attalus II*, by whom he was assisted.
But the adversary of *Attalus II* son of *Apollonias*
was *Prusias* κυνηγός (see above p. 407), who is

wife, *Etazeta*, who survived him, and by whom he left children in minority at the time of his 41st death, and destined to succeed him in preference to his eldest son *Zielas*^t.

6 *ZIELAS* recovered his inheritance with difficulty after the death of his father *Nicomedes*. *Memnon*^u: ὁ Νικομήδης, ἐπεὶ ὁ μὲν ἐκ προτέρων αὐτῷ γάμων γεγυνώς παῖς Ζηίλας φυχὰς ἦν πρὸς τὸν τῶν Ἀρμενίων βασιλεῖα ταῖς τῆς μητρὸς Ἑταξέτας μηχαναῖς ἐλαθεῖς οἱ δὲ ἐκ ταύτης αὐτῷ γεγονότες ἐνηπλάζον, πρὸς τῷ τελευτᾷ γεγυνώς κληρονόμους μὲν τοὺς ἐκ τῆς δευτέρας γυναικὸς γράφει παῖδας ἐπιτρόπους δὲ Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Ἀντίγονον καὶ τὸν δῆμον τῶν Βυζαντίων καὶ δὴ καὶ τῶν Ἡρακλεωτῶν καὶ τὸν τῶν Κιανῶν ἐφίστησιν. ὁ μέντοι Ζηίλας μετὰ δυνάμειος ἦν αὐτῷ τῶν Γαλατῶν οἱ Τολοστοβόγιοι θάρσους ἐπλήρουν ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλείαν κατήει. Βιθυνοὶ δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν σώζειν τοῖς νηπίοις σπουδάζοντες τὴν μὲν τούτων μητέρα ἀδελφῷ συνοικίζουσι τῷ Νικομήδους αὐτοὶ δὲ στράτευμα παρὰ τῶν εἰρημένων ἐπιτρόπων λαβόντες ὑπέμενον τὸν Ζηίλαν. συχναῖς δὲ μάχαις καὶ μεταβολαῖς ἐκάτεροι ἀποχρησάμενοι τὸ τελευταῖον κατέστησαν εἰς διαλύσεις. A war of *Antiochus* with the Byzantines is then mentioned: Βυζαντίους δὲ Ἀντιόχου πολεμοῦντος τριήρεσι συνεμάχησαν μ' οἱ Ἡρακλεῶται, καὶ τὸν πόλεμον παρεσκεύασαν μέχρις ἀπειλῶν προκόψαι. *Zielas* therefore succeeded before B. C. 246, when *Antiochus Theus* died^x.

One of the half-brothers of *Zielas* was *Tibactes*, who resided in Macedonia in the reign of his nephew *Prusias*, and was brought forward by the Byzantines in their war with *Prusias* in B. C. 221^y.

The death of *Zielas* was related by *Phylarchus*^z: Φύλαρχος ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἢ Ναυκρατίτης ἐν οἷς ὁ λόγος ἐστὶν αὐτῷ περὶ Ζήλα τοῦ Βιθυνῶν βασιλέως, ὃς ἐπὶ ξενίᾳ καλέσας τοὺς τῶν Γαλατῶν ἡγεμόνας ἐπιβουλεύσας αὐτοῖς καὶ αὐτὸς διεφθάρη.

His son *Prusias* began to reign about B. C. 228^a. And this is confirmed by *Trogus Pompeius*, in whose narrative the death of *Zielas* was related before the death of *Antiochus Hierax*. But *Hierax* died in 227^b; which would agree with the death of *Zielas* in 228^c. And as the

here called by mistake *Nicomedes* μονόδους. The account, however, of *Tzetzes* has no support from *Suidas*. These are probably the errors of *Tzetzes* himself rather than of *Arrian*.

^t See No 6. *Memnon* mentions no other children of the former marriage than *Zielas*.

^u Apud Phot. p. 724.

^x The Abbé *Sevin* *Mém. de l'Acad.* tom. XV p. 34 with much probability places the accession of *Zielas* at about B. C. 250, four years before the death of *Antiochus*: Il seroit difficile de marquer bien précisément en quelle année *Nicomède* cessa de vivre. J'aurois néanmoins beaucoup de penchant à croire que cet événement doit être rapporté ou à la seconde ou à la troisième année de la 132^e Olympiade;—*Ziélas* et ses freres se disputèrent la couronne:—après la conclusion de la paix *Antiochus* attaqua la république de Byzance.—Il s'ensuit de là que les divers combats donnés entre les freres, le traité de partage, les actes d'hostilité exercés contre les Byzantins, demandent au moins un intervalle de quatre ans, et que cet intervalle a dû nécessairement précéder la mort d'*Antiochus*.

^y Polyb. IV. 50 οἱ Βυζάντιοι—τὸν Τιβοίτην ἐκ τῆς Μακεδονίας ἐπαγαγόντες.—ἐδόκει γὰρ οὐχ ἦπτον ἡ Βιθυνῶν ἀρχὴ Τιβοίτῃ καθήκειν ἢ Προυσίᾳ, διὰ τὸ πατρὸς

ἀδελφὸν αὐτὸν ὑπάρχειν τῷ Προυσίᾳ. c. 51 ὁ Τιβοίτης καταγόμενος ἐκ Μακεδονίας ἔσφηλε τὰς ἐπιβολὰς αὐτῶν μεταλλάξας τὸν βίον. His death therefore happened in B. C. 221 or 220. His return had excited great alarm in *Prusias*: c. 52 ὁ Προυσίας ἀγωνίων τὴν τοῦ Τιβοίτου κάθοδον.

^z Apud Athen. II p. 58 C. ^a See below.

^b He died in Ol. 138. I the year before the death of *Seleucus Callinicus*. See above p. 311. *Seleucus* died in the middle of B. C. 226: see p. 312. And we may place the death of *Hierax* in the beginning of B. C. 227. *Antiochus Hierax* had married a daughter of *Zielas*: see p. 311. 312.

^c *Trogi* prologus lib. XXVII *Ut Galli Pergamo victi ab Attalo Zielam Bithynum occiderint.—Ut a Callinico fusus in Mesopotamia Antiochus &c.—quo a Gallis occiso Seleucus quoque frater ejus decessit.* *Sevin*, founding his conjecture upon this passage, places the death of *Zielas* about B. C. 237: *Mém. de l'Acad.* tom. XV p. 37 Il resteroit à fixer d'une manière précise la date de la fin tragique de ce prince (*Ziélas*); c'est ce qui, faute de monumens, devient impossible aujourd'hui. Je me contenterai donc d'observer que l'auteur du prologue place le massacre de *Ziélas* entre la défaite de *Seleucus* par *Antiochus Hierax* et la mort du même *Antiochus*.

414 history of Phylarchus, in which the death of *Zielas* was mentioned, closed at B. C. 220^d, this again is consistent with the other authorities; and we may limit the two reigns of *Nicomedes* and *Zielas* to about 50 years B. C. 278—228.

Notices of *Zielas* are preserved by Stephanus and Eustathius^e.

7 PRUSIAS I. It has been shewn that the death of *Zielas* may be placed before the death of *Antiochus Hierax*; consequently before B. C. 227. And this is established by the notices which remain concerning his successor. *Prusias* son of *Zielas* began to reign long before B. C. 220. 1 Polybius^f enumerates the kings who began to reign near that date, *Philip* in 220, *Ariarathes* B. C. 220, *Antiochus* B. C. 223, *Ptolemy Philopator* in 222, *Lycurgus* in 219, and makes no mention of *Prusias*. 2 *Prusias* engaged in war with the Byzantines in B. C. 220^g for causes which had occurred some time before^h: (οἱ Ῥόδιοι) τὸν πόλεμον ἐψηφίσαντο τοῖς Βυζαντίοις—καὶ παραντίκα πρεσβευτὰς ἐξαπέστελλον πρὸς Προυσίαν παρακαλοῦντες καὶ τοῦτον εἰς τὸν πόλεμον.—ⁱ ὁ δὲ Προυσίας ἐνεκάλει μὲν πρότερον τοῖς Βυζαντίοις ὅτι ψηφισάμενων τινὰς εἰκόνας αὐτοῦ ταύτας οὐκ ἀνετίθεσαν.—ἡρέθιζε δ' αὐτὸν καὶ τὸ δοκεῖν Βυζαντίους πρὸς μὲν Ἀτταλον [*Attalum I*] εἰς τοὺς τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς ἀγῶνας τοὺς συνθύσοντας ἐξαπεσταλκέναι πρὸς αὐτὸν δ' εἰς τὰ Σωτήρια μηδένα πεπομφέναι. διόπερ—ἄσμενος ἐπελάβετο τῆς τῶν Ῥοδίων προφάσεως. 3 It appears from Polybius^k that *Prusias* was already in the throne before the death of *Seleucus Callinicus*, who died in 226. Polybius therefore confirms the testimony of Trogus, and we may accordingly place the accession of *Prusias* at 230 or 228, or near that date.

Prusias I was still reigning in B. C. 190 at the time of the war with *Antiochus*. For Polybius^l intimates that *Prusias* who was solicited by *Antiochus* had reigned some time: ὁ δὲ Προυσίας κατὰ τοὺς ἀνώτερον χρόνους οὐκ ἀλλότριος ἦν τοῦ κοινωνεῖν τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἀντίοχον πάνυ γὰρ ἐδεῖε τοὺς Ῥωμαίους, μὴ ποιῶνται εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν διάβασιν ἐπὶ καταλύσει πάντων τῶν δυναστῶν. But *Prusias* who had reigned κατὰ τοὺς ἀνώτερον χρόνους in B. C. 190 would be the elder *Prusias*. To the first *Prusias* therefore all notices of transactions preceding that date will belong. *Prusias* in 216 defeated the Gauls in a great battle^m: ἐπράχθη τι κατὰ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους [the close of Ol. 140] καὶ Προυσία μνήμης ἄξιον. τῶν γὰρ Γαλατῶν—πορθούντων μετὰ πολλῆς ἀσελγείας καὶ βίας τὰς ἐφ' Ἑλλησπόντῃ πόλεις,—στρατεύσας μετὰ δυνάμεως Προυσίας καὶ παραταξάμενος τοὺς μὲν ἄνδρας κατ' αὐτὸν τὸν κίνδυνον ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ διέφθειρε τὰ δὲ τέκνα σχεδὸν ἅπαντα καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ παρεμβολῇ κατέσφαξε τὴν δ' ἀποσκευὴν

Ne seroit-on pas en quelque façon autorisé à inférer de-là que les Gaulois firent périr le roi de Bithynie dans les dernières années de la 135^e Olympiade? He probably, after Vaillant Hist. Seleucid. referred the death of *Hierax* to the beginning of Ol. 136, which we now know to be seven or eight years higher than the true time.

^d See the Tables 219.

^e Steph. Byz. v. Ζήλα. ἔστι καὶ Ζήλα τρισυλλάβως πόλις Καππαδοκίας ἣν ἔκτισεν ὁ Νικομήδους υἱὸς Ζηῖλας. Idem v. Κρήσσα. πόλις Παφλαγονίας—Ζηῖλας δὲ εἶπεν ὁ Νικομήδους υἱός· Δημοσθένης γράφει [sc. *Demosthenes Bithynus*]. Eustath. ad Hom. Il. III p. 375: 2 οὐ μὴν καὶ λεοντὴν προσφνῶς πάνυ λεχθείη ἐνάπτεισθαι ὁ ἀνδρείος κατὰ τὸν πάλαι Ἡρακλῆν, ἢ κατὰ τὸν ὕστερον Ζεῖλαν τὸν παρὰ τῷ Ἀρρίανῳ. Probably this king *Zielas*, mentioned in the *Bithynica* of Arrian,

which contained in eight books the history of Bithynia down to the death of the last *Nicomedes*: ἀρχεται μὲν οὖν ἀπὸ τῶν μυθικῶν τῆς ἱστορίας κάτεισι δὲ μέχρι τελευτῆς τοῦ ἐσχάτου Νικομήδους, ὃς τελευτῶν τὴν βασιλείαν Ῥωμαίοις κατὰ διαθήκας ἀπέλιπεν Phot. cod. 93 p. 236.

^f IV. 2. see the Tables B. C. 220.

^g This war between Byzantium and Rhodes was carried on in the spring of B. C. 219. See the Tables. The preparations may therefore be placed in the preceding year.

^h Polyb. IV. 47.

ⁱ Ibid. 49.

^k Polybius V. 89. 90 enumerates together the kings *Antigonus Doson*, *Seleucus* father of *Antiochus*, *Prusias*, and *Mithridates*. See below, *Kings of Pontus* No 7.

^l XXI. 9.

^m Polyb. V. 111.

ἀφῆκε διαρπάσαι τοῖς ἡγωνισμένοις. In B. C. 207 he invaded the territories of *Attalus I*ⁿ. He was included in the treaty with *Philip* in 205°. In 203 he was assisted by *Philip* 415 in the acquisition of Cium^p: at the same time he acquired Myrlea by the aid of *Philip*; an event noticed by *Hermippus* in a passage quoted in the Tables^q, where the text has ὁ Ζήλας. But as *Zielas* had been dead and *Prusias* had succeeded some years before *Philip* began to reign, it is evident that we should read in that passage ὁ Ζήλα Προυσίας^r. The acquisition of Cium and Myrlea is distinctly ascribed to the first *Prusias* by Strabo^s: κατέσκαψε τὴν Κίον ὁ Φίλιππος ὁ Δημητρίου μὲν υἱὸς Περσέως δὲ πατὴρ, ἔδωκε δὲ Προυσίᾳ τῷ Ζήλα^t συγκατασκάψαντι καὶ ταύτην καὶ Μύρλειαν ἀστυγείτονα πόλιν πλησίον δὲ καὶ Προυσιάδος οὖσαν· ἀναλαβὼν δ' ἐκεῖνος ἐκ τῶν ἐρείπων αὐτὰς ἐπωνόμασεν ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ μὲν Προυσιάδα πόλιν τὴν Κίον, τὴν δὲ Μύρλειαν Ἀπάμειαν ἀπὸ τῆς γυναικὸς^u.

The conquest of Cierus and the siege of Heraclea are described by Memnon^x: Προυσίας ὁ Βιθυνῶν βασιλεὺς δραστήριος ὢν καὶ πολλὰ πράξας μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων καὶ Κίερον πόλιν Ἑρακλεωτῶν οὖσαν ὑφ' ἑαυτὸν ἔθετο τῷ πολέμῳ, ἀντὶ Κιέρου Προυσιάδα καλέσας· εἶλε δὲ καὶ τὴν Τίον, καὶ αὐτὴν ὑπῆκοον αὐτοῖς οὖσαν, ὥστε ἐκ θαλάττης εἰς θάλασσαν τὴν Ἑράκλειαν περιγράψαι. ἐφ' αἷς κἀκείνην κραταιῶς ἐπολιόρκει, καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν τῶν πολιορκουμένων ἀπέκτεινεν, ἐγγὺς δ' ἂν καὶ ἡ πόλις τοῦ ἀλῶναι κατέστη, εἰ μὴ ἐπὶ τῆς κλίμακος ἀναβαίνων Προυσίας λίθφ βαλόντος ἐνὸς τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐπάλξεως συνετρίβη τὸ σκέλος, καὶ τὴν πολιορκίαν τὸ πάθος διέλυσε· φοράδην γὰρ ὁ βληθεὶς οὐκ ἄνευ ἀγῶνος ὑπὸ τῶν Βιθυνῶν ἀνακομισθεὶς εἰς τὰ οἰκεία ἀνέστρεψε, κἀκεῖ βιοὺς ἔτη οὐ πολλὰ καὶ χλωδὸς καὶ ὢν καὶ καλούμενος τὸν βίον κατέστρεψεν^y.

ⁿ Liv. XXVIII. 7 *Coss. Nerone et Livio*—*Attalus quum fama accidisset Prusiam Bithyniæ regem in fines regni sui transgressum, omissis rebus atque Ætolicò bello, in Asiam trajecit.* To this war may be referred a notice in Steph. Byz. v. Βοὸς κεφαλαί. τόπος καθ' ὃν ἐπολέμησε Προυσίας πρὸς Ἀτταλόν, ὡς Ἑρατοσθένης ἐβδόμῃ Γαλατικῶν. Gale remarks *Non pervixit Eratosthenes ad tempora Prusiæ cuius illic mentio fit.* Bernardy fragm. Eratosth. p. 109 *Alterius Eratosthenis Galatica fuisse opinor.* The wars indeed of *Attalus II* and *Prusias II* happened after his time. But Eratosthenes, who died in B. C. 194, might record the war which *Prusias* in B. C. 207 carried on against *Attalus I*.

^o Liv. XXIX. 12 *Quum pax conveniret, ab rege fœderi adscripti Prusias Bithyniæ rex, Achæi, &c.*

^p Polybius XV. 21 describes the conquest of Cium by *Philip*, which may be placed in B. C. 203, since it preceded the expedition to Pergamus in B. C. 202 already noticed: see p. 402. This acquisition of Cium for *Prusias* is afterwards noticed by *Philip* himself apud Polyb. XVII. 4 *Κιανοῖς ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ ἐπολέμησα, Προυσίου δὲ πολεμοῦντος βοηθῶν ἐκείνῳ συνεξέειλον αὐτούς.* c. 5 *Προυσίου δὲ σύμμαχος ἔπραξά τι κατὰ Κιανῶν.* Liv. XXXII. 34 *Neque ego Cium expugnavi sed Prusiam socium et amicum obpugnanti adjuvi.* Schweighæuser ad Polyb. XV. 22 mistakes this for the second *Prusias*. He corrects his error in tom. VIII p. 142, and yet in his Index tom. VIII p. 425 he repeats it, and again ascribes these passages to *Prusias II*. In B. C. 196 at the peace with *Philip* the possession

of Cium by *Prusias* is mentioned again: Liv. XXXIII. 30 *De Cianorum libertate Quinctius Prusiæ Bithynorum regi scriberet quid senatui et decem legatis placuisset.*

^q B. C. 203.

^r Sevin Mém. de l'Acad. tom. XV p. 36 has seen the error and supplied the remedy: *Il n'y aura plus de difficulté si à la place de ces mots ὁ Ζήλας on substitue Προυσίας ὁ Ζηῖλον.* We shall recede less from the extant reading if we substitute ὁ Ζήλα Προυσίας.

^s XII p. 563.

^t Male Ζήλα ed. Lips.

^u Steph. Byz. v. Προῦσα gives the same account of Cium: ἡ Προυσιὰς Βιθυνίας ἀπὸ Προυσίου τοῦ Ζήλα τοῦ Βιθυνῶν βασιλέως, ἡ Κίος πρότερον ὀνομασθεῖσα. The foundation of Apamea is ascribed to *Nicomedes II*. v. Ἀπάμεια. Βιθυνίας. κτίσμα Νικομήδους τοῦ Ἐπιφανοῦς· ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ πρῶτον Μύρλεια. Idem v. Μύρλεια. Νικομήδης ὁ Ἐπιφανῆς Προυσίον δὲ υἱὸς ἀπὸ τῆς μητρὸς Ἀπάμης Ἀπάμειαν ὀνόμασεν. The account, however, of the Etymologicon Magnum is confirmed not only by Strabo, but by the time of *Hermippus*. For if *Nicomedes*, who began to reign in B. C. 149, had founded this city, it could not have been named by *Hermippus*, who flourished a century before.

^x Apud Photium p. 728.

^y Memnon p. 737 mentions Cierus again: Προυσιάδα τὴν ἐπιθαλάσσιον—αὕτη δὲ Κίερος τὸ παλαιὸν ἐκαλεῖτο. p. 744 ἡ δὲ Προυσιὰς πρὶν μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ παραρρέοντος αὐτὴν ποταμοῦ Κίερος ἐκαλεῖτο, ὁ δὲ

416 Schweighæuser, after Vaillant, places the death of *Prusias* at about the year U. C. 564 B. C. 190^z. But it has been shewn that the elder *Prusias* was still alive at the time of the war with *Antiochus*; and Strabo^a asserts that it was the elder *Prusias* with whom *Hannibal* sought refuge: Προυσία τῷ Ζήλα—οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ Προυσίας ὁ καὶ Ἀννίβαν δεξάμενος μετὰ τὴν Ἀντιόχου ἥτταν. And the accounts of other writers contain nothing to disprove this testimony^b.

τῆς Βιθυνίας βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἡρακλεωτῶν αὐτὴν ἀφελόμενος ἐξ ἑαυτοῦ μετωνόμασεν. It appears, then, that Cius a seaport town on the Propontis, and Cierus in the territory of Heraclea on the Euxine, each received the name of *Prusias*.

^z Schweigh. Polyb. tom. VIII. p. 143 *Vaillantius* probabile fecit *Prusiam* patrem obiisse filioque *Prusiae* τῷ κυνηγῶ reliquisse regnum circa U. C. 564 quo anno *Antiochus Magnus* a Romanis est devictus.

^a XII. p. 563.

^b Liv. XXXIX. 51 *Ad Prusiam regem legatus T. Quinctius Flaminius venit, quem suspectum Romanis et receptum post fugam Antiochi Hannibal et bellum adversus Eumenem motum faciebat: ibi, seu quia a Flaminio inter cætera objectum Prusiae erat hominem—infestissimum populo Romano apud eum esse,—seu quia ipse Prusias, ut gratificaretur praesenti Flaminio Romanisque, per se necandi aut tradendi ejus in potestatem consilium cepit, a primo conloquio Flaminii milites extemplo ad domum Hannibalis—missi sunt. Semper talem exitum Hannibal prospexerat animo—fidei regum nihil sane confisus. Prusiae vero levitatem etiam expertus erat. Justin. XXXII. 4 Hannibal ad Prusiam contendit.—Dein, cum Prusias terrestri bello ab Eumene victus esset et praelium in mare transtulisset, Hannibal novo commento auctor victoriae fuit.—Quæ ubi Romam nuntiata sunt, missi a senatu legati sunt qui utrumque regem in pacem cogerent Hannibalemque deposcerent. Plutarch. Flaminin. c. 20 ὁ γὰρ Ἀννίβας—ἐν τῇ Βιθυνίᾳ κατέστη Προυσίαν θεραπεύων.—Τίτος δὲ—πρὸς τὸν Προυσίαν ἀφικόμενος καὶ τὸν Ἀννίβαν ἰδὼν αὐτόθι διατῶμενον ἡγανάκτησεν εἰς τὴν καὶ πολλὰ τοῦ Προυσίου δεομένου καὶ λιπαροῦντος ὑπὲρ ἀνδρὸς ἰκέτου—οὐ παρήκε.—ἀεὶ δ' ἀπιστῶν τῇ τοῦ Προυσίου μαλακίᾳ καὶ φοβούμενος τοὺς Ῥωμαίους τὴν οἰκίαν ἔτι πρότερον ἐξόδοις—συντετηγμένην εἶχεν κ.τ.λ. Nepos Hannib. c. 10—12 *Pænus ad Prusiam in Pontum pervenit:—quem quum videret domesticis rebus minus esse robustum conciliabat cæteros reges adjuugebatque bellicosas nationes. Dissidebat ab eo Pergamenus rex Eumenes Romanis amicissimus, bellumque inter eos gerebatur et mari et terra.—Sed utrobique Eumenes plus valebat propter Romanorum societatem.—Classe paucis diebus erant decreturni: superabatur navium multitudine: dolo erat pugnandum &c.—Sic Hannibal consilio arma Pergamenorum superavit; neque tum solum sed sæpe alias pedestribus copiis pari prudentia pepulit adversarios. Quæ dum in Asia geruntur, accidit casu ut legati Prusiae Romæ apud T. Quinctium**

*Flaminius consularem cænant, atque ibi de Hannibale mentione facta ex his unus diceret eum in Prusiae regno esse. Id postero die Flaminius senatui detulit. Patres conscripti—legatos in Bithyniam miserunt qui a rege peterent—ut sibi dederet. His Prusias negare ausus non est. Cicero Div. II. 24 Rex Prusias, cum Annibali apud eum exsulanti depugnari placeret, negabat se audere quod exta prohiberent. An tu, inquit, mavis, &c. Hence Val. Max. III. 7, 6 extern. Hannibal cum apud regem Prusiam exsuleret auctorque ei praelii committendi esset, atque is non idem sibi extis portendi diceret, An tu, inquit, &c. But Plutarch Mor. p. 606 C ascribes this to Antiochus: Ἀννίβας οὐκ ἐχρήτο παρησία πρὸς Ἀντιόχον κ.τ.λ. The war between Eumenes and Prusias has been already noticed: see p. 404. The death of Hannibal is not described in the extant fragments of Polybius, but in his mention of the war with Eumenes II nothing occurs to mark which Prusias is to be understood: see III. 3, 6. XXIII. 18. 8. XXIV. 1, 4. quoted above p. 404. Appian. Syr. c. 11 Φλαμίνιος—φεύγοντα τὸν Ἀννίβαν καὶ ἀλώμενον περὶ Βιθυνίαν πρεσβεύων ἐφ' ἕτερα πρὸς Προυσίαν—ἔκτεινε διὰ τοῦ Προυσίου φαρμάκῳ. It is not incredible or inconsistent with the warlike character of Prusias I that in advanced age, towards the close of his reign, after his ally Philip had been humbled by the Romans and Antiochus conquered, he should submit to the power which was felt to be irresistible. Sevin tom. XVI. p. 152 refers the death of Prusias I to the close of Ol. 148. 1 B. C. 187: *Ce monarque termina sa carrière dans un âge très-avancé et après un règne de près de soixante ans. Je dis de près de soixante ans parce que vrai-semblablement il n'a cessé de vivre que vers la fin de la première année de la 148^e Olympiade. Les historiens rapportent la défaite d'Antiochus Ol. 147. 3. La paix conclue entre lui et les Romains, Annibal se réfugia dans l'île de Crète: de là il passa en Arménie et d'Arménie il vint à la cour de Prusias—Or ces différens voyages ne sauroient guère être renfermés dans un espace moindre de deux ans. But, if Zielas died according to Sevin himself about B. C. 237, the space allotted to the reign of Prusias B. C. 237—187 would only be fifty years. And if Prusias I received Hannibal (which Sevin admits), he was still reigning at Hannibal's death, as appears from the preceding testimonies; which extends his reign to B. C. 183.**

But if the elder *Prusias* received *Hannibal*, he was still living at the time of the death of 417 *Hannibal* in B. C. 183.

8 PRUSIAS II. The next mention of *Prusias* king of Bithynia, after the death of *Hannibal*, occurs in Polybius^c upon occasion of the treaty between *Eumenes* and *Pharnaces* in 179^d: εἰρήνην ὑπάρχειν Εὐμένει καὶ Προυσίᾳ καὶ Ἀριαράθῃ πρὸς Φαρνάκην καὶ Μιθριδάτην εἰς τὸν πάντα χρόνον.—ἀποδοῦναι Φαρνάκην καὶ Τήϊον παρὰ τὸν Πόντον (ὃ μετὰ τινα χρόνον Εὐμένης ἔδωκε Προυσίᾳ πεισθεὶς μετὰ μεγάλης χάριτος). No indication is contained which *Prusias* is intended. But if we understand here the second *Prusias*, we shall place his accession between B. C. 183 and B. C. 179. The two reigns of *Prusias I* and *Prusias II* occupied a period of about 79 years B. C. 228—150. Of this space about 48 years appear to belong to the elder *Prusias*, and 31 to the younger.

Prusias II married the sister of *Perseus* king of Macedon^e: Προυσίας ὁ κυνηγὸς ἐπὶ κλήσῳ, φῖ Περσεὺς τὴν ἀδελφὴν ἐνέγγνησε. ^f *Seleuci filiam duxisse eum (Persea) non petentem sed petitum ultro: sororem dedisse Prusiae precanti ac oranti.* ^g *Prusias Bithyniae rex—neque pro Romanis se æquum censere adversus fratrem uxoris arma ferre, et apud Persea victorem veniam per sororem impetrabilem fore*^h.

In B. C. 167, after the defeat of *Perseus*, *Prusias* with his son *Nicomedes* visited Rome for about 30 days, and was received with favourⁱ. His character on this occasion is described by Polybius^k. The war of *Prusias* with *Attalus* in B. C. 156—154 has been already mentioned^l.

The death of *Prusias* was related by Livy in his 50th book, and was made coincident with the attempt of *Andriscus*^m: *Thessalia, quum et illam invadere armis atque occupare Pseudo-Philippus vellet, per legatos Romanorum auxiliis Achæorum defensa est. Prusias rex Bithyniæ, omniumque humillimorum vitiorum, a Nicomede filio adjuvante Attalo rege Pergamæ occisus est.—Quum legatos ad pacem inter Nicomedem et Prusiam faciendam Romani misissent—dixit Cato eam legationem nec caput nec pedes nec cor habere.* The death of *Masinissa* is then related. The rise of *Andriscus* and the death of *Masinissa* are both to be referred to B. C. 149ⁿ.

^c XXVI. 6 legat. 59. ^d See above p. 404.

^e Appian. Mithrid. c. 2.

^f Liv. XLII. 12.

^g Idem Ib. 29.

^h Valesius apud Schweigh. Polyb. tom. VIII p. 141 from the mere expression of Polybius XV. 22, 1 τῷ κηδεστῇ determines that *Prusias I* also married a daughter of *Philip*: *Priori Philippus Persei pater filiam copulavit.* But this conclusion, which Schweigh. himself, although he follows it, appears to doubt, is by no means warranted.

ⁱ Liv. XLV. 44 *Eo anno [coss. Q. Ælio M. Junio XLV. 16] rex Prusias venit Romam cum filio Nicomede.—Bidium petiit quo templa Deum urbemque et hospites amicosque viseret. Datus qui circumduceret eum L. Cornelius Scipio quaestor.—Tertio post die senatum adit; gratulatus victoriam est; merita sua in eo bello commemoravit: petiit ut—societas secum renovaretur; agerque sibi de rege Antiocho captus, quem nulli datum a populo Romano Galli possiderent, daretur. Filium postremo Nicomedem senatui commendavit. Omnium*

qui in Macedonia imperatores fuerant favore est adjutus. Itaque cætera quæ petebat concessa: de agro responsum est legatos ad rem inspiciendam missuros.—Cum hoc responso Prusias est dimissus. —Moratus circa urbem triginta haud amplius dies in regnum est profectus.

^k XXX. 16 ἦλθε Προυσίας εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην συγχαρησόμενος τῇ συγκλήτῳ καὶ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς ἐπὶ τοῖς γεγονόσιν. ὁ δὲ Προυσίας οὗτος οὐδαμῶς γέγονεν ἄξιος τοῦ τῆς βασιλείας προσχήματος.—ὅς γε πρεσβευτῶν παραγεγονότων Ῥωμαϊκῶν ἐξυρημένους τὴν κεφαλὴν καὶ πῖλεον ἔχων καὶ τήβενναν καὶ καλίκιους ἀπήντα τοῖτοις, καὶ καθόλου τοιαύτῃ διασκευῇ κεκρημένος οἷαν ἔχουσιν οἱ προσφάτως ἡλευθερωμένοι παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις, οὓς καλοῦσι λιβέρτους. Liv. XLV. 44 *Polybius eum regem indignum majestate nominis tanti tradit, pileatum capite raso obviam ire legatis solitum, libertumque se populi Romani ferre.* Diodorus tom. X p. 9 also adopts the account of Polybius.

^l See above p. 407.

^m Liv. Epit. 50.

ⁿ See the Tables 149.

418 And this date is confirmed by Zonaras, whose narrative places the death of *Prusias* in the consulship of *Manilius*^o. We may therefore assign the death of *Prusias* and the succession of *Nicomedes* to B. C. 149^p. The dispute between *Prusias* and his son preceded the death of *Cato*, who remarked upon the embassy sent to adjust the difference; and from hence again it appears that the date could not be later than B. C. 149, for *Cato* died in that year^q. The particulars of the death of *Prusias* are related by Appian and Justin^r.

9 NICOMEDES II EPIPHANES. Appian^s: οὕτω Νικομήδης ἀντὶ Προυσίου Βιθυνῶν ἐβασίλευε. καὶ αὐτὸν χρόνῳ τελευτήσαντα Νικομήδης ὁ υἱὸς, ᾧ Φιλοπάτωρ ἐπικλήσις ἦν, διεδέξατο, Ῥωμαίων αὐτῷ τὴν ἀρχὴν ὡς πατρώαν ψηφισαμένων. His death may be placed in B. C. 91^t, which extends his

^o Zonaras IX p. 465 D κἀντεύθεν Μανίλιος μὲν εἰς τὴν Οὐτικὴν ἔλθων ἡσυχάζε [in B. C. 149].—τότε δὲ συνηνέχθη καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὸν Προυσίαν^o ὃς γέρων ὢν καὶ τοὺς τρόπους τραχὺς ἐφοβήθη τοὺς Βιθυνοὺς μὴ τῆς βασιλείας αὐτὸν ἐκβάλωσι τὸν Νικομήδην τὸν υἱὸν ἀνθελόμενοι. καὶ κατὰ τινα πρόφασιν ἔπεμψεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην αὐτὸν κακεῖ διαίγειν ἐκέλευσεν. ὡς δὲ κἀν τῇ Ῥώμῃ διαιτωμένῳ τῷ νύϕῳ ἐπεβούλευσε, καὶ ἔσπευδε κτείνειν αὐτὸν, Βιθυνοὶ τινες εἰς Ῥώμην φοιτήσαντες ἐξήγαγον λάθρα τὸν Νικομήδην καὶ εἰς τὴν Βιθυνίαν κομίσαντες τὸν μὲν γέροντα ἐφόνευσαν κ. τ. λ.—τὴν δὲ Μακεδονίαν Ἀνδρίσκος τις—ἐπὶ πλείστον ἀπίσθησε [sc. in B. C. 149: see the Tables]. Idem p. 467 A ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς Καρχηδονίους οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι Πείσωνα τὸν ὑπατον ἔστειλαν κ. τ. λ. [in the spring of B. C. 148.]

^p Sigonius in fastos consulares ad annum Capitolinum 604 L. Marcus M^o Manilius. His coss. *Prusias a Nicomede filio occisus est: Appianus. Epitoma L. Valesius apud Schweigh. Polyb. tom. VIII p. 142 L. Marcio et Manilio coss. est occisus, ut ponit etiam Sigonius in Fastis ex Livii Epitoma; id est, Ol. 157. 3.* The date is correctly determined; but the testimony of Zonaras, whom Sigonius and Valesius omit to quote, is necessary to confirm the inference drawn from the Epitome. Schweigh. Ibid. observes upon Valesius *Rectius ex ejusdem Livii præscepto ad insequentis anni consules U. C. [Varr.] 606 cædem Prusiae retulit Freinshemius Suppl. ad Liv. LI [L.] 3.* But Livy affords no direct testimony. We can only conjecture his date by collecting the circumstances as they stand in the Epitome. These circumstances Freinshemius has placed a year too low.

^q See the Tables 149.

^r Appian. Mithrid. c. 4—7 ὄντι Προυσία διὰ μίσους τοῖς ὑπηκόοις ἐπὶ ὁμότητι χαλεπῇ Νικομήδης υἱὸς ἦν πάνν τοῖς Βιθυνοῖς ἀρέσκων. ὅπερ ὁ Προυσίας ὑφωρόμενος ἐς Ῥώμην αὐτὸν βιούν μετεστήσατο. καὶ μαθὼν εὐδοκιοῦντα κακεῖ προσέταξε τῆς βουλῆς δεθῆναι τῶν ἐπὶ ὀφειλομένων Ἀττάλῳ χρημάτων αὐτὸν ἀπολύσαι· Μηνᾶν τε αὐτῷ συμπρεσβεύοντα ἔπεμπε· καὶ εἰρήνη τῷ Μηνᾶ εἰ μὲν ἐπιτύχοι—φείδεσθαι τοῦ Νικομήδους, εἰ δὲ ἀποτύχοι κτείνειν αὐτὸν ἐν Ῥώμῃ.—ὁ δὲ τῆς μὲν ζημίας

οὐκ ἀφειθείσης τῷ Προυσία—ἡπόρητο.—ὅμως δ' αὐτῷ βραδύνοντι συνεῖς ὁ νεανίσκος ἐς λόγους ἦλθεν—συνθέμενοι δ' ἐπιβουλεύσαι τῷ Προυσία τὸν Ἀττάλου πρεσβευτὴν Ἀνδρόνικον ἐς τὸ ἔργον προσέλαβον, ἵνα τὸν Ἀττάλου πείσειε τὸν Νικομήδην καταγαγεῖν.—Ἀττάλος τε τὸν νεανίαν προθύμως ὑπέδεχτο καὶ τὸν Προυσίαν ἐκέλευσε τῷ παιδὶ πόλεις τέ τινας καὶ χώραν—δοῦναι. ὁ δ'—ἔπεμπε ἐς Ῥώμην τοὺς Νικομήδους καὶ Ἀττάλου κατηγορήσοντάς τε καὶ προκαλεσομένους ἐς κρίσιν. οἱ δ' ἀμφὶ τὸν Ἀττάλου εὐθὺς ἐχώρουν ἐς τὴν Βιθυνίαν—ὁ δὲ Ῥωμαίων στρατηγὸς ἐν ἄστει—εἴλετο τρεῖς ἄνδρας κ. τ. λ. [conf. Liv. Epit. 50 Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 92 Plutarch. Cat. Maj. c. 9]—οἱ μὲν δὴ πρέσβεις ἐς Βιθυνίαν ἀφίκοντο καὶ προσέτασσον αὐτοῖς τὸν πόλεμον ἐκλύσαι. Νικομήδους δὲ καὶ Ἀττάλου συγχωρεῖν ὑποκρινομένων, οἱ Βιθυνοὶ διδαχθέντες ἔλεγον οὐκ εἶναι δυνατοὶ φέρειν ἔτι τὴν ὁμότητα τοῦ Προυσίου.—οἱ μὲν δὴ πρέσβεις, ὡς οὕτω Ῥωμαίων τάδε πυθομένων, ἐπανήσαν ἄπρακτοι. Προυσίας δ' ἐπεὶ τὰ Ῥωμαίων ἀπέγνω—μετήλθεν ἐς Νικομήδειαν ὡς κρατυνόμενος τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δὲ προδιδόντες αὐτὸν τὰς πύλας ἀνέφξαν· καὶ ὁ μὲν Νικομήδης ἐσθῆι μετὰ τοῦ στρατοῦ, τὸν δὲ Προυσίαν ἐς ἱερὸν Διὸς καταφυγόντα συνεκέντησάν τινας ἐπιπεμφθέντες ἐκ τοῦ Νικομήδους. Justin. XXXIV. 4 *Prusias rex Bithyniae consilium cepit interficiendi Nicomedis filii, dum consulere studet minoribus filiis quos ex noverca ejus susceperat et Romae habebat. Sed res adolescenti ab his qui facinus susceperant proditur. —Igitur cum accitus in patris regnum venisset, statim rex appellatur. Prusias regno spoliatus a filio—cum in latebris ageret, non minori scelere quam filium occidi jusserrat a filio interficitur.* Diod. apud Photium cod. 244 p. 1161 e lib. 32 [tom. X p. 67] Νικομήδης Προυσίαν τὸν ἑαυτοῦ πατέρα καταπολεμήσας καὶ καταφυγόντα εἰς τὸ τοῦ Διὸς ἱερὸν ἀνελὼν παρέλαβε τὴν βασιλείαν τῆς Βιθυνίας, ἀσεβεστάτῳ φόνῳ κτησάμενος τὴν ἀρχήν. The character of *Prusias* is given in a fragment of Polybius XXXVII. 2. To this *Prusias* Athenæus XI p. 496 d refers: Προυσίας ποτήριον.—ὅτι τὴν προσηγορίαν ἔσχεν ἀπὸ Προυσίου τοῦ Βιθυνίας βασιλεύσαντος καὶ ἐπὶ τρυφῇ καὶ μαλακίᾳ διαβοήθου γενόμενου, ἰστορεῖ Νικανδρὸς ὁ Καλχηδόνιος ἐν τετάρτῳ Προυσίου συμπτωμάτων.

^s Mith. c. 7.

^t See below *Nicomedes III.*

reign to 58 years. As he had visited Rome with his father in B. C. 167^u, 76 years before 419 his death, it appears that he lived to a very advanced age^x.

The forces of *Nicomedes* were employed in the war with *Aristonicus* B. C. 131^y. To *Nicomedes II Marius* sent for succours during the Cimbrian war about B. C. 103^z: κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ τοὺς Κίμβρους τοῦ Μαρίου στρατείαν ἔδωκεν ἡ σύγκλητος ἐξουσίαν τῷ Μαρῷ ἐκ τῶν πέραν θαλάττης ἔθνων μεταπέμπεσθαι συμμαχίαν· ὁ μὲν οὖν Μάριος ἐξέπεμψε πρὸς Νικομήδην τὸν τῆς Βιθυνίας βασιλέα περὶ βοηθείας· ὁ δὲ ἀπόκρισιν ἔδωκε τοὺς πλείους τῶν Βιθυνῶν ὑπὸ τῶν δημοσιωνῶν διαρπαγέντας δουλεύειν ἐν ταῖς ἐπαρχίαις.

10 NICOMEDES III PHILOPATOR. Livy having described the events in Italy of B. C. 90 proceeds thus^a: *Nicomedes in Bithyniæ Ariobarzanes in Cappadocia regna reducti sunt. Cn. Pompeius consul [B. C. 89] Marsos acie vicit &c.* Justin^b: *Primo adventu Tigranis Ariobarzanes sublatis rebus suis Romam contendit. Atque ita per Tigranem rursus Cappadocia juris esse Mithridatis coepit. Eodem tempore mortuo Nicomede etiam filius ejus et ipse Nicomedes regno a Mithridate pellitur; qui cum supplex Romam venisset, decernitur in senatu ut uterque in regnum restituantur: in quod tum missi Aquillius et Manlius Maltinus legati.* As the restoration of *Nicomedes III* is fixed by Livy to 90, we may place the death of *Nicomedes II* in 91. Appian^c describes the expulsion of *Nicomedes III* and the substitution of his younger brother *Socrates*: (ὁ Μιθριδάτης) Νικομήδει τῷ Νικομήδους τοῦ Προσίου Βιθυνίας ὡς πατρώας ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων ἀποδειχθέντι βασιλεύειν Σωκράτη τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ Νικομήδους, ὅτῳ Χρηστὸς ἐπώνυμον ἦν, μετὰ στρατίᾳς ἐπέπεμψε· καὶ τὴν Βιθυνῶν ἀρχὴν ὁ Σωκράτης ἐς αὐτὸν περιέσπασε.—Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ Νικομήδην ὁμοῦ καὶ Ἀριοβαρζάνην ἐπανήγον ἐς τὴν οἰκίαν ἐκάτερον, πρέσβεις τέ τινας αὐτοῖς ἐς τοῦτο συνέπεμψαν ὧν Μάνιος Ἀκύλιος ἡγεῖτο· καὶ συλλαβεῖν ἐς τὴν κάθοδον ἐπέστειλαν Λουκίῳ τε Κασσίῳ τῆς περὶ τὸ Πέργαμον Ἀσίας ἡγουμένῳ, στρατιὰν ἔχοντι ὀλίγην.—Κάσσιος δὲ καὶ Μάνιος—Νικομήδην τε κατήγαγον ἐς Βιθυνίαν καὶ Ἀριοβαρζάνην ἐς Καππαδοκίαν. *Socrates* assumed the name of *Nicomedes*^d: τῆς ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ συγκλήτου Νικομήδην τὸν ἐκ Νικομήδους καὶ Νύσης βασιλέα Βιθυνίας καθιστώσης, Μιθριδάτης τὸν Χρηστὸν ἐπικληθέντα Νικομήδην ἀντικαθίστη· ἐπεκράτει δ' ὁμως ἡ Ῥωμαίων κρίσις καὶ ἄκοντος Μιθριδάτου. The usurper *Socrates* was put to death by *Mithridates* himself^e: *Non regem Bithyniæ Chreston, in quem senatus arma decreverat, a se in gratiam illorum occisum?*

Nicomedes was expelled again by *Mithridates* at the commencement of the Mithridatic war in B. C. 88. Related by Livy in the transactions of that year^f. He was restored at

^u See above p. 417.

^x He is called at the time of his accession *veaias* by Appian Mithr. c. 6, *adolescens* by Justin XXXIV. 4. If he was ten years of age when he accompanied *Prusias* to Rome in B. C. 167, he would be about 28 at his accession in B. C. 149, and 86 at his death in B. C. 91.

^y See below *Kings of Pontus* No 9 and the Tables 131.

^z Diod. apud Photium cod. 244 p. 1173.

^a Liv. Epit. 74. For the transactions described in Liv. Ep. 73 see the Tables B. C. 90. In lib. 74 the Epitomator commences in this manner: *Cn. Pompeius Picentes prælio fudit et obsedit: propter quam victoriam Romæ prætextæ et alia magistratuum insignia sumpta sunt. C. Marius*

cum Marsis dubio eventu pugnavit.—A. Plotius legatus Umbros L. Porcius prætor Marsos—prælio vicerunt. These events happened before the consulship of *Pompey*: see Appian. Civ. I. 48. 49 Oros. V. 18. Then follows the narrative of the affairs of Asia.

^b XXXVIII. 3.

^c Mith. c. 10.

^d Memnon apud Phot. Cod. 224 p. 729.

^e Justin. XXXVIII. 5.

^f Liv. Epit. 76 *Ariobarzanes Cappadocia Nicomedes Bithyniæ regno a Mithridate Ponti rege pulsus sunt.* Epit. 77 *Mithridates Ponti rex, Bithynia et Cappadocia occupatis et pulso Aquillio legato, Phrygiam provinciam populi Romani cum ingenti exercitu intravit.* See the Tables B. C. 88. Memnon apud Photium cod. 224 p. 729 ὕστερον

420 the peace in 84^s. It has been shewn in the Tables^h that *Nicomedes* died in the consulship of *Lucullus* and *Cotta* B. C. 74; and this date is confirmed by another passage of Appianⁱ, who places his death just before *Mithridates* made an irruption into Bithynia in the consulship of *Cotta*: ἐνέβαλεν ἐς Βιθυνίαν Νικομήδους ἄρτι τεθνεώτος ἄπαιδος καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν Ῥωμαίοις ἀπολιπόντος. Κόττας δ' ἡγούμενος αὐτῆς—ἐφυγεν ἐς Χαλκηδόνα μεθ' ἧς εἶχε δυνάμειος· καὶ Βιθυνία μὲν ἦν αὖθις ὑπὸ τῷ Μιθριδάτῃ. We may therefore fix the death of *Nicomedes III* to the beginning of B. C. 74, in the 17th year (current) of his reign, computed from the death of his father. The dynasty ended with *Nicomedes III* grandson of *Prusias κυνηγός*^k.

δὲ Σύλλα καὶ Μαρίου περὶ τὴν Ῥωμαϊκὴν πολιτείαν ἀναρρίπισάντων τὴν στάσιον [B. C. 88], τέσσαρας μυριάδας πεζῶν καὶ μυρίους ἱππέας Ἀρχελάῳ τῷ στρατηγῷ παραδούς ὁ Μιθριδάτης κατὰ Βιθυνῶν ἐκέλευσε στρατεύειν· καὶ κρατεῖ τῆς μάχης συμβαλὼν Ἀρχέλαος φεύγει δὲ καὶ Νικομήδης μετ' ὀλίγων. ταῦτα μαθὼν Μιθριδάτης παραγεγονότος αὐτῷ καὶ τοῦ συμμαχικοῦ ἄρας ἀπὸ τοῦ πρὸς τῇ Ἀμασειᾷ πεδίου διὰ τῆς Παφλαγονίας ἤει, πεντεκαίδεκα μυριάδας στρατὸν ἐπαγόμενος. Μάνιος δὲ, τῶν ἀμφὶ Νικομήδην συστρατευομένων αὐτῷ μόνῃ τῇ τοῦ Μιθριδάτου φήμῃ διασκεδασθέντων, μετὰ Ῥωμαίων ὀλίγων ἀντιπαρατάσσεται Μηνοφάνει τῷ Μιθριδάτου στρατηγῷ, καὶ τραπεῖς φεύγει πᾶσαν τὴν δύναμιν ἀποβαλὼν. ἐμβαλὼν δὲ σὺν ἀδείᾳ Μιθριδάτης εἰς τὴν Βιθυνίαν τὰς τε πόλεις καὶ τὴν χώραν ἁμαχί κατέσχε. The first transactions of the Mithridatic war, the defeat of *Aquillius*, and the occupation of the two kingdoms by *Mithridates*, are related at large by Appian *Mithrid.* c. 12—22 and briefly by Justin XXXVIII. 3 *Mithridates intellecto quantum bellum suscitarēt legatos ad Cimbros, alios ad Gallo-Græcos et Sarmatas Bastarnasque auxilium petitum mittit.*—*Ab Scythia quoque exercitum venire jubet, omnemque orientem adversus Romanos armat. Non magno igitur labore Aquillium et Maltinum Asiatico exercitu instructos vincit; quibus simul cum Nicomede pulsus ingenti favore civitatum excipitur.* Strabo XII p. 562 ἐνταῦθα [near the river Amnias in Paphlagonia] Μιθριδάτης ὁ Εὐπάτωρ τὰς Νικομήδους τοῦ Βιθυνοῦ δυνάμεις ἄρδην ἠφάνισεν, οὐδ' αὐτὰς παρατυχὼν, ἀλλὰ διὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν· καὶ ὁ μὲν φεύγων μετ' ὀλίγων εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν ἐσώθη· κακεῖθεν εἰς Ἰταλίαν ἐπλευσεν· ὁ δ' ἠκολούθησε, καὶ τὴν τε Βιθυνίαν εἶλεν ἐξ ἐφόδου καὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν κατέσχε· μεχρὶ Καρίας καὶ Λυκίας. In the scene of the action Appian *Mithr.* c. 18 agrees with Strabo: ἐν πεδίῳ πλατεί παρὰ τὸν Ἀμνείων ποταμὸν κατιδόντες ἀλλήλους ὁ τε Νικομήδης καὶ οἱ τοῦ Μιθριδάτου στρατηγοὶ παρέτατον ἐς μάχην.

^s See the Tables.

^h B. C. 74.

ⁱ *Mithr.* c. 71.

^k Νικομήδῃ τῷ Νικομήδους τοῦ Προουσίου according to Appian himself already quoted. The passage therefore in Appian *Mithrid.* c. 7 (Φιλοπάτωρ διεδέξατο).—καὶ, εἰ τῷ σπουδῇ πάντα προμαθεῖν, νίωνος τοῦδε ἕτερος Νικομήδης Ῥωμαίοις τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐν διαθήκαις ἀπέλιπε, is justly pronounced by Schweigh. to be corrupt or mutilated.

Palmerius apud Schweigh. Appian. tom. III p. 591 has the following account of the kings of Bithynia: *Primus est Bas. Hujus filius Zipetes 2. cui Nicomedes I successit 3. Post eum Prusias I qui Claudus dictus est 4. Post eum Prusias Ziela filius 5. cujus filius Prusias Venator 6. cujus filius et interfecto Nicomedes Epiphanes 7. cujus Nicomedes Philopator 8. Post quem Nicomedes ultimus qui hæredem populum Romanum instituit.* In this account there are three errors. 1 He omits *Zielas*. 2 He supposes *Prusias* χωλὸς and *Prusias Ziela* to be two different persons. 3 He supposes a fourth *Nicomedes* after *Nicomedes Philopator*. That these are errors is sufficiently manifest from the preceding testimonies.

Syncellus mentions the kings of Bithynia p. 276 C οἱ Βιθυνῶν βασιλεῖς ἡ κατὰ Διονύσιον ἐντεύθεν [between A. M. 5223—5282] ἤρξαντο, διαρκέσαντες ἔτη σγ'. Idem p. 313 D τῷ εὐπ' ἔτει τοῦ κόσμου [B. C. 21] ἡ τῶν Βιθυνῶν ἡ βασιλείων ἀρχὴ ἐπαύσατο ὑπὸ Αὐγούστου χρηματίσασα, ἀπὸ τοῦ εἰσῆ' κοσμικοῦ ἔτους [B. C. 233] ἀρξαμένη. The period corresponds. B. C. 233—21 both inclusive are 213 years. But, as Syncellus committed in the times of the kings of Pergamus a *metachronism* of 95 years, he has here committed a *metachronism* of 54. If we compute 213 years from B. C. 74, the true conclusion of the Bithynian monarchy, we are carried back to B. C. 287; perhaps the period at which *Zipetes* made himself independent. The *eight* kings in Syncellus, of whom *Zipetes* would be the first, will include *Socrates*, who was appointed king by *Mithridates*, as already described.

VIII.

421

KINGS OF PONTUS.

1 <i>Ariobarzanes I</i>	y.	B. C.
2 <i>Mithridates I</i>		
3 <i>Ariobarzanes II</i>	26	363
4 <i>Mithridates II</i> κτίστης	35	337
5 <i>Mithridates III</i>	36	302
6 <i>Ariobarzanes III</i>	—	266
7 <i>Mithridates IV</i>	—	[240]
8 <i>Pharnaces I</i>	—	[190]
9 <i>Mithridates V Evergetes</i>	—	[156]
10 <i>Mithridates VI Eupator</i>	57	120
11 <i>Pharnaces II</i>	16	63

The descent of this dynasty from one of the seven chiefs who overthrew the Magi in B. C. 521 is attested by Polybius, by Florus Diodorus and Appian^a.

1. 2 **ARIOBARZANES I MITHRIDATES I.** We may trace the mention of these in Xenophon^b: *νῦν δὲ καὶ ἦν τις, ὥσπερ Μιθριδάτης τὸν πατέρα Ἀριοβαρζάνην προδούς.* And in Aristotle^c: *οἱ δὲ ἐπιτίθενται—διὰ κέρδος, ὥσπερ Ἀριοβαρζάνη Μιθριδάτης.*

3 **ARIOBARZANES II.** His government of 26 years ending in B. C. 337 is marked by Diodorus^d: *περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς [sc. ἐπ' ἄρχοντος Φρυνίχου B. C. 337] Ἀριοβαρζάνης μὲν ἐτελεύτησε βασιλεύσας ἔτη ἑκοσι καὶ ἑξ· τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν διαδεξάμενος Μιθριδάτης ἥρξεν ἔτη πέντε πρὸς τοῖς τριάκοντα.* He engaged in rebellion against *Artaxerxes* in 362^e: *ἐπ' ἄρχοντος Μόλωνος—οἱ τὴν παράλιον οἰκοῦντες τῆς Ἀσίας ἀπέστησαν ἀπὸ Περσῶν, καὶ τινες τῶν σατραπῶν καὶ στρατηγῶν ἐπανάσταντες πόλεμον ἐξήνεγκαν πρὸς Ἀρταξέρξην.—ὧν ἦσαν ἐπιφανέστατοι Ἀριοβαρζάνης μὲν ὁ τῆς Φρυγίας σατράπης, ὃς καὶ Μιθριδάτου τελευτήσαντος τῆς τούτου βασιλείας κεκυρηνεύκως ἦν, κ. τ. λ.* *Mithridates* therefore, upon whose death *Ariobarzanes* succeeded in 363, is the *Mithridates* of Xenophon, with whom he would be contemporary.

Ariobarzanes II is mentioned by Nepos^f in his account of *Datames*; and by Demosthenes in 352^g: *ὕμεῖς ἐποιήσασθε ἔν τισι καιροῖς καὶ χρόνοις Ἀριοβαρζάνην πολίτην καὶ δι' ἐκείνον Φιλίσκον.—(Φιλίσκος) διὰ τῆς Ἀριοβαρζάνου δυνάμεως πόλεις κατελάμβανεν Ἑλληνίδας, εἰς ἃς εἰσιῶν πολλὰ καὶ δεινὰ ἐποίει.—^hἵνα τῶν τελευταίων πρῶτον μνησθῶμεν, Ἀριοβαρζάνην ἐκείνον οὐ μόνον αὐτὸν καὶ τοὺς υἱοὺς τρεῖς ὄντας πάντων ἡξίωσαν (οἱ ῥήτορες) ὅσων ἡβουλήθησαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ δύο Ἀβυδηνοὺς, μισαθηναιοτάτους καὶ πονηροτάτους ἀνθρώπους, προσέθηκαν αὐτῷ, Φιλίσκον καὶ Ἀγαυόνⁱ.*

^a Florus III. 5 *Harum gentium atque regionum rex antiquissimus Aetas: post Artabazes, a septem Persis oriundus.* For Diodorus and Appian see No 4. For Polybius, see No 6. Add the writer de vir. illustr. p. 300 *Mithridates rex Ponti oriundus a septem Persis.*

^b Cyrop. VIII. 8, 4.

^c De Rep. V. 10=V. 8, 15 Schneid.

^d XVI. 90.

^e Diod. XV. 90.

^f Vit. Datam. c. 2 *Datames bellum indixit Thyo; in quo quum ab Ariobarzane praefecto Lydiae et Ioniae totiusque Phrygiae desertus esset, nihilo segnius per-*

severavit. After this *Datames* revolted from the king of Persia and made alliance with *Ariobarzanes*: Nepos Ibid. c. 5 *Clam cum Ariobarzane facit amicitiam.* The revolt of *Datames* is noticed by Diodorus XV. 91 in B. C. 362.

^g In Aristocrat. p. 666.

^h Idem Ibid. p. 687.

ⁱ *Ariobarzanes* and *Philiscus* are named by Xenophon Hel. VII. 1, 27 *ἔρχεται Φιλίσκος Ἀβυδηνὸς παρὰ Ἀριοβαρζάνους χρήματα ἔχων πολλά, καὶ πρῶτα μὲν εἰς Δελφοὺς συνήγαγε περὶ εἰρήνης Θηβαίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους κ. τ. λ.* This embassy for peace

422 *Ariobarzanes* therefore and his three sons had been lately made Athenian citizens. In 351 Demosthenes mentions him again^k: ἐπέμψατε Τιμόθεόν ποτε βοηθήσοντα Ἀριοβαρζάνην—ἰδὼν δ' ἐκεῖνος τὸν μὲν Ἀριοβαρζάνην φανερώς ἀφειστώτα τοῦ βασιλέως—τῷ μὲν ἀπένγω μὴ βοηθεῖν.

4 *MITHRIDATES* the successor of *Ariobarzanes II* died in B. C. 302. Diodorus^l, having related the passage of *Demetrius* from Athens to Asia in the beginning of 301^m, proceeds to mention the death of *Mithridates*: περὶ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους καὶ Μιθριδάτης ὑπήκοος ὦν Ἀντιγόνῳ καὶ δόξας ἀφίστασθαι πρὸς τοὺς περὶ Κάσσανδρον ἀνηρέθη περὶ Κίον τῆς Μυσίας, ἄρξας αὐτῆς καὶ Ἀρρίνης ἔτη τριάκοντα πέντε· τὴν δὲ δυναστείαν διαδεξάμενος Μιθριδάτης ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ πολλοὺς προσεκλήσατο· τῆς δὲ Καππαδοκίας καὶ Παφλαγονίας ἥρξεν ἔτη τριάκοντα ἕξ. His death therefore occurred in the winter of the archon *Nicocles*, the 35th archon from *Phrynichus*, in whose year Diodorus had already placed his accession: and we may fix the beginning of his reign at the close of B. C. 337, and his death at the close of 302.

This *Mithridates* circumvented *Datames*ⁿ. He served under *Eumenes* against *Antigonus* in B. C. 315^o: συνῆν δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ Μιθριδάτης ὁ Ἀριοβαρζάνου μὲν υἱὸς ἀπόγονος δ' ἐνὸς τῶν ἐπὶ Περσῶν. Probably soon after his escape from *Antigonus*^p: Ἀντίγονος μὲν ἦρχε Συρίας—Μιθριδάτης δ' αὐτῷ συνῆν, ἀνὴρ γένους βασιλείου Περσικοῦ. καὶ ὁ Ἀντίγονος ἐνύπνιον ἔδοξε πεδίον σπείραι χρυσῷ, καὶ τὸ χρυσίον ἐκθερίσαντα τὸν Μιθριδάτην ἐς τὸν Πόντον οἴχεσθαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τῷδε συλλαβὼν ἐβούλευν ἀποκτείνειν· ὁ δ' ἐξέφυγε σὺν ἱππεῦσιν ἕξ, καὶ φραζάμενός τι χωρίον τῆς Καππαδοκίας—Καππαδοκίας τε αὐτῆς καὶ τῶν ὁμόρων περὶ τὸν Πόντον ἐθνῶν κατέσχευ ἐπὶ τε μέγα τὴν ἀρχὴν προαγαγὼν παισὶ παρέδωκεν. The attempt of *Antigonus* is related by Plutarch^q: τοῦ μέντοι καὶ φιλάνθρωπον φύσει καὶ φιλεταῖρον γεγονέναι τὸν Δημήτριον ἐν ἀρχῇ παράδειγμα τοιοῦτόν ἐστιν εἰπεῖν. Μιθριδάτης ὁ Ἀριοβαρζάνου παῖς ἑταῖρος ἦν καθ' ἡλικίαν αὐτοῦ καὶ συνήθης, ἐθεράπευε δ' Ἀντίγονον οὗτ' ὦν οὕτε δοκῶν πονηρός· ἐκ δ' ἐνυπνίου τινὸς ὑποψίαν Ἀντιγόνῳ παρέσχευ, κ. τ. λ.—συνεῖς δ' ἐκεῖνος ἀπέδρα νυκτὸς εἰς Καππαδοκίαν. καὶ ταχὺ τὴν Ἀντιγόνῳ γενομένην ὄψιν ὑπάρ αὐτῷ συνετέλει τὸ χρεῶν· πολλῆς γὰρ καὶ ἀγαθῆς ἐκράτησε χώρας, καὶ τὸ τῶν Ποντικῶν βασιλείων γένος ὀγδόῃ πον διαδοχῇ πανσάμενον ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων ἐκεῖνος παρέσχε. This occurred ἐν ἀρχῇ. early in the life of *Demetrius*; about B. C. 318 or 317. Palmerius^r therefore, who is justly reprehended by Wesseling for his alteration of Plutarch, is in error, not only for the reason assigned by Wesseling^s, but also because he supposes that young *Mithridates* fled by the aid of *Demetrius* after the death of his father: *jure Antigono suspectus, non tam ob somnium quam ob caedem patris*. But *Mithridates* was slain at Cius in the last year of the life of *Antigonus* B. C. 302^t, and the escape happened early: ἐν ἀρχῇ.

was in B. C. 368: see the Tables 368. *Ariobarzanes* therefore was already in command under the court of Persia five years before the death of *Mithridates*, whom he succeeded.

^k Pro Rhod. p. 193.

^l XX. 111.

^m See the Tables 301.

ⁿ Nepos vit. Datam. c. 10. 11 *Hic tam callidus vir extremo tempore captus est Mithridatis Ariobarzanis filii dolo*. This occurred long after B. C. 362, the date of the revolt of *Datames*: although Diodorus XV. 91 (as is not unusual with him) recites under that year the whole history of *Datames* from his revolt to his death.

^o Diod. XIX. 40. ^p Appian. Mithr. c. 9.

^q Demetr. c. 4.

^r Exercit. p. 212.

^s Wess. ad Diod. XIX. 40 Μιθριδάτης ἀπόγονος

ἐνὸς τῶν ἐπὶ Περσῶν] Consentit Polybius V. 43 Appianus Mithrid. p. 303 [c. 9]. Ab istis Lucianus Macrob. c. 13 ubi ex condito instauratove eo regno κτίστης appellatur nihil dissentit. Quæ omnia veterum testimoniis satis cum sint munita, non debuerat Palmerius Mithridatem hunc Mithridatis facere filium Ariobarzanis nepotem; nedum Plutarchi verba Μιθριδάτης ὁ Ἀριοβαρζάνου παῖς mutare ac scribere M. ὁ Μιθριδάτου τοῦ Ἀρ. παῖς. Præferunt quidem speciem aliquam quæ de ætate Mithridatis Ariobarzanis filii obmoventur. Plutarchus æqualem perhibet Demetrio et νεανίσκον. Atqui Mithridates hoc tempore sexagenario major erat. Male proin νεανίσκος. Quia vero Mithridates hoc prælio cum Eumene stetit, fuga ea in Pontum hac pugna prior censeri potest.

The 8th successor of *Mithridates* is mentioned by Plutarch. The 8th is also expressed 423 by Appian in one passage^t, but the 6th in another^v. These difficulties are considered by Schweighæuser^w, who observes that *Mithridates I*, from whom *Eupator* was the 8th, might have been sometimes confounded with *Mithridates II* or *κτίστης*, from whom he was the 6th. This may be accepted as a satisfactory explanation. He proposes, indeed, another solution: that *Eupator* might be the 8th from *Mithridates κτίστης*, *licet in disiectis historiæ laciniis quæ ad nostram ætatem pervenerunt non occurrat mentio singulorum*: or, in other words, that two reigns may have been lost to us, which occurred between *Mithridates II* who died B. C. 302 and *Mithridates Eupator*, who began to reign in 120. But it will be seen in the following testimonies that this was not possible.

According to Lucian^x, *Mithridates κτίστης* lived 84 years: *Μιθριδάτης ὁ Πόντου βασιλεὺς ὁ προσαγορευθεὶς Κτίστης Ἀντίγονον τὸν μονόφθαλμον φεύγων ἐπὶ Πόντου ἐτελεύτησε, βιώσας ἑτη τέσσαρα καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα, ὥσπερ Ἱερώνυμος ἱστορεῖ καὶ ἄλλοι συγγραφεῖς*. He would therefore be born about B. C. 385, would be older than *Antigonus* himself, and almost 50 years older than *Demetrius*. This account, then, and that of Plutarch, which makes him of the same age with *Demetrius*, are irreconcilable. The testimony of Hieronymus vindicates the account of Lucian from suspicion. We must therefore suppose with Wesseling that Plutarch is in error in describing *Mithridates* as *νεανίσκος* in 318.

5 MITHRIDATES III succeeded his father in the archonship of *Nicocles* about the close of B. C. 302: consequently the 36 years ascribed to him by Diodorus^y would terminate in 266. *Mithridates* is acknowledged by Memnon^z as king in 281.

6 ARIOBARZANES III began to reign in B. C. 266, to which year Diodorus determines the death of his predecessor. He is mentioned by Memnon^a: *ἐπιστρατεύειν ἐγνωκότος Ἀντιόχου (τοῦ Σελεύκου) κατὰ Βιθυνῶν, ὁ τούτων βασιλεὺς Νικομήδης διαπρεσβεύεται πρὸς Ἡράκλειαν συμμαχίαν αἰτῶν. — ἐν τούτῳ δὲ Ἡρακλεῶται τὴν τε Κίερον καὶ τὴν Τίον ἀνεσώσαντο καὶ τὴν Θυνίδα γῆν. — τὴν δὲ Ἀμαστριν — βουλευθέντες τέως ἀναλαβεῖν αὐτὴν οὐ κατώρθωσαν, τοῦ κατέχοντος αὐτὴν Εὐμένους Ἀριοβαρζάνῃ τῷ Μιθριδάτου παιδὶ προῖκα μᾶλλον παραδοῦναι ταύτην — ὑπαχθέντος*. These transactions happened before B. C. 261, when *Antiochus Soter* died, and after 266, when

^t Mithrid. c. 112 ὁ Μιθριδάτης ἀπέθνησκεν [*Mithridates Eupator* B. C. 63] ἑκαδέκατος ὢν ἐκ Δαρείου τοῦ Ὑστάσπου, Περσῶν βασιλέως, ὅγδοος δ' ἀπὸ Μιθριδάτου τοῦ Μακεδόνων ἀποστάντος τε καὶ κτησαμένου τὴν Ποντικὴν ἀρχήν. An error in ἑκαδέκατος may be suspected. The seven chiefs destroyed the Magi in B. C. 521. *Eupator* died in B. C. 63, = 458 years; which would give for 16 generations $29\frac{1}{4}$ years to each. An amount not incredible, although the more usual proportion is 30 or 33 years. But, as the seven reigns or generations from *Mithridates II* to *Eupator*, B. C. 337—63 = 274 years, give an average of 39 years, the preceding nine generations would have no more than 184 years, or only $20\frac{1}{2}$ to each generation. Vaillant as corrected by Schweighæuser ad Appian. l. c. proposes ἐνδέκατος. *Vaillant in regum Ponti historia pro ἑκαδέκατος legendum ἐνκαδέκατος contendit. — saltem ἐνδέκατος non ἐνκαδέκατος legere debebat*. But eleven generations and 458 years would give $41\frac{1}{2}$ years to each;

and the 184 years B. C. 521—338 inclusive would have four generations, and 46 years to each. This proportion again is too much. Perhaps the number was *τρискаδέκατος*, and *εἴς* was corrupted into *εἴς*. Thirteen generations would give about 35 years to each; and in the 184 years $26\frac{1}{4}$ to each.

^v Idem Mithrid. c. 9 οἱ δ' ἥρχον ἕτερος μεθ' ἑτερον, ἕως ἐπὶ τὸν ἕκτον ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου Μιθριδάτην ὃς Ῥωμαίοις ἐπολέμησε.

^w Ad Appian. tom. III p. 651.

^x Macrob. c. 13.

^y XX. 111.

^z Apud Photium p. 716. Having related the death of *Lysimachus* (which occurred July B. C. 281: see the Tables) and the hostile designs of *Seleucus* against *Heraclea*, he subjoins ταῦτα δὲ Ἡρακλεῶται πυνθόμενοι τὰ τε ἄλλα παρσκευάζοντο καὶ συμμαχοὺς ἤθροίζον, πρὸς τε Μιθριδάτην τὸν Πόντου βασιλέα διαπρεσβευόμενοι καὶ πρὸς Βυζαντίους καὶ Χαλκηδονίους.

^a Apud Photium p. 720.

424 *Mithridates* was yet living. *Ariobarzanes* therefore, who was contemporary with *Nicomedes I* and *Eumenes I* and who began to reign in B. C. 266, was the son of *Mithridates III* and the grandson of *Mithridates* κτίστης. These steps in the descent are attested by *Diodorus* and *Memnon*.

The death of *Ariobarzanes* is mentioned by *Memnon*^b. Having related the succession of *Ziela*s and a war between the Byzantines and *Antiochus*, he proceeds to notice the death of *Ariobarzanes*: Βυζαντίους Ἀντιόχου πολεμοῦντος,—οἱ Ἡρακλεῶται τὸν πόλεμον παρεσκεύασαν μέχρις ἀπειλῶν προκόψαι. συνέβη δὲ μετ' οὐ πολὺ ἐξ ἀνθρώπων Ἀριοβαρζάνην γενέσθαι, παῖδα Μιθριδάτην καταλιπόντα καὶ ἐν διαφορᾷ πρὸς τοὺς Γαλάτας γεγονότα· δι' ἣν αἰτίαν καταφρονήσαντες τοῦ παιδὸς οὗτοι τὴν αὐτοῦ βασιλείαν ἐσίνοντο. *Antiochus* here mentioned is *Antiochus Theus*, who died B. C. 246 after the accession of *Ziela*s to the kingdom of Bithynia. *Mithridates*, who succeeded his father *Ariobarzanes*, was a minor, παῖς, at his accession; and yet his daughter *Laodice* was married to *Antiochus* in 222^c: παρὴν Διόγνητος—ἐκ Καππαδοκίας τῆς περὶ τὸν Εὐξείνου, ἄγων Λαοδίκην τὴν Μιθριδάτου τοῦ βασιλέως θυγατέρα, πάρθενον οὔσαν, γυναικα τῷ βασιλεῖ κατωνομασμένην. ὁ δὲ Μιθριδάτης εὐχετο μὲν ἀπόγονος εἶναι τῶν ἐπὶ Περσῶν ἐνὸς τῶν ἐπανελομένων τὸν μάγον· διατετηρήκει δὲ τὴν δυναστείαν ἀπὸ προγόνων τὴν ἐξ ἀρχῆς αὐτοῖς διαδοθεῖσαν ὑπὸ Δαρείου παρὰ τὸν Εὐξείνου Πόντον^d. But, if he was a minor at his accession and had a daughter marriageable in 222, we may place his accession at least 18 or 20 years before the marriage of his daughter; which would fix the beginning of his reign at B. C. 240 or 242. And this agrees with the death of his father *not long after*—μετ' οὐ πολὺ—a transaction which occurred before 246. *Ariobarzanes* therefore, who was the grandson of *Mithridates* κτίστης, reigned about 25 years, and left a son *Mithridates* in minority about B. C. 240.

Ariobarzanes and his father *Mithridates* are mentioned by *Stephanus*^e: Ἀπολλώνιος ἐν ἑπτακαιδεκάτῃ Καρικῶν ἱστορεῖ Μιθριδάτην καὶ Ἀριοβαρζάνην νεήλυδας^f τοὺς Γαλάτας συμμαχήσαντας διῶξαι τοὺς ὑπὸ Πτολεμαίου σταλέντας Αἰγυπτίους ἄχρι θάλασσης κ.τ.λ. The Gauls were brought into Asia 12 years before the death of *Mithridates III* and were therefore νεήλυδες when *Mithridates* and *Ariobarzanes* sought their assistance.

7 MITHRIDATES IV. It has been shewn that *Mithridates* who was left a minor by *Ariobarzanes* was no other than the *Mithridates* recorded by *Polybius*, whose daughter *Laodice* married *Antiochus*. The descent therefore from *Mithridates* κτίστης to *Mithridates IV* is ascertained; and consequently the two reigns which *Schweighæuser* supposed might be lost to us could not have occurred in this part of the history. *Mithridates II* died in B. C. 302, and his son *Mithridates III* in 266; for these facts we have the testimony of *Diodorus*. *Ariobarzanes* son of *Mithridates III* left a son *Mithridates* in minority about 25 years after the last date mentioned by *Diodorus*. For this we have the testimony of *Memnon*. Lastly, we know from *Polybius* that *Mithridates* who was reigning in 222, only 44 years after the accession of *Ariobarzanes III*, had a daughter marriageable. He was no other therefore than the minor, the son of that *Ariobarzanes*. But this *Mithridates* of whom *Polybius* speaks was the great-grandfather of *Eupator*^h: *Sibi (Eupatori) pupillo majorem Phrygiam ademerint, —gentem quam et proavo suo Mithridati Seleucus Callinicus in dotem dedisset*ⁱ. And his son

^b Ibid. p. 724.

^c See above p. 314. 315.

^g See the preceding page.

^d Polyb. V. 43.

^e v. Ἀγκυρα.

^h Justin. XXXVIII. 5.

^f Thus amended by *Gronovius*. Corruptly in *Stephanus* Μιθριδάτην καὶ Ἀριοβαρζάνην νεήλυδας τοῖς Γαλάταις—

ⁱ *Mithridates* had married the sister of *Seleucus Callinicus* (see p. 310), who thus yielded him *Phrygia* as a dowry.

Pharnaces was the grandfather of *Eupator*^k: *Avum suum Pharnacem*. The steps therefore 425 in the succession through *Pharnaces* and *Mithridates Evergetes* the grandfather and father of *Eupator* are clearly attested; so that two omitted reigns could not have occurred after *Mithridates IV*. The suspicion, then, of Schweighæuser, that two reigns of which we now know nothing might have intervened between *Mithridates κτίστης* and *Mithridates Eupator*, is altogether unfounded.

Another daughter of *Mithridates IV* also named *Laodice* was married to *Achæus*, who fell into the hands of *Antiochus* in B. C. 214^l: 'Αχαιοὺς ἦν Ἀνδρομάχου μὲν υἱὸς τοῦ Λαοδίκης ἀδελφοῦ τῆς Σελεύκου γυναικὸς· ἔγχε δὲ Λαοδίκην τὴν Μιθριδάτου τοῦ βασιλέως θυγατέρα κύριος δὲ ἐγγεγόνει τῆς ἐπὶ τὰδε τοῦ Ταύρου πάσης^m. *Laodice*, who was with her husband at Sardis at the time of his captureⁿ, is mentioned by Polybius^o in 218, when her marriage is noticed as a past transaction. *Laodice* therefore was probably not much younger than the wife of *Antiochus*, and *Mithridates* might have two daughters marriageable in 222.

This king made war upon Sinope in B. C. 220^p: περὶ τοὺς καιροὺς τούτους καὶ Μιθριδάτης ἐξήνεγκε Σινωπεῦσι πόλεμον.—καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Σινώπης ἐν τούτοις ἦν. ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς Φίλιππος ἀναξεύσας ἐκ Μακεδονίας—ὤρμησεν ἐπὶ Θετταλίας καὶ τῆς Ἠπείρου, σπεύδων ταύτῃ ποιήσασθαι τὴν εἰσβολὴν τὴν εἰς Αἰτωλίαν. This expedition into Ætolia was a part of the transactions which were in preparation in the spring of 219, and which Polybius had before described^q. We may therefore refer this war of *Mithridates* to 220. He joined the other kings, *Seleucus Callinicus Prusias I Attalus* and *Antigonus Doson*, in presents to the Rhodians^r to repair their losses in an earthquake. This must have occurred after the accession of *Antigonus Doson*, and before the death of *Seleucus Callinicus*; consequently between B. C. 229 and 226.

This *Mithridates*, who was a minor at his accession, appears to have reigned about 50 years^s.

8 PHARNACES I conquered Sinope^t: Σινώπη—ἐκ πολιορκίας ἐάλω καὶ ἐδούλευσε Φαρνάκη πρῶτον ἔπειτα τοῖς διαδεξαμένοις ἐκείνον μέχρι τοῦ Εὐπάτορος καὶ τῶν καταλυσάντων Ῥωμαίων ἐκείνον. ὁ δ' Εὐπάτωρ καὶ ἐγενήθη ἐκεῖ καὶ ἐτράφη. This had occurred before B. C. 182, when the destruction of Sinope was mentioned at Rome. Liv. 40. 2 *Coss. Cn. Bæbio L. Æmilio*—*Legationes transmarinæ in senatum introductæ sunt. Prima Eumenis et Pharnacis regum, et Rhodiorum querentium de Sinopensium clade*. Polyb. 24. 10 κατὰ τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος [Ol. 149. 2] ἡ σύγκλητος παραγενομένων πρέσβεων παρὰ Εὐμένους καὶ Φαρνάκους καὶ παρὰ τοῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἔθνους—ἐχρημάτισε τούτοις· ἦκον δὲ καὶ Ῥόδιοι πρεσβεύοντες ὑπὲρ τῆς Σινωπέων ἀτυχίας. This embassy is fixed to the spring of 182; within Ol. 149. 2 according to Polybius, and in the beginning of the year of *Bæbius* and *Æmilius* according to Livy. The conquest therefore of Sinope is carried back to 183, and *Pharnaces* was already king before that date. If we suppose his accession to have been about B. C. 190, we shall assign to his predecessor a reign of about 50 years. The war of *Pharnaces* against *Eumenes II* in B. C. 182—179 has been already described^v. A fragment of Diodorus^w refers to this war: Λεώκριτος ὁ τοῦ Φαρνάκου στρατηγὸς συνεχεῖς προσβολὰς ποιούμενος ἠνάγκασε τοὺς ἐν τῷ Τίῳ μισθοφόρους τὴν πόλιν παραδόναι.—τῶν δὲ μισθοφόρων τότε μὲν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως κατὰ τὰς συνθήκας προπεμπομένων ἐν δὲ

^k Justin. XXXVIII. 6.

^l For *Achæus* see p. 315.

^m Polyb. VIII. 22. ⁿ Idem VIII. 21. 23.

^o V. 74 Λόγβασις,—δοθείσης ἐν παρακαταθήκῃ Λαοδίκης αὐτῷ, τῆς Ἀχαιοῦ γενομένης γυναικὸς, ἐτετρόφει ταύτην ὡς θυγατέρα καὶ διαφερόντως ἐπιφιλοστοργήκει

τὴν πάρθενον.

^p Polyb. IV. 56.

^q IV. 37. See the Tables B. C. 219.

^r Polyb. V. 89. 90.

^s See No 8.

^t Strabo XII p. 545.

^v See p. 404.

^w Tom. IX p. 405.

426 τοῖς ἐπάνω χρόνοις ἡδικοκώτων τὸν Φαρνάκην, ὁ Λεώκριτος ἐντολὰς ἔχων παρὰ τοῦ Φαρνάκου πάντας ἀνελεῖν παρεσπύνησε τοὺς μισθοφόρους.—ὁ Σέλευκος ἀξιόλογον δύναμιν ἀναλαβὼν προῆγεν ὡς ὑπερβησόμενος τὸν Ταύρου ἐπὶ τὴν βοήθειαν τοῦ Φαρνάκου· ἐννοίαν δὲ λαβὼν τῶν πρὸς Ῥωμαίους τῷ πατρὶ γενομένων συνθηκῶν, καθ' ἃς οὐκ ἐξήν....Οἱ τὰ δεινὰ τολμήσαντες καὶ τὸν Δημήτριον ἀνελόντες οὐκ ἐξέφυγον τὴν—τιμωρίαν. The mention of *Seleucus Philopator* and of the death of *Demetrius* son of *Philip*, which happened in 181^x, and which the siege of Tius preceded, fixes that incident to the war with *Eumenes*: in which also it appears that *Leocritus* was employed^y. But, if *Pharnaces* in 182 had been king ἐν τοῖς ἐπάνω χρόνοις, we are confirmed in the conjecture that he began to reign about 190, eight years before.

Pharnaces is mentioned again in the fragments of Polybius in 170^z.

9 MITHRIDATES V EVERGETES the son of *Pharnaces*^a was in the throne before B. C. 155, when he assisted *Prusias* against *Attalus*^b. In the consulship of *Crassus* and *Flaccus* B. C. 131 he was the ally of the Romans^c: *P. Licinius Crassus, consul et pontifex maximus, adversus Aristonicum Attali fratrem—cum instructissimo missus exercitu*^d, *præterea a magnis regibus, hoc est Nicomede Bithyniæ, Mithridate Ponti et Armeniæ, Ariarathe Cappadociæ, Pylæmene Paphlagoniæ, eorumque maximis copiis adjutus*^e. For this service *Mithridates* received Phrygia as a recompense^f.

The alliance of *Mithridates* with the Romans is noticed by Appian^g: ὁ γέ τοι Ῥωμαίοις πρῶτος ἐν φιλίᾳ γενόμενος καὶ ναὺς τινας ἐπὶ Καρχηδονίους καὶ συμμαχίαν ὀλίγην παρασχὼν βασιλεὺς Πόντου Μιθριδάτης ὁ Εὐεργέτης ἐπὶ κλησιν ὡς ἀλλοτρίαν τὴν Καππαδοκίαν ἐπέδραμε. καὶ διαδέχεται Μιθριδάτης υἱὸς, ὃ Διόνυσος καὶ Εὐπάτωρ ἐπώνυμα ἦν. *Mithridates* therefore, the father of *Eupator*, was the ally of the Romans in the third Punic war B. C. 149—146. He was slain at Sinope^h: ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς δολοφονηθέντα τὸν Εὐεργέτην ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων ἐν Σινώπῃ, τὴν διαδοχὴν δὲ εἰς γυναῖκα καὶ τὰ παῖδιά ἤκουσανⁱ. His death is determined by the succession of his son to B. C. 120^k, 35 years after the first mention of him in the fragment of Polybius. The two reigns of *Pharnaces* and *Mithridates* B. C. 190—120 might be equal to 70 years.

10 MITHRIDATES VI EUPATOR.

He began the war with the Romans in B. C. 88^l, in the 173rd Olympiad^m. He agreed to a peace in 84ⁿ. In the consulship of *Lucullus* and *Cotta* B. C. 74 the war was renewed^o; and *Mithridates* is driven into Armenia at the close of 72^p. Cicero^q remarks that the

^x Conf. Liv. LX. 24. 25.

^y Polyb. XXV. 4 Φαρνάκης—Λεώκριτον ἔτι κατὰ χειμῶνα [early in B. C. 181] μετὰ μυρίων στρατιωτῶν ἐξαπέστειλε πορθήσοντα τὴν Γαλατίαν.

^z Polyb. XXVII. 15 Φαρνάκης πάντων τῶν προτοῦ βασιλέων ἐγένετο παρανομώτατος. Ἀτταλος χειμάζων ἐν Ἐλατείᾳ κ. τ. λ. The winter at Elatea was the winter of B. C. 170^g (see above p. 405), which refers the notice of *Pharnaces* to about the same period.

^a See p. 425.

^b See above p. 408.

^c Oros. V. 10.

^d See the Tables 131.

^e Strabo quoted in the Tables notices *Nicomedes* and the kings of Cappadocia. Eutropius IV. 20 agrees in the names, except that he mistakes *Mithridates* the father for *Mithridates* the son: *Bithyniæ rex Nicomedes Romanos juit, et Mithridates Ponticus (cum quo bellum postea gravissimum fuit), et Ariarathes Cappadox, et Pylæmenes Paphlagon*. Perhaps, however, the words *cum quo*

—*fuit* are an interpolation.

^f See below, *Kings of Cappadocia* No 8.

^g Mithrid. c. 10.

^h Strabo X p. 477.

ⁱ Justin XXXVII. 1 also mentions the death of *Evergetes*: *Mithridates quoque repentina morte interceptus filium qui et ipse Mithridates dictus est reliquit*.

^k See No 10.

^l Liv. Epit. 76—78. See the Tables B. C. 88, and *Kings of Bithynia* p. 419.

^m Appian. Mithrid. c. 17 πρῶτον ἦσαν ἐς ἀλλήλους Ῥωμαῖοι τε καὶ Μιθριδάτης ἀμφὶ τὰς ἑκατὸν καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα τρεῖς δλυμνίδας [sic bene Schweigh.]. The consulship of *Sulla* was in Ol. 173^z.

ⁿ See the Tables B. C. 84.

^o Appian. Mithrid. c. 72—76. See the Tables B. C. 74.

^p See the Tables B. C. 72. 70. *Mithridates* was defeated by *Lucullus* in 72, and *Amisus* surrendered in 71. But *Sigonius ad annum*

year B. C. 66 was the 23rd from the beginning of the war: *Ab illo tempore annum jam tertium 427 et vicesimum regnat.* Mithridates died in B. C. 63, the year of Catiline's conspiracy^r. His death was related by Livy in the 102nd book. According to Appian^s he died at the age of 68 or 69, after a reign of 57 years. Strabo^t, who makes him 11 years old at his accession, agrees with this account of his age. Memnon^v reckons him 13 at his accession. Justin^w implies that he passed seven years in minority, and assumed the government in the 8th year of his reign. The account of Appian places the beginning of his reign at B. C. 120. According to Pliny^x he reigned 56 years: *Annis LVI quibus regnavit.* which nearly agrees with Appian. According to Eutropius^y, 60 years.

Mithridates is called the Cappadocian by Posidonius^z, and king of the Cappadocians in an epigram at Delos^a. This is explained by Strabo^b: τὴν Καππαδοκίαν εἰς δύο σατραπείας μερι-

Capitolinum 682 places this campaign in B. C. 71. *His coss. (quantum ex epitoma lib. 97 duci possum ad suspicandum) Lucullus feliciter pugnavit.* And Freinshemius Supplem. ad lib. 97 cap. 18 also places the campaign in B. C. 71, and the capture of Amisus in B. C. 70 (c. 47). But it will be seen in the Tables from Sallust that Amisus was besieged in the second winter of Lucullus in Asia; and the campaign in Pontus followed that winter. Moreover 20 months between the flight of Mithridates and his interview with Tigranes, in the Tables B. C. 70, will not admit the flight to have been so low as the end of B. C. 71. Sallust therefore and Memnon confirm each other. Nor does the order of the narrative in the Epitomator render the date of Sigonius necessary: Ep. lib. 97 *M. Crassus prætor—cum Spartaco debellavit &c.—L. Lucullus in Ponto adversus Mithridatem feliciter pugnavit.—M. Crassus et Cn. Pompeius consules facti &c.—Mithridates ad Tigranem Armenia regem confugit.* The Epitomator does not represent the order of time, but the order of Livy's narrative; who, having finished the affairs of Italy, proceeded to the affairs of Asia, which he took up from a higher point, that he might not interrupt the continuity of the narrative.

^q Cic. pro Manil. c. 3. This computation is exact; and to his death in B. C. 63 was a space of 26 years from the beginning of the war in B. C. 88. The number was exaggerated by the Roman writers. It was called 30 years by Plin. H. N. VII. 26. *Cn. Pompeius Magnus Imp. bello XXX annorum confecto.* 40 by Florus III. 5 *Ille per quadraginta annos restitit; donec tribus ingentibus bellis subactus felicitate Sullæ virtute Luculli magnitudine Pompeii consumeretur.* 46 by Justin XXXVII. 1 *Bella cum Romanis per quadraginta sex annos varia victoria gesserit.* 40 by Eutropius VI. 12 *Bellum habuit annis quadraginta.* By Augustine Civ. D. V. 22 *Bellum Mithridaticum quadraginta annis.* And by Appian Mithrid. c. 112

Ῥωμαίοις τεσσαρακοντούτῃ πόλεμον ἐγκρατῶς ἐπολέμησεν. Idem Syr. c. 48 ἐκπεσόντων καὶ τῶνδε [Ariarathes and Holophernes] καὶ Ἀριοβαρζάνου μετ' αὐτοὺς οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον ὑπὸ Μιθριδάτου τοῦ Ποντικοῦ βασιλέως, ὁ Μιθριδάτειος πόλεμος ἐπὶ τῷδε καὶ ἐφ' ἑτέροις ἤρξατο συνίστασθαι,—παρτείνας ἐς ἑτὴ μάλιστα τεσσαράκοντα. The 30 years might be computed from the mission of Sulla described in the Tables B. C. 92 and in the Appendix p. 436.

^r See the Tables B. C. 63.

^s Mithrid. c. 112 ἐβίω δ' ὀκτὼ ἢ ἐννέα ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐξήκοντα ἔτεσι· καὶ τούτων ἑπτὰ καὶ πενήκοντα ἔτεσιν ἐβασίλευσεν. ἐς γὰρ ὀρφανὸν ὄντα περιήλθεν ἡ ἀρχή.

^t X p. 477 δυοῖν ὄντων νιῶν τοῦ Εὐεργέτου, διεδέξατο τὴν βασιλείαν Μιθριδάτης ὁ προσαγορευθεὶς Εὐπάτωρ, ἑνδεκα ἔτη γεγονώς.

^v Apud Photium p. 728 φονικώτατος ἐκ παιδὸς ὁ Μιθριδάτης ἦν· τὴν γὰρ ἀρχὴν τρισκαυδεκάτης παραλαβὼν μετ' οὐ πολὺ τὴν μητέρα, κοινωνὸν αὐτῷ παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς τῆς βασιλείας καταλειφθεῖσαν, δεσμοτηρίῳ κατασχὼν βία καὶ χρόνῳ ἐξανάλωσεν, καὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἀπέκτεινε. κατεστρέψατο δὲ πολέμῳ καὶ τοὺς περὶ τὸν Φῶσιν βασιλεῖς.

^w XXXVII. 2. 3 *Puer tutorum insidias passus est, &c.—Venandi studium finxit, quo per septem annos neque urbis neque ruris tecto usus est.—Ad regni deinde administrationem cum accessisset, statim de augendo regno cogitavit.* His first conquests were in Scythia: Ibid. *Scythas—perdomuit: auctus viribus, Pontum quoque ac deinceps Cappadociam occupavit.*

^x H. N. XXV. 2.

^y VI. 12 *Regnavit annis sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus.* Orosius VI. 5 also makes him 72: *Annos natus septuaginta duos.*

^z Apud Athen. V p. 212 a Ἀθηνίων—μέγιστα παρὰ τῇ Καππαδόκῃ δυνάμενος.

^a Apud Athen. V p. 215 b.

τὴν ἱερὰν ὅτι νήσον Ἀθηναῖοι κεραῖζον κοινὸν Ἄρη βασιλεῖ Καππαδόκων θέμενοι.

^b XII p. 534.

428 *στάσαν. ὦν τὴν μὲν ἰδίως Καππαδοκίαν ὠνόμασαν καὶ πρὸς τῷ Ταύρῳ καὶ νῇ Δία μεγάλην Καππαδοκίαν, τὴν δὲ, Πόντον· οἱ δὲ τὴν πρὸς τῷ Πόντῳ Καππαδοκίαν.*

11 PHARNACES II. Dio^c: (ὁ Πομπήσιος) τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Βοσπόρου μισθὸν τῷ Φαρνάκῃ τῆς μαιφονίας ἐχαρίσατο, καὶ ἔς γε τοὺς φίλους τοὺς τε συμμάχους αὐτὸν ἀνέγραψεν.—^dοὗτος μὲν γὰρ παῖς τοῦ Μιθριδάτου ἦν καὶ τοῦ Βοσπόρου τοῦ Κιμμερίου ἦρχεν· ἐπιθυμήσας δὲ πᾶσαν τὴν πατρίαν βασιλείαν ἀνακτήσασθαι ἐπανέστη κατ' αὐτὴν τὴν τε τοῦ Καίσαρος καὶ τοῦ Πομπηίου στάσιν. He was defeated by *Cæsar* in B. C. 47^e, and slain after his escape to Bosphorus^f. According to Appian^g he reigned 15 years: ἀπέθανε πεντηκοντούτης ὦν καὶ βασιλεὺς Βοσπόρου πεντεκαίδεκα ἔτεσιν. Perhaps he computed from the grant of *Pompey*; for *Mithridates* died in B. C. 63 while *Pompey* was in Syria^h, and the victory of *Cæsar* was in the end of May B. C. 47, in the 16th year from the death of *Mithridates*: so that the reign of *Pharnaces*, computed from the death of his father, was at the least 15 years and a half.

Pharnaces left a son named *Darius*, appointed king of Pontus by *Antony* in B. C. 39ⁱ. But *Antony* before B. C. 36 removed *Darius* and appointed *Polemo* in his stead^k. *Asander*, by whom *Pharnaces* was slain, reigned or governed about 30 years in Bosphorus. He died according to Dio—^lἈσανδρος μὲν ἐτεθνήκει—a little before the visit of *Agrippa* in B. C. 16^l.

As the reigns of this race of kings were also generations, it was not necessary to add a genealogical Table to the list of reigns. *Pharnaces II* who was defeated and slain in B. C. 47 was the 8th in descent (both extremes being included) from *Mithridates* κτίστης, and the 10th from *Mithridates I*^m.

^c XXXVII. 14. Add Appian. Mithr. c. 113 βασιλεύειν ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ Βοσπόρου χωρὶς Φαναγορέων, οὓς ἐλευθέρους καὶ αὐτανόμους ἀφῆκεν.

^d XLII. 45.

^e See the Tables.

^f Dio XLII. 47 ἐκείνον ἐκφυγόντα ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν Βόσπορον μετὰ τοῦτο ἐκβιαζόμενον ὁ Ἀσανδρος εἰρξέ τε καὶ ἀπέκτεινε. Appian. Mithrid. c. 120 ἐπολέμησε δὲ καὶ αὐτῷ Καίσαρι—καὶ ἡττηθεὶς ἔφευγε σὺν χιλίοις ἱππεύσιν εἰς Σινώπην.—ναυσὶ δ' ἐπιβὰς εἰς τὸν Πόντον ἔφυγε, καὶ Σκυθῶν τινας καὶ Σαυροματῶν συναγαγὼν Θευδοσίαν καὶ Παντικάπαιον κατέλαβεν· ἐπιθήμενος δ' αὖθις αὐτῷ κατὰ τὸ ἔχθος Ἀσανδρον, οἱ μὲν ἱππεῖς—ἐνικῶντο αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ Φαρνάκης μόνος ἡγωνίζετο καλῶς, μέχρι κατατρωθεὶς ἀπέθανε.

^g Mithrid. c. 120.

^h See the Tables.

ⁱ Appian. Civ. V. 75 ἴστη βασιλέας [after the peace with *Sex. Pompeius*]—Πόντου μὲν Δαρεῖον τὸν Φαρνάκου τοῦ Μιθριδάτου.

^k *Polemo*, the son of *Zeno* of Apamea, in B. C. 39 received a part of Cilicia from *Antony*: Πολέμωνα μέρους Κιλικίας Appian. Civ. V. 75. But in B. C. 36, when he served with *Antony* against the Parthians, he is called king of Pontus: Dio XLIX. 25 προσπεσόντες πάντας πλὴν τοῦ Πολέμωνος τοῦ ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ βασιλεύοντος καὶ τότε συστρατεύοντος αὐτῷ ἐφόνευσαν· τοῦτον γὰρ δὴ μόνον καὶ ἐξώγησαν καὶ ἀπέλυσαν χρήματα λαβόντες. Plutarch. Anton. c. 38 εἶλον δὲ παμπόλλους ἐν οἷς καὶ Πολέμων ἦν ὁ βασιλεὺς. Fabricius ad Dion. l. c. observes *Polemonem regem inter occisos fuisse Plutarchus et Appianus diserte tra-*

dunt, sed falluntur. He misinterprets Plutarch, who agrees with Dio that *Polemo* was taken prisoner. The account of Appian is quoted from Parthic. p. 78, a spurious piece, which exhibits here a corrupted transcript of the passage of Plutarch. Among the forces of *Antony* in B. C. 30, ἐκ Πόντου Πολέμων στρατὸν ἔπεμπε Plutarch. Anton. c. 61. He is mentioned by Dio LIII. 25 in B. C. 26 ἐν τῷ ἔτει τούτῳ [*Aug. VIII et Tauro coss.*] ὁ Πολέμων ὁ ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ βασιλεύων ἔς τε τοὺς φίλους καὶ ἐς τοὺς συμμάχους τοῦ δήμου ἐνεγράφη. Strabo XII p. 578 mentions his favour with *Antony* and *Augustus*: Ζήνων ὁ ῥήτωρ—καὶ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ Πολέμων, ὃς καὶ βασιλείας ἡξιώθη διὰ τὰς ἀνδραγαθίας ὑπ' Ἀντωνίου μὲν πρότερον ὑπὸ Καίσαρος δὲ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ μετὰ ταῦτα. In B. C. 16 *Agrippa*, who was then in Asia (see the Tables), granted *Polemo* the kingdom of Bosphorus, and gave him in marriage *Dynamis* the daughter of *Pharnaces*: Dio LIV. 24. After her death, it should seem, he married *Pythodoris*, who survived him: Strabo XII p. 556 Πυθοδωρίς—ἔστι δὲ θυγάτηρ Πυθοδώρου τοῦ Τραλλιανοῦ, γυνὴ δ' ἐγένετο Πολέμωνος καὶ συνεβασίλευσεν ἐκείνῳ χρόνον τινα, εἴτα διεδέξατο τὴν ἀρχὴν, τελευτήσαντος ἐν τοῖς Ἀσπουργιαῖς καλουμένοις τῶν περὶ τὴν Σινδικὴν βαρβάρων.

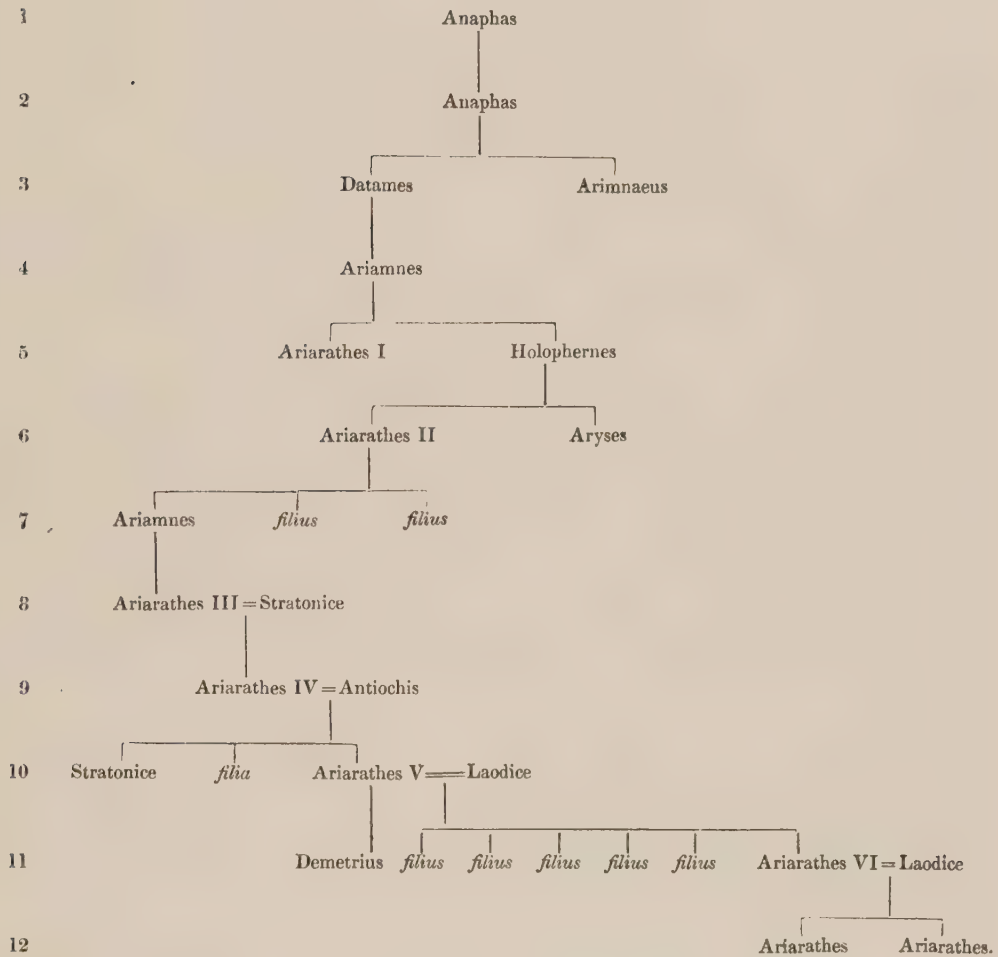
^l Dio LIV. 24. Conf. Lucian. Macrob. c. 17 Ἀσανδρος ὁ ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ Σεβαστοῦ ἀντὶ ἐθνάρχου βασιλεὺς ἀναγορευθεὶς Βοσπόρου—ἐτελεύτησε βιούς ἑτη τρία καὶ ἐνενήκοντα.

^m Syncellus p. 275 C has the following notice:

IX.

429

KINGS OF CAPPADOCIA.



"Αρατος ποιητής ἐγνωρίζετο [cir. B. C. 272].

Οἱ βασιλεῖς Ποντίων δέκα κατὰ τούτους ἤρξαν τοὺς χρόνους διαρκέσαντες ἕτη σιή. περὶ ὧν Ἀπολλόδορος καὶ Διονύσιος ἱστοροῦσιν. Idem p. 313 D τῷ εὐπ' ἔτει [B. C. 21] ἡ τῶν Βιθυνῶν ἡ βασιλείων ἀρχὴ ἐπαύσατο. —ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἡ τῶν Ποντικῶν ἡ βασιλείων. Ten kings of Pontus, if we suppose them to commence with *Mithridates κρίστης*, and to include *Darius* and *Polemo*, will express the true number. The

period of years is erroneous or corrupt. Computed upwards from B. C. 21, the 218 years would commence in the reign of *Mithridates IV*. Computed downwards from the rise of *Mithridates κρίστης* cir. B. C. 315, they would terminate 35 years before the death of *Eupator*. Nor has Syncellus placed the termination at the right date; for in B. C. 21 *Polemo* was still reigning.

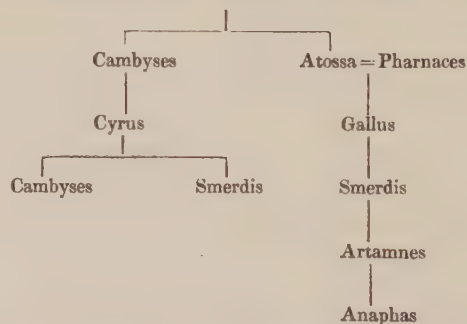
430

1	<i>Datames</i>	y.	B. C.
2	<i>Ariamnes</i>		
3	<i>Ariarathes I</i> ob. B. C. 322		
4	<i>Ariarathes II</i>	315	
5	<i>Ariamnes II</i>		
6	<i>Ariarathes III</i>		
7	<i>Ariarathes IV</i>	58	220
8	<i>Ariarathes V Philopator</i>	32	162
9	<i>Ariarathes VI</i>	(34)	130
10	<i>Ariobarzanes I</i>	30	93
11	<i>Ariobarzanes II</i>	21	63
12	<i>Ariarathes VII</i>	6	42
13	<i>Archelaus</i>	50	36

1. 2 DATAMES. ARIAMNES. According to Diodorus^a *Datames* was the grandson of *Anaphas*, one of the seven who slew the Magi in B. C. 521, and descended from the grandfather of the great *Cyrus*. Appian^b knows nothing of the kings of Cappadocia before the time of *Alexander*.

We have seen that northern Cappadocia, or Pontus, gradually became a powerful kingdom under a race of princes who reigned there in hereditary succession, and who traced their origin, like the kings of southern Cappadocia, to one of the seven Persian chiefs. Northern Cappadocia, or Pontus, appears first to have assumed the character of an independent kingdom in the time of *Mithridates κτιστης*; southern Cappadocia in the time of *Ariarathes*, the successor of that *Ariarathes* who was slain by *Perdiccas*. But neither these nor the kingdom of Bithynia could have possessed any real power while the peninsula of Asia Minor felt the control of *Lysimachus* and *Seleucus*. After the death of these in the 124th Olympiad these provinces might acquire the stability and importance of independent monarchies. Although therefore the governors or satraps of Cappadocia held their govern-

^a Apud Photium Cod. 244 p. 1157=tom. X p. 20 λέγουσιν εαυτούς οί της Καππαδοκίας βασιλείς εις Κύρον αναφέρειν τὸ γένος τὸν ἐν Πέρσαις, διαβεβαιούνται δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐπτὰ Περσῶν τῶν τὸν Μάγον ἐπανελομένων ἐνὸς ὑπάρχειν ἀπόγονοι· καὶ τὴν μὲν ἀπὸ Κύρου συγγένειαν οὕτω καταριθμοῦνται. Καμβύσου τοῦ Κύρου πατρὸς ἀδελφὴν ὑπάρχει γνησίαν Ἀτοσσαν ταύτης δὲ καὶ Φαρνάκου τοῦ Καππαδοκίας βασιλέως γενέσθαι παῖδα Γάλλον, καὶ τοῦτον γενέσθαι Σμέρδιν, οὗ Ἀρτάμην· τοῦ δὲ Ἀναφᾶν, ὃν—γενέσθαι ἓνα τῶν ἐπτὰ Περσῶν.—ὃν φασὶ δι' ἀνδρείαν συγχωρηθῆναι τὴν Καππαδοκίαν δυναστείαν ὥστε μὴ τελεῖν φόρους Πέρσαις. οὗ τελευτήσαντος ὁμώνυμος υἱὸς ἄρχει μετὰ δὲ τὴν τοῦτον τελευτὴν ἀπολειφθέντων διεὶν υἱὸν, Δατάμην καὶ Ἀριμναίου, διαδέξασθαι τὴν ἀρχὴν Δατάμην, ἄνδρα κατὰ πόλεμον καὶ κατ' ἄλλα μέρη της βασιλείας ἐπαινούμενον, ὃς Πέρσαις διὰ μάχης ἐλθὼν—ἐν αὐτῇ τελευτᾷ. διεδέξατο δὲ τὴν βασιλείαν ὁ υἱὸς Ἀριμνῆς. In this account of the descent from *Atossa* there are too many steps in the pedigree; for according to Diodorus the genealogy would stand thus:



Cambyses died in the eighth year after his father, and was therefore contemporary with *Anaphas* who destroyed the usurper. But *Cambyses* is the fourth from the common ancestor, and *Anaphas* is the sixth.

^b Mithrid. c. 8 Καππαδοκίας δὲ πρὸ μὲν Μακεδόνων οἷτινες ἤρχον οὐκ ἔχω σαφῶς εἰπεῖν εἴτε ἰδίαν ἀρχὴν εἴτε Δαρείου κατήκουον. Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ μοι δοκεῖ τοὺς ἄρχοντας τῶνδε τῶν ἐθνῶν ἐπὶ φόρῳ καταλιπεῖν ἐπειγόμενος

ment in hereditary succession, and are called kings by Diodorus, yet they could have possessed 431 only a precarious and permitted authority till the death of *Seleucus*, the last of the successors of *Alexander*, in January B. C. 281 removed the power by which the whole of Western Asia was commanded^c.

3 *ARIARATHES I.* Diodorus^d: (Ἀριάμνον) γίνονται παῖδες Ἀριαράθης καὶ Ὀλοφέρνης· οὗτος δὲ ἔτη πεντήκοντα δυναστεύσας καὶ μηδὲν ἔργον ἄξιον μνήμης πράξας τελευτᾷ· τὴν δὲ ἀρχὴν διεδέξατο ὁ πρεσβύτερος τῶν υἱῶν Ἀριαράθης, ὃς φιλοστοργήσαι διαφερόντως λέγεται τὸν ἀδελφὸν καὶ προάγειν αὐτὸν εἰς τὰς ἐπιφανεστάτας τάξεις· ὃν καὶ Πέρσαις κατ' Αἰγυπτίων ἀποσταλέντα συμμαχεῖσθαι καὶ μετὰ μεγάλων τιμῶν ἐπανελθεῖν, ἃς Ὡχος ὁ Περσῶν βασιλεὺς ὑπὲρ ἀνδρείας ἐδίδου [B. C. 350]^e. καὶ τὸν βίον ἐν τῇ πατρίδι λιπεῖν, υἱοὺς ἐγκαταλιπόντα Ἀριαράθην καὶ Ἀρύσῃν· ὁ δὲ ἀδελφὸς καὶ τῆς Καππαδοκίας ἔχων τὴν ἀρχὴν (οὗ γὰρ ἦν αὐτῷ γυνὴ γνησία) τὸν πρεσβύτερον τῶν παίδων τὰδελφοῦ Ἀριαράθην υἱοποιεῖται. κατὰ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Μακεδὼν καταπολεμῇ μὲν Πέρσας, εἶτα καὶ τελευτᾷ· καὶ Περδίκκας ὁ τῶν ὅλων τότε ἡγούμενος Εὐμένην πέμπει Καππαδοκίας στρατηγόν. καὶ καταπολεμηθέντος Ἀριαράθου πεσόντος τε ἐν τῇ μάχῃ αὐτῇ τε ἡ Καππαδοκία καὶ τὰ πλησιόχωρα αὐτῆς ἔπεσεν ὑπὸ Μακεδόνας.

Ariarathes I, whose brother *Holophernes* attended *Ochus* to Egypt in B. C. 350, died at the age of 82 in 322^f: Ἀριαράθης ὁ Καππαδοκῶν βασιλεὺς δύο μὲν καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα ἔζησεν ἔτη, ὥς Ἱερώνυμος ἱστορεῖ. ἐδυνήθη δὲ ἴσως καὶ ἐπὶ πλεόν διαγενέσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ πρὸς Περδίκκαν μάχῃ ζωγρηθεὶς ἀνεσκολοπίσθη. which carries back his birth to B. C. 404. The 50 years therefore ascribed to his father *Ariamnes* probably commenced before that date. The death of *Ariarathes* is mentioned by *Arrian*^g: πολεμῇ δὲ καὶ Περδίκκας Ἀριαράθῃ τῷ Καππαδοκίας, ὅτι Εὐμένει ἄρχειν ἐπιτετραμμένῳ τῆς ἀρχῆς οὐκ ἐξίστατο· καὶ δυσὶ νικήσας μάχαις καὶ συλλαβὼν ἐκρέμασεν. And by *Diodorus* himself^h: Περδίκκας—ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ Ἀριαράθην τὸν Καππαδοκίας δυνάστην—ὁ δὲ Περδίκκας συνάψας αὐτῷ μάχην—ἀνείλε μὲν εἰς τετρακισχιλίους ἐξώγρησε δὲ ὑπὲρ τοῦς πεντακισχιλίους, ἐν οἷς ἦν καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ Ἀριαράθης. τοῦτον μὲν οὖν καὶ τοὺς συγγενεῖς αὐτοῦ πάντας αἰκισάμενος ἀνεσταύρωσε. *Appian* already quoted agrees with this accountⁱ.

4 *ARIARATHES II* son of *Holophernes* recovered Cappadocia after the death of *Eumenes* B. C. 315; *Diodorus*^k: Ἀριαράθης δὲ ὁ τοῦ προβεβασιλευκότος υἱὸς [that is, son by adoption] ἀπελπίσας κατὰ τὸ παρὸν ἀποχωρεῖ μετ' ὀλίγων πρὸς τὴν Ἀρμενίαν. μετ' οὐ πολὺν δὲ χρόνον τῶν περὶ τὸν Εὐμένην καὶ Περδίκκαν τελευτησάντων^l, Ἀντιγόνου δὲ καὶ Σελεύκου περισπωμένων, λαβὼν δύναμιν παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως τῶν Ἀρμενίων Ἀρδοάτου τὸν μὲν τῶν Μακεδόνων στρατηγὸν Ἀμύνταν ἀπέκτεινεν, ἐξέβαλε δὲ καὶ Μακεδόνας ταχέως τῆς χώρας, καὶ τὴν οἰκίαν ἀρχὴν ἀνεκτήσατο. τούτῳ δὲ τριῶν παίδων γενομένων παρέλαβε τὴν βασιλείαν ὁ πρεσβύτατος Ἀριάμνης.

5 *ARIAMNES II.* *Diodorus*^m: (ὁ Ἀριάμνης) ἐπιγαμίαν πρὸς Ἀντίοχον ποιησάμενος τὸν ἐπονο-

ἐπὶ Δαρείον. φαίνεται γὰρ καὶ Ἀμισὸν ἐν Πόντῳ, πόλιν Ἀττικοῦ γένους, ἐπὶ δημοκρατίαν—ἀγαγόν. Ἱερώνυμος δὲ οὐδ' ἐπιφαῦσαι τῶν ἐθνῶν ὅλως ἀλλ' ἀνὰ τὴν παράλιον τῆς Παμφυλίας καὶ Κιλικίας ἐτέραν ὁδὸν ἐπὶ τὸν Δαρείον τραπέσθαι. Περδίκκας δὲ, ὃς ἐπὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῶν Μακεδόνων ἦρχεν, Ἀριαράθην Καππαδοκίας ἡγούμενον, εἴτε ἀφιστάμενον εἴτε τὴν ἀρχὴν αὐτοῦ περιποιούμενος Μακεδόσιν, εἶλε καὶ ἐκρέμασε.

^c *Appian*. Syr. c. 55 ἀπὸ Φρυγίας ἐπὶ ποταμὸν Ἰνδὸν ἄνω πάντα Σελεύκῳ κατήκουε. See the description there given of the dominions of *Seleucus*.

^d *Apud Photium* p. 1157=tom. X p. 22.

^e For the recovery of Egypt by *Ochus* see

F. H. II p. 316.

^f *Lucian*. *Macrob.* c. 13.

^g *Apud Photium* Cod. 92 p. 217.

^h XVIII. 16.

ⁱ See above note^b. The variation in *Diodorus* *apud Photium*, where *Ariarathes* is made to fall in the battle, in *Wesseling's* opinion may be ascribed to *Photius*.

^k *Apud Photium* p. 1160=tom. X p. 25.

^l The death of *Perdiccas* was before midsummer B. C. 321; the death of *Eumenes* early in B. C. 315: see the Tables 321. 315.

^m *Apud Photium* p. 1160=tom. X p. 24.

432 μασθέντα Θεὸν τὴν τούτου θυγατέρα Στρατονίκην συνώκισε τῷ πρεσβυτέρῳ τῶν υἱῶν Ἀριαράθῃ· ὑπάρχων δὲ φιλότεκνος διαφερόντως περιέθετο τῷ παιδί διάδημα. This marriage of *Ariarathes* has been already related ⁿ.

6 *ARIARATHES III.* Diodorus^o: τοῦ δὲ πατρὸς τελευτήσαντος Ἀριαράθης βασιλεύει καθ' ἑαυτόν· καὶ μεταλλάσσει τὸν βίον κατέλιπε τὴν βασιλείαν Ἀριαράθῃ τῷ υἱῷ, νηπίῳ παντελῶς ὄντι τὴν ἡλικίαν.

7 *ARIARATHES IV* son of *Ariarathes* and *Stratonice* was a child at his accession. The account of Diodorus is confirmed by Justin P: *Cappadociæ quoque regnum Ariarathi puero admodum pater ipse tradiderat.* His accession is fixed to about B. C. 220 by Polybius^q; who enumerates the kings in July B. C. 220 Ol. 140. 1 Φίλιππος μὲν γὰρ—ἔτι παῖς ὢν ἄρτι παρελάμβανε τὴν Μακεδόνων ἀρχήν [B. C. 220]· Ἀχαιὸς δὲ τῆς ἐπὶ τάδε τοῦ Ταύρου δυναστεύων οὐ μόνον προστασίαν εἶχε βασιλικὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ δύναμιν· ὁ δὲ μέγας ἐπικληθεὶς Ἀντίοχος μικροῖς ἀνώτερον χρόνοις [B. C. 223] τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ Σελεύκου μετῆλλαχότος, ἔτι κομιδῇ νέος ὢν, τὴν ἐν Συρίᾳ διεδέδεκτο βασιλείαν· ἅμα δὲ τούτοις Ἀριαράθης παρέλαβε τὴν Καππαδοκῶν ἀρχήν· ὁ δὲ Φιλοπάτωρ Πτολεμαῖος ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς καιροῖς [B. C. 222] τῶν κατ' Αἴγυπτον ἐγεγόνει κύριος· Λυκούργος δὲ Λακεδαιμονίων μετ' οὐ πολὺν [B. C. 219] κατεστάθη βασιλεύς. We may therefore place the accession of *Ariarathes IV* in 220. The three preceding reigns occupy a space of 95 years from the accession of *Ariarathes II* after the death of *Eumenes* B. C. 315, or 102 years, if computed from the death of *Ariarathes I*.

In B. C. 192 *Ariarathes* married *Antiochis* the daughter of *Antiochus* the Great^r: ὁ Ἀντίοχος—ἤδη τὸν πρὸς Ῥωμαίους πόλεμον ἐγνωκὼς ἀποκαλύπτειν—Πτολεμαίῳ μὲν ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἔστειλλε Κλεοπάτραν—Ἀντιοχίδα δ' ἔπεμπευ Ἀριαράθῃ τῷ Καππαδοκῶν βασιλεῖ. This marriage is mentioned by Diodorus^s: ἔγχε θυγατέρα τοῦ μεγάλου κληθέντος Ἀντιόχου, ὀνομαζομένην Ἀντιοχίδα, πανούργον μάλιστα. ταύτην δὲ μὴ γινομένων τέκνων ὑποβαλέσθαι δύο παῖδας, ἀγνοούντος τοῦ ἀνδρός, Ἀριαράθην καὶ Ὀλοφέρνην. μετὰ δὲ τινα χρόνον τῆς φύσεως ἐπιδεξαμένης ἀνελπίστως τεκεῖν αὐτὴν δύο μὲν θυγατέρας υἱὸν δὲ ἓνα τὸν ὀνομασθέντα Μιθριδάτην. ἐξ οὗ τοὺς ὑποβολιμαίους ἀναδιδασκαμένην τὰνδρὶ τὸν μὲν πρεσβύτερον μετὰ συμμέτρον χρείας εἰς Ῥώμην ἀποσταλῆναι παρασκευάσαι, τὸν δὲ νεώτερον εἰς τὴν Ἰωνίαν, χάριν τοῦ μὴ διαμφισβητεῖν περὶ τῆς βασιλείας τῷ γνησίῳ.

Ariarathes after this alliance joined *Antiochus* in the war against the Romans. While *Manlius* was in Asia in B. C. 188^t, he received an embassy from *Ariarathes*^v: ἦλθε καὶ παρ' Ἀντιόχου Μουσαῖος—ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ παρὰ Ἀριαράθου τοῦ τῶν Καππαδοκῶν βασιλέως· καὶ γὰρ οὗτος, μετασχὼν Ἀντιόχῳ τῶν αὐτῶν ἐλπίδων καὶ κοινωνήσας τῆς πρὸς Ῥωμαίους μάχης [in B. C. 190], ἔδεδίει καὶ διηπορεῖτο περὶ τῶν καθ' αὐτόν.—ὁ δὲ στρατηγὸς—τοῖς παρὰ Ἀριαράθου εἶπεν ἐξακόσια τάλαντα δόντας τὴν εἰρήνην ἔχειν. At this time his daughter is betrothed to *Eumenes*; by whose means he obtains more favourable terms, and is admitted to alliance with the Romans^w. In 183—179 he was the ally of *Eumenes* against *Pharnaces*^x.

ⁿ See above p. 310.

^o Apud Photium p. 1160.

^p XXIX. 1.

^q IV. 2. See Polybius in another passage quoted in the Tables 220.

^r Appian. Syr. c. 5. For the time of these marriages see above p. 385.

^s Apud Photium p. 1160=tom. X p. 24.

^t See the Tables.

^v Polyb. XXII. 24. He is followed by Livy XXXVIII. 37 *Legati—ab Ariarathe rege Cappa-*

docum venerunt ad veniam petendam—quod auxiliis Antiochum juvisset. Huic sexcenta talenta argenti sunt imperata.

^w See p. 404. His marriage with *Antiochis* was about in the beginning of B. C. 192, only four or five years before; and *Antiochis* had no children till some time after the marriage. This daughter therefore of *Ariarathes*, who was betrothed to *Eumenes* in B. C. 188, must have been by another mother.

^x See p. 404.

Ariarathes IV received an embassy from Rome after the death of *Antiochus Epiphanes*. Polybius^y relates the circumstances. *Demetrius Soter* applied to the senate for leave to claim 433 the kingdom of Syria^z; which the senate refused: ἔδοξε τῇ συγκλήτῳ τὸν μὲν Δημήτριον κατασχεῖν τῷ δὲ καταλελειμμένῳ παιδὶ συγκатаσκενάζειν τὴν ἀρχήν. And an embassy is sent to Asia: εὐθέως καταστήσαντες πρεσβευτὰς τοὺς περὶ Γνάϊον Ὀκταοῦϊον καὶ Σπόριον Λουκρήτιον καὶ Λεύκιον Αὐρήλιον ἐξέπεμψαν τοὺς διοικήσοντας τὰ κατὰ τὴν βασιλείαν ὡς αὐτοὶ προηροῦντο.—ἔδει δὲ τοὺς περὶ τὸν Γνάϊον καὶ τὰ περὶ τοὺς Γαλάτας καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀριαράθου βασιλείαν ἐποπτεύσαι. The arrival of that embassy is described^a: παραγενομένων τῶν πρεσβευτῶν—καὶ διαλεγομένων τῷ βασιλεῖ πάλιν περὶ τῶν πρὸς Γαλάτας αὐτῷ διαφερόντων, βραχέα περὶ τούτων κοινολογήσαμενος—λοιπὸν ἤδη τὸν πλείω λόγον ὑπὲρ τῶν κατὰ Συρίαν ἐποιεῖτο πραγμάτων,—προσεπαγγελόμενος ἀκολουθήσειν μετὰ δυνάμεως καὶ συνεφεδρεύσειν τοῖς καιροῖς ἕως ἂν ἐπανέλθωσιν πάλιν ἐκ τῆς Συρίας ἀσφαλῶς. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Γνάϊον ἐν πᾶσιν ἀποδεχόμενοι τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως εὐνοίαν—κατὰ μὲν τὸ παρὸν οὐκ ἔφασαν προσδεῖσθαι τῆς παραπομπῆς, εἰς δὲ τὸ μέλλον—διασαφήσειν ἀόκνως^b κρίνειν γὰρ αὐτὸν ἓνα τῶν ἀληθινῶν Ῥωμαίων φίλων. *Antiochus Epiphanes* died at the close of B. C. 164^b; which fixes this embassy to 163. *Ariarathes* therefore was still living in the middle of 163. The succession of *Ariarathes V* is the next fact recorded in the fragments of Polybius^c: παρεγένοντο—παρὰ Ἀριαράθου τοῦ νεωστὶ διαδεδεγμένου τὴν Καππαδοκῶν βασιλείαν πρέσβεις ἀνανεωσόμενοι τὴν τε φιλίαν καὶ συμμαχίαν τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν.—ἡ δὲ σύγκλητος διακούσασα τῶν λόγων τὴν τε φιλίαν ἀνεωώσατο καὶ τὴν συμμαχίαν. He had succeeded while *Lysias* was still master of Antioch^d: Ἀριαράθης ὁ βασιλεὺς Καππαδοκίας προσδεδεγμένος τοὺς εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἀποσταλέντας πρεσβευτὰς—μετὰ ταῦτα πρεσβευτὰς ἀπέστειλε πρὸς τοὺς περὶ τὸν Λυσίαν εἰς τὴν Ἀντιόχειαν, σπουδάζων ἀνακομίσασθαι τὰ τῆς ἀδελφῆς καὶ μητρὸς ὄστα.—τῶν δὲ περὶ τὸν Λυσίαν συγχωρησάντων,—ἀποδεξάμενος μεγαλομερῶς τὴν παρουσίαν αὐτῶν ἔθαψε παρὰ τὸν τοῦ πατρὸς τάφον κηδεμονικῶς. *Lysias* was slain by *Demetrius Soter* in the autumn of B. C. 162^e; which carries back the embassy to Rome (from whence it had returned before the communication with *Lysias*) to an earlier point in 162. These circumstances determine the death of the father and the succession of the son to the winter of B. C. 163^f, the winter of Ol. 154. 2. The order of the narrative in the 46th book of Livy agrees with this date^f. *Ariarathes* therefore reigned B. C. 220—163 both inclusive, about 58 years^g.

8 *ARIARATHES V PHILOPATOR*. His accession in the winter of Ol. 154. 2 has been already shewn^h. *Ariarathes* was among the allies who joined the consul *Crassus* in the war against 434

^y Legat. 107 [XXXI. 12].

^z See above p. 324.

^a Legat. 108 [XXXI. 13].

^b See above p. 322.

^c Legat. 109 [XXXI. 14].

^d Legat. 112 [XXXI. 15]. ^e See p. 323.

^f In the Epitome the events lie in the following order:

1 *Eumenes rex Romam venit* [B. C. 167].

2 *Marcellus et Sulpicius coss.* [B. C. 166].

3 *Prusiae legati conquesti sunt de Eumene.*

4 *Societas cum Rhodiis juncta.*

5 *Lustrum conditum* [B. C. 164].

6 *Ptolemæus, pulsus regno a minore fratre, restitutus est.*

7 *Ariarathe mortuo filius ejus regnum accepit et*

amicitiam cum populo Romano per legatos renovavit.

8 *Res adversus Ligures et Corsos et Lusitanos* [B. C. 163. 162].

9 *Antiochum puerum cum Lysia tutore Demetrius interemit* [B. C. 162].

10 *L. Æmilius Paullus mortuus* [B. C. 160].

11 *Cornelius Cethegus consul* [B. C. 160].

^h Steph. Byz. v. Ἀριαράθεια. πόλις πλησίον Καππαδοκίας, ἀπὸ Ἀριαράθου Καππαδοκίας βασιλεύσαντος, γαμβροῦ Ἀντιόχου. Probably *Ariarathes IV*, although this would also describe *Ariarathes III*.

ⁱ Valesius apud Wess. ad Diod. tom. X p. 309 observes, *Regnum iniit Ol. 154. 2 Scipione Nasica et Figulo coss. non ut Casaubonus ponit Ol. 154. 3. Nam ante Demetrii ex urbe fugam regnare cepit,*

*Aristonicus*ⁱ. His death occurred in that war^k. But *Crassus* fell in B. C. 130^l; to which year we may accordingly refer the death of *Ariarathes V* in the 33rd year current of his reign. *Diodorus*^m speaks highly of this prince.

In the beginning of B. C. 160 *Ariarathes* sent an embassy to Rome bearing a golden crown—στέφανόν τε κομίζοντες ἀπὸ μυρίων χρυσῶν καὶ διασαφούντες τὴν τοῦ βασιλείως προαίρεσινⁿ. Noticed by *Diodorus*^o. The time of this embassy has been examined above^p. It was received at Rome a few months before the beginning of the 155th Olympiad.

Demetrius Soter revenged the rejection of his alliance by bringing forward *Holophernes*, the supposititious son of *Ariarathes IV*^q, and *Ariarathes* being driven from his kingdom took refuge with the Romans in the summer of B. C. 158^r; by whom he was restored^s. *Demetrius* was to have 1000 talents for this service^t. The reign of *Holophernes* is noticed by *Diodorus* and *Justin*^v.

According to *Appian*^w the Romans appointed *Ariarathes* and *Holophernes* to reign to-

ut constat ex Polybio et Livio lib. 46. Whom Schweighæuser follows ad Polyb. tom. VIII p. 20 *Vales. initium regni ejus posuit in Ol. 154. 2 et in consulatum Nasica et Figuli; id est in U. C. 592.* Neither *Valesius* nor *Casaubon* are quite accurate. *Casaubon*'s date is inconsistent with the time of *Lysias*, whose death occurred in the beginning of Ol. 154. 3. *Valesius* inaccurately expresses Ol. 154. 2 by the consulship of *Nasica* and *Figulus*. Their consulship and U. C. 592 commenced only four months before that Olympic year ended. Nor will the embassy to Rome, the return of that embassy, the embassy to *Lysias*, all successively occurring before the death of *Lysias* in autumn, admit that the accession of *Ariarathes V* could fall within the year of those consuls; that is, after the Ides of March. His accession must be placed under the preceding consuls, whose year expired *prid. Id. Mart.* B. C. 162.

ⁱ See p. 426.

^k *Justin. XXXVIII. 2 Ariarathes qui bello Aristonici auxilia Romanis ferens cecidisset. Idem XXXVII. 1 Regibus qui adversus Aristonicum auxilia tulerant præmia persoluta: Mithridati Pontico Phrygia major; filiis Ariarathis regis Cappadociae, qui eodem bello occiderat, Lycaonia et Cilicia datae.* The recompense of *Mithridates* is noticed by his son apud *Justin. XXXVIII. 5 Majorem Phrygiam—patri suo præmium dati adversus Aristonicum auxilii concesserant.*

^l See the Tables 130.

^m Apud Photium Cod. 244 p. 1160=tom. X p. 25 τούτον ἀνδρωθέντα καὶ Ἀριαράθην φασὶ μετονομασθῆναι παιδείας τε Ἑλληνικῆς μετασχεῖν καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἄλλην ἐπαινεῖσθαι ἀρετὴν. καὶ ὁ μὲν πατὴρ φιλοπάτορι ὄντι τῷ νῦν ἔσπευθεν ἀποδοῦναι τὴν τοῦ φιλοτέκνου σπουδὴν,—ὥστε ὁ μὲν πατὴρ ἐξίστασθαι τῆς ὅλης ἀρχῆς ἠγωνίζετο τῷ παιδί ὁ δὲ ἀδύνατον εἰδείκνυ δέξασθαι αὐτὸν παρὰ γονέων ἔτι ζώντων τὴν τοιαύτην χάριτα οὗτος τὸν πατέρα τοῦ πεπρωμένου καταλαβόντος διεδέ-

ξατο τὴν βασιλείαν, τὴν τε ἄλλην ἀγωγὴν τοῦ βίου ἀξιολογώτατην ἐνδεικνύμενος καὶ φιλοσοφία προσανέχων. ἐξ οὗ καὶ ἡ παρὰ τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἀγνωσμένη πάλαι Καππαδοκία τότε τοῖς πεπαιδευμένοις ἐμβιωτήριον ὑπῆρχεν. ἀνεωόσατο δ' οὗτος καὶ τὴν πρὸς Ῥωμαίους φιλίαν. His accession is also noticed in a fragment of *Diodorus* tom. X p. 27.

ⁿ Polyb. XXXII. 5.

^o Tom. X p. 28 κατὰ τὴν ρνέ ὀλυμπιάδα πρέσβεις παρεγένοντο παρὰ Ἀριαράθου στέφανον κομίζοντες ἀπὸ χρυσῶν μυρίων, καὶ διασαφούντες τὴν εὐνοίαν τοῦ βασιλείως ἣν ἔχει πρὸς Ῥωμαίους· ἔτι δὲ τὴν δι' ἐκείνους γενομένην ἀπόρρησιν τοῦ γάμου καὶ φιλίας πρὸς Δημήτριον.

^p P. 406 note^e.

^q See p. 432.

^r See the Tables B. C. 157.

^s In this restoration *Attalus II* assisted. See p. 407.

^t See above p. 324.

^v *Diod. tom. X p. 41 Ὀροφέρνης τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἀριαράθην ἐκβαλὼν τῆς ἀρχῆς τοῦ μὲν νουνεχῶς ἕκαστα διοικεῖν—πλείστον ὅσον ἀπέσχετο ἀργυρολογῶν δὲ καὶ πολλοὺς ἐπαναιρούμενος—χ' ἅλαντα προσεπαγγεῖλαμενος καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τετρακόσια δώσειν ἐν ἐτέρῳ καιρῷ, κ. τ. λ. Justin. XXXV. 1 Demetrius occupato Syria regno—Ariarathi regi Cappadociae propter fastiditas sororis nuptias infestus fratrem ejus Orophernem, per injuriam regno pulsum, supplicem recepit:—restituere eum in regnum statuit. Sed Orophernes ingrato animo—pellere ipsum regno a quo restituebatur consilium cepit. Quo cognito Demetrius vitæ quidem ejus—pepercit, ipsum autem comprehensum vincium Seleucia custodiri jubet. Polyb. III. 5 ὁ τῶν Καππαδοκῶν βασιλεὺς Ἀριαράθης ἐκπεσὼν ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς ὑπὸ Ὀροφέρνην διὰ Δημητρίου τοῦ βασιλέως αὐτοῦ ἀνεκτήσατο δι' αὐτοῦ τὴν πατρῴαν ἀρχήν. Schweigh. ad locum reads δι' Ἀττάλου from Polybius quoted above p. 407.*

^w *Syr. c. 47 Ῥωμαῖοις ἐδόκει μὲν ὡς ἀδελφοὺς Ἀριαράθην καὶ Ὀλοφέρνην βασιλεύειν ὁμοῦ.*

gether. This joint government seems to be confirmed by Polybius^x. It did not however last long^y: Ὀροφέρνην ὀλίγον χρόνον Καππαδοκίας βασιλεύσαντα. And Polybius^z about B. C. 435 154 describes *Ariarathes* as sole king.

Ariarathes was the ally of *Attalus* in his war against *Prusias* in B. C. 154, and *Demetrius* son of *Ariarathes* commanded the succours sent on that occasion^a. According to Polybius^b, when *Attalus III* was presented to the senate, and *Alexander Bala* with *Laodice*, in the beginning of B. C. 152^c, ἦκε δὲ καὶ Δημήτριος κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν· τυχὼν δὲ μετρίως ἀποδοχῆς, ὡς παῖς, αἰθὺς ἀνεχώρησεν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν. Ursinus observes *Demetrius Ariarathis filius designatur*: with whom Schweighæuser agrees. This is a probable opinion, and yet the term παῖς would seem improperly applied to one who had been entrusted with military command two years before.

9 *ARIARATHES VI* the youngest son of *Ariarathes V* was a minor at his accession^d: *Laodice ex numero sex filiorum quos virilis sexus ex Ariarathe rege susceperat, timens ne non diutina administratione adultis quibusdam potiretur, quinque parricidali veneno necavit: unum parvulum sceleri matris cognatorum custodia eripuit; qui post necem Laodices—solus regno potitus est.* If *Demetrius*, who commanded an army in B. C. 154, had been living at the death of his father in B. C. 130, he would have been at the least 40 years of age. It is not therefore probable that *Demetrius* was one of the sons of *Laodice*, whose youngest son at that time was a child: *parvulus*.

Ariarathes VI married *Laodice* the sister of *Mithridates Eupator*, and was murdered by *Mithridates*, who also put to death *Arathes*, or *Ariarathes*, the son of *Laodice*. Memnon^e: ὁ πρὸς Ῥωμαίους βαρὺς Μιθριδάτῃ τῷ Πόντου βασιλεῖ συνέστη πόλεμος, φαινόμενην λαβὼν αἰτίαν τὴν τῆς Καππαδοκίας κατάληψιν· ταύτης γὰρ δι' ἀπάτης καὶ ὅρκων συμβατηρίων τὸν ἀδελφιδοῦν Ἀράθην συλλαβὼν ὁ Μιθριδάτης αὐτοχειρίᾳ ἀποσφάξας ἐκράτησε· παῖς δὲ ὁ Ἀράθης ἐκ τῆς ἀδελφῆς τοῦ Μιθριδάτου Ἀριαράθῃ γεγέννητο. Justin^f: *Mithridates—sororis alterius Laodices filios, cujus virum Ariarathen regem Cappadociae per Gordium insidiis occiderat, tollendos statuit:—Interim Nicomedes rex Bithyniae vacuum morte regis Cappadociam invadit. Quod cum nuntiatum Mithridati fuisset, per simulationem pietatis auxilia sorori ad expellendum Cappadocia Nicomedem mittit. Sed jam Laodice per pactionem se Nicomedi in matrimonium tradiderat. Quod ægre ferens Mithridates praesidia Nicomedis Cappadocia expellit regnumque sororis filio restituit.—Interjectis mensibus, simulat se Gordium, quo ministro usus in Ariarathe interficiendo fuerat, restituere in patriam velle.—Quod ubi Ariarathes junior moliri cognovit,—ingentem exercitum contrahit. Igitur cum in aciem eduxisset Mithridates peditum octoginta millia equitum decem millia currus falcatos sexcentos, nec Ariarathi, auxiliantibus finitimis regibus, minores copiae essent,—consilia ad insidias transfert; sollicitatoque juvene ad colloquium,—inspectante utroque exercitu interficit; regnum Cappadociae octo annorum filio, imposito Ariarathis nomine additoque ei rectore Gordio, tradidit. Sed Cappadoces—a Mithridate deficiunt fratremque regis, et ipsum*

^x XXXII. 20 ἀπεστάλκει δὲ Ὀροφέρνης πρεσβευτὰς —στέφανόν τε κομίζοντας τῇ Ῥώμῃ καὶ τὴν φιλίαν καὶ τὴν συμμαχίαν ἀνανεωσομένους κ. τ. λ.—λοιπὸν ἐδόκει σφίσι [to *Demetrius* and *Holophernes*] τὰ πράγματα κατὰ γνώμην χωρεῖν.

^y Polyb. apud Athen. X p. 440 b.

^z XXXIII. 12. Polybius fragm. Vatican. p. 440 remarks ὅτι οὐκ ὀλίγοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων διὰ τὴν πρὸς τὸ πλεῖον ἐπιθυμίαν καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα προσέθηκαν τοῖς χρήμα-

σιν, ὡς [l. οἷς] Ὀλοφέρνης ὁ τῆς Καππαδοκίας βασιλεὺς κατάληπτος γενόμενος ἀπώλετο καὶ τῆς βασιλείας ἐξέπεσεν.

^a See above p. 408.

^b XXXIII. 16.

^c For the date see p. 326.

^d Justin. XXXVII. 1.

^e Apud Photium cod. 224 p. 728.

^f XXXVIII. 1.

Ariarathen nomine, ab Asia, ubi educabatur, revocant; cum quo Mithridates praelium renovat victumque Cappadociæ regno expellit. Nec multo post adolescens ex ægritudine collecta infirmitate decedit. Post hujus mortem Nicomedes—subornat puerum,—quasi Ariarathes tres non duos filios 436 genuisset, qui a senatu Romano paternum regnum peteret. Uxorem quoque Laodicem Romam mittit ad testimonium trium ex Ariarathe susceptorum filiorum. Quod ubi Mithridates cognovit, et ipse pari impudentia Gordium Romam mittit qui senatui adseceret puerum cui Cappadociæ regnum tradiderat ex eo Ariarathe genitum qui bello Aristonici cecidisset. Sed senatus—et Mithridati Cappadociam et Nicomedi Paphlagoniam ademit.—Uterque populus libertate donatus est.

In these two sons of *Ariarathes VI* the royal family was extinct; and *Ariobarzanes* was elected king by the direction of the Romans^h. He was appointed king about the year B. C. 93ⁱ. The preceding events—the death of *Ariarathes V*, the restoration of his son; then, after a few months' interval, the warlike preparation and death of the young prince; the advancement of his brother by the Cappadocians; his expulsion by *Mithridates*, and his death soon after; and lastly, the reference of the question to Rome;—these successive occurrences might occupy a space of two or three years, which carry back the death of *Ariarathes V* to about B. C. 96, 34 years after the death of his father. And, as he succeeded in childhood, *parvulus*, and left sons who were at least nearly grown to manhood^k, we cannot well assign a shorter period to his reign.

10 *ARIOBARZANES I* is expelled by *Mithridates* and flies to Rome^l: *Rex Ariobarzanes constituitur. Erat eo tempore Tigranes rex Armeniæ obses Parthis ante multum temporis datus, sed olim ab iisdem in regnum paternum remissus. Hunc Mithridates mire ad societatem Romani belli—pellicere cupiebat.—Per Gordium impellit ut Ariobarzani segni admodum bellum inferat.—Primo igitur adventu Tigranis Ariobarzanes sublatis rebus suis Romam contendit.* He was restored to his kingdom by *Sulla* in 92^m. We may place the expulsion of *Ariobarzanes* and his flight to Rome in the preceding year, B. C. 93: and this agrees with the time of *Tigranes*, who was then reigning, and had been sent back from Parthia some time before—*olim remissus*. But *Tigranes* began to reign in 96ⁿ.

Ariobarzanes was expelled again in B. C. 88^o, and restored at the peace in 84^p. When

g As this prince was a child *octo annorum*, and these facts occurred 34 years after the death of *Ariarathes V*, we must understand this expression not literally that he was the son of *Ariarathes V*, but only that he was descended from that king. *Mithridates* might pretend that he was his grandson.

^h Strabo XII p. 540 ἐκλιπόντος τοῦ βασιλικοῦ γένους οἱ μὲν Ῥωμαῖοι συνεχώρουν αὐτοῖς αὐτονομείσθαι—οἱ δὲ πρεσβευσάμενοι τὴν μὲν ἐλευθερίαν παρηγοῦντο· οὐ γὰρ δύνασθαι φέρειν αὐτὴν ἔφασαν· βασιλεία δ' ἤξιον αὐτοῖς ἀποδειχθῆναι. οἱ δὲ—ἐπέτρεψαν αὐτοῖς ἐξ ἑαυτῶν ἐλέσθαι κατὰ χειροτονίαν ὃν ἂν βούλουτο· καὶ εἰλοτο Ἀριοβαρζάνην. Justin. XXXVIII. 2 *Cappadoces munus libertatis abnuentes negant vivere gentem sine rege posse. Atque ita rex illis a senatu Ariobarzanes constituitur.*

ⁱ See below N° 10.

^k Justin calls them *adolescentes, juvenes*.

^l Justin. XXXVIII. 3.

^m See the Tables B. C. 92. Plutarch. Sulla c. 5

μετὰ δὲ τὴν στρατηγίαν εἰς τὴν Καππαδοκίαν ἀποστέλλεται, τὸν μὲν ἐμφανῆ λόγον ἔχων πρὸς τὴν στρατείαν Ἀριοβαρζάνην καταγαγεῖν, αἰτίαν δ' ἀληθῆ, Μιθριδάτην ἐπισχεῖν πολυπραγμονοῦντα.—ἰδίαν μὲν οὖν δύναμιν οὐ πολλὴν ἐπήγετο, χρησάμενος δὲ τοῖς συμμάχοις προθύμοις, καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν Καππαδοκῶν πλείονας δ' αὖθις Ἀρμενίων προσβοηθοῦντας ἀποκτείνας, Γόρδιον μὲν ἐξήλασεν Ἀριοβαρζάνην δ' ἀπέδειξε βασιλέα.

ⁿ See the Tables B. C. 71.

^o Appian. Mithrid. c. 15 Μιθριδάτης μὲν οὖν—ἔπεμπε σὺν πολλῇ χειρὶ τὸν υἱὸν Ἀριαράθην βασιλεῦεν Καππαδοκίας· καὶ εὐθὺς ἤρχεν αὐτῆς ὁ Ἀριαράθης Ἀριοβαρζάνην ἐκβαλὼν. For the time of this invasion see the Tables B. C. 88 and *Kings of Bithynia* p. 419.

^p See the Tables B. C. 84. Appian. Mithrid. c. 60 (ὁ Σύλλας) Κουρίωνι προσέταξε Νικομήδην ἐς Βιθυνίαν καὶ Ἀριοβαρζάνην ἐς Καππαδοκίαν καταγαγεῖν. A year or two after the peace, *Murena* τῷ Καππαδοκίας Ἀριοβαρζάνῃ τὴν ἀρχὴν βεβαιώσαν ἐποίησεν Memnon apud Photium p. 733.

Lucullus passed the Euphrates in B. C. 69^q, *Ariobarzanes* is named again by Memnon^r: Λεύκολλος εἰς τὴν Καππαδοκίαν ἐληλυθὼς καὶ φίλον ἔχων τὸν ἐπάρχοντα ταύτης Ἀριοβαρζάνην διέβη—τὸν Εὐφράτην. In B. C. 66 the kingdom of *Ariobarzanes* was again occupied 437 by *Mithridates*^s. He was restored by *Pompey*^t, and resigned the kingdom to his son^v. This resignation appears to have occurred while *Pompey* was in Syria before the death of *Mithridates*; and *Ariobarzanes* might reign about 30 years, from his appointment in 93 to 64 inclusive.

11 ARIOBARZANES II EUSEBES^w. When *Gabinus* after his consulship proceeded to the province of Syria in B. C. 57^x, *Rex Ariobarzanes consulem ad caedem faciendam—conduxit*. *Ariobarzanes* is mentioned by Cicero when proconsul in Cilicia in B. C. 51^y. His brother *Ariarathes* was at Rome in 45^z.

Ariobarzanes supported *Pompey* against *Cæsar*^a, who forgave him and enlarged his territories^b. He was slain in B. C. 42 by *Cassius*^c: he consequently reigned B. C. 63—42 about 21 years.

12 ARIARATHES VII succeeded *Ariobarzanes II*; for *Antony* after the battle of Philippi B. C. 42 διῆτα πόλεσι καὶ βασιλεύσιν, ἐν μὲν Καππαδοκίᾳ Ἀριαράθῃ^d. The son of *Ariobarzanes II* (rather than the brother mentioned by Cicero), because, according to Strabo^e, the family of *Ariobarzanes I* who was elected in 93 reigned for three generations: εἴλοντο Ἀριοβαρζάνην· εἰς τρίγονίαν δὲ προελθόντος τοῦ γένους ἐξέλιπε· κατεστάθη δ' ὁ Ἀρχέλαος, οὐδὲν προσήκων αὐτοῖς, Ἀντωνίου καταστήσαντος. *Ariarathes* was deposed and put to death by *Antony*^f in the consulship of *Gellius* and *Nerva* B. C. 36^g, when he had reigned about six years.

^q See the Tables B. C. 69.

^r Apud Photium p. 752.

^s Cic. pro Manil. c. 2 *Regnum Ariobarzanis—totum esse in hostium potestate*. Ibid. c. 5 *Regno expulsus est Ariobarzanes rex socius populi Romani atque amicus*.

^t Appian. Mithrid. c. 105 ὁ δὲ Πομπήϊος—Ἀριοβαρζάνῃ ἀπεδίδου βασιλεύειν Καππαδοκίας.

^v Idem Ibid. Ἀριοβαρζάνης μὲν οὖν τὴν βασιλείαν ὄλην τῷ παιδὶ περιὼν ἐνεχείρισε. This transaction is referred to again by Appian Civ. I. 103 and is described by Val. Max. V. 7, 2 extern. *Ariobarzanes filio suo Cappadociae regno cessit in conspectu Cn. Pompeii &c.*

^w The titles of this king are given by Cicero Ep. Fam. XV. 2 *Ariobarzanem Euseben et Philorhomæum*. Confirmed by the evidence of a coin: Ursinus ad Cic. l. c. *Incidi in argenteum nummum Ariobarzanis hujus, in cujus una parte Ariobarzanis ipsius imago, in altera inscriptio incisa est Ἀριοβαρζάνους Εὐσεβοῦς Φιλωρωμαίου*.

^x Cic. de prov. consul. c. 4.

^y Ep. Fam. XV. 2 (*Ariobarzanes*) *cum Ariarathe fratre suo et cum paternis amicis majoribus natu ad me in castra venit*. XV. 4 *Regem Ariobarzanem, cujus salutem a senatu—commendatam habebam, presentibus insidiis nec opinantem liberavi: neque solum ei salutem fui sed etiam curavi ut cum auctoritate regnaret*. Noticed by Plutarch Cic. c. 36 προσταχθέν αὐτῷ καὶ τὰ περὶ Καππαδοκίαν Ἀριοβαρζάνῃ

τῷ βασιλεῖ φίλα καὶ πειθήνια παρασχεῖν. ταῦτα δὲ παρεστήσατο καὶ συνήρμοσεν ἀμέμπτως ἄτερ πολέμου. See also Cato apud Cic. Ep. Fam. XV. 5. Cicero Ep. Att. V. 20 *Ariobarzanes opera mea vivit, regnat*.

^z Cic. Ep. Att. XIII. 2 *Ariarathes Ariobarzani filius* [son of *Ariobarzanes I*] *Roman venit: vult, opinor, regnum aliquod emere a Cæsare: nam quomodo nunc est pedem ubi ponat in suo non habet—veruntamen, quod mihi summo beneficio meo magna cum fratribus illius necessitudo est, invito eum per literas ut apud me diversetur*.

^a Appian Civ. II. 71 enumerating the allies of *Pompey*, by mistake calls him *Ariarathes*: Ἀριαράθης Καππαδοκῶν βασιλεὺς.

^b Dio XLII. 63 μέρος τι τῆς Ἀρμενίας τῆς τοῦ Δηϊοτάρου γενομένης Ἀριοβαρζάνει τῷ τῆς Καππαδοκίας βασιλεῖ ἔδωκεν· οὐ μόντοι καὶ τὸν Δηϊοτάρου—ἐβλάψεν ἀλλὰ καὶ προσευεργέτησεν.—ἰπὸ τοῦ Φαρνάκου πᾶσαν τὴν Ἀρμενίαν καταληφθεῖσαν καταλαβὼν τὸ μὲν τι αὐτῆς τῷ Ἀριοβαρζάνει τὸ δὲ δὴ τῷ Δηϊοτάρῳ ἔχαρίσατο. Idem XLII. 48 μέρους τῶς τῆς Ἀρμενίας, ὃ τῷ Ἀριοβαρζάνῃ ἔχαρίσατο.

^c Dio XLVII. 33 καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ τὸν Ἀριοβαρζάνην συλλαβὼν ἀπέκτεινε. Appian Civ. IV. 63 τοὺς δὲ ἱππέας προῦπεμψεν ἐς Καππαδοκίαν, οἱ Ἀριοβαρζάνην τε ἄφνω κατέκανον ὡς ἐπιβουλεύοντα Κασσίῳ.

^d Appian. Civ. V. 7.

^e XII p. 540.

^f Dio XLIX. 32 ὁ Ἀντώνιος—δυναστείας Ἀμύντα
3 o 2

438 13 **ARCHELAUS**, who was appointed by *Antony* in B. C. 36, was the grandson of *Archelaus* the general of *Mithridates* in 88. Dio 49. 32 ὁ Ἀρχέλαος οὗτος πρὸς μὲν πατὸς ἐκ τῶν Ἀρχελάων ἐκείνων τῶν τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἀντιπολεμησάντων ἦν, ἐκ δὲ μητρὸς ἑταίρας Γλαφύρας ἐγγέννητο^h. *Archelaus* received an accession of territory from *Augustus* in B. C. 20ⁱ. He reigned 50 years. Tacit. Ann. II. 42 *Rex Archelaus quinquagesimum annum Cappadocia potiebatur, invisus Tiberio quod eum Rhodi agentem nullo officio coluisset.—Ut—imperium adeptus est, elicit Archelaum matris literis; quæ non dissimulatis filii offensionibus clementiam offerebat si ad precandum veniret. Ille—in urbem properat: exceptusque immiti a principe et mox accusatus in senatu non ob crimina quæ fingeantur sed angore, simul fessus senio,—finem vitæ sponte an fato implevit. Regnum in provinciam redactum est.* The particulars of *Archelaus* at Rome are told by Dio^k under the year of *Rufus* and *Flaccus* U. C. 770 A. D. 17 τὸν δὲ δὴ Ἀρχέλαον τὸν τῆς Καππαδοκίας βασιλέα δι' ὀργῆς σχῶν—ὅτι αὐτοῦ ἐς τὴν Ῥόδον ἐλθόντος ἡμέλησε—μετεπέμψατο ὡς νεωτερίζοντά τι, καὶ τῇ τῆς γερονσίας ψήφῳ παρέδωκεν, οὐ μόνον ὑπέργηρων ὄντα ἀλλὰ καὶ δεινῶς ποδαγρῶντα καὶ προσέτι καὶ παραφρονεῖν δοκοῦντα, κ. τ. λ.—τότε μὲν ὁ Ἀρχέλαος ἐσώθη, ἄλλως δ' οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον ἀπέθανε. καὶ τούτου καὶ ἡ Καππαδοκία τῶν τε Ῥωμαίων ἐγένετο καὶ ἱππεῖ ἐπετράπη^l. *Archelaus* began to reign in U. C. 718 B. C. 36. His 50th year therefore coincided with U. C. 768 A. D. 15; which was also the first year of *Tiberius*. He appears to have been called to Rome in A. D. 15, and to have died about A. D. 17.

X.

LUSTRA ROMANA.

THE census of the Roman citizens has been occasionally reported in the Tables. But, as the testimonies to each respective census could not have been given there without exceeding the proposed limits, a fuller account has been reserved for this place. The first census

μὲν Γαλατίας—ἔδωκεν—Ἀρχελάῳ δὲ Καππαδοκίας, ἐκβαλὼν τὸν Ἀριαράθην. Valerius Maximus IX. 15, 2 extern. (*Augustus*) barbarum quendam Cappadociæ regnum affectantem, tanquam Ariarathes esset quem a M. Antonio interemptum luce clarius erat,—caput justo impendere supplicio cœgit.

^g Dio XLIX. 24.

^h See Strabo XVII p. 796 quoted above p. 395. *Archelaüs* is called *Sicinnus* by Appian Civ. V. 7. Conf. Schweigh. ad loc.

ⁱ Dio LIV. 9.

^k LVII. 17.

^l Appian. Mithrid. c. 105 ἐπὶ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, καθάπερ τὰ λοιπὰ, καὶ ἦδε ἡ βασιλεία περιῆλθεν ἐς στρατηγίαν. Palmerius apud Schweigh. Appian. tom. III p. 649 remarks that this is inaccurate: Peccat hoc loco, ut videtur, Appianus. Nam Tiberio demum imperante redacta est Cappadocia in provinciam. An incident recorded by Dio LVII. 17 will perhaps explain the difference: ἔπαθε μὲν γὰρ ποτε τοῦτο ὄντως [sc. τὸ παραφρονεῖν], ὥστε καὶ ἐπὶ-

τροπον παρὰ τοῦ Αὐγούστου τῆς ἀρχῆς λαβεῖν. *Augustus* appointed a guardian to govern the kingdom in the imbecility of *Archelaüs*; and this may have led Appian to suppose that *Augustus* reduced it into the form of a province.

Syncellus p. 275 C ascribes 160 years to seven kings of Cappadocia: Καππαδοκῶν βασιλεῖς ζ' χρόνους ρξ διαρκέσαντες κατὰ τούτους ἤρξαντο τοὺς χρόνους, ὡς Διόδωρος γράφει. The next incident mentioned is an occurrence in the first Punic war. The seven kings belong to the dynasty which ended, as we have seen, in B. C. 93; from whence 160 years computed upwards will begin at B. C. 253; agreeing with the time at which Syncellus inserts this notice. The seven kings might include *Holophernes* and the two sons of *Ariarathes VI*; and in that case the 160 years and the seven reigns might commence with the accession of *Ariarathes III* who was associated in the kingdom by his father.

which belongs to the present period is that of B. C. 280. But it will be expedient to begin with the census taken in B. C. 293, on account of an apparent difference between Livy and the Capitoline Marbles.

B. C. Coss.

294 *Megello et Regulo*. Fasti Capitolin. [Cens. P.] *Cornelius A. f. P. n. Arvin*[a C. Marcius 439 Rutilus l. f. X]XX. Liv. X. 47 *Lustrum conditum eo anno est* [sc. *L. Papirio Sp. Carvilio* coss. B. C. 293 : c. 38] a *P. Cornelio Arvina C. Marcio Rutilo censoribus: censa capitum millia ducenta sexaginta duo trecenta viginti duo*^a. *Censores vicesimi sexti a primis censoribus, lustrum undevicesimum fuit*. It appears therefore from Livy that, although these censors entered upon their censorship in B. C. 294, yet in this, as in some other instances, they numbered the citizens towards the close of their office, in the year of the following consuls^b. The error of Dodwell Diss. X p. 632, who would substitute 86 pairs of censors for 26, has been sufficiently shewn by Drakenborch ad locum. Sigonius p. 42 remarks, *Quod in Capitolinis tabulis hoc lustrum XXX sit non XIX, ut a Livio scribitur, obscura causa est. Ego, nisi in numerorum notis XXIX et XIX menda sit, lustra eum undecim præterire alios secutum annales putaverim*. But the cause is explained by Sigonius himself ad Liv. X. 47 *Varietatis causa est quod Livius decem lustra ante censores creatos acta præterire videtur*. The first *lustrum* of the censors according to Livy himself was the 11th, for the preceding census was the 10th : Liv. III. 24 *Census—perficitur: idque lustrum ab origine urbis decimum conditum*. The 19th *lustrum a primis censoribus* we may perhaps interpret the 19th exclusive of the first; a mode of computing of which Dodwell p. 632 has given some examples; and the numbers in Livy, 11 + 19 = 30, will agree with the Marbles^c.

^a Drakenborch ad loc. observes, *In numero variant admodum Codices*. The chief variations are these :

millia CCLII. CCCXXI.
millia CCLII. CCCXX.
millia CCLX. CCCXXI.
millia CCLXXII. CCCXXI.
millia CCLXXX. CCCXXII.

In the Epitome ;

millia CCLXXII. CCCXX.
millia CCLXII. CCCXXII.

^b Sigonius ad annum Capitolinum 459 p. 42 *Intelligi potest ex Livio X. 47 censores hoc anno* [sc. Capitolino 459] *fuisse illos quidem, at postero lustrum fecisse*.

^c The tenth census was held *Q. Fabio L. Cornelio consulibus* Liv. III. 22. The first censors were appointed *M. Geganio Macerino iterum T. Quinctio Capitolino quintum consulibus* Idem IV. 8. An interval of 17 years according to Dionysius Ant. XI p. 2307 παραλαμβάνουσι τὴν ὑπατον ἀρχὴν τῇ διχομηρίδι τοῦ Δεκεμβρίου μηνός [see Introd. p. xviii] Μάρκος Γεγάιος Μακερίνος τὸ δεύτερον καὶ Τίτος Κοίντιος Καπιτωλίνος τὸ πέμπτον. οὗτοι διδάξαντες τὴν βουλὴν ὅτι πολλὰ μὲν καὶ ἄλλα πράγματα διὰ τὰς συνεχεῖς τῶν ὑπάτων στρατείας ἡμελημένα παρείται, πάντων δ'

ἀναγκαῖότατον τὸ περὶ τὰς τιμήσεις τῶν βίων νόμιμον,—οὐδεμιᾶς τιμήσεως ἐντὸς ἑπτακαίδεκα ἐτῶν γενομένης, ἀπὸ τῆς Λευκίου Κορινθίου καὶ Κοῦπτου Φαβίου ὑπατείας, κ.τ.λ. These 17 years are to be understood of the Catonian computation, which places those consuls at B. C. 457—440.

It may be convenient to trace upwards, as far as the tenth *lustrum*, the variations between the Catonian computation (which Livy and Dionysius followed) and the computation of Varro. From B. C. 300 Varro and Cato concur together; but in the preceding period Cato omitted the dictatorship U. C. Varr. 453 B. C. 301 : cf. Sigon. ad Fast. Capitolin. p. 40 Drakenborch. ad Liv. X. 3. and another dictatorship U. C. Varr. 445 B. C. 309 : conf. Sigon. p. 39. So that the consuls of U. C. Varr. 444 *Q. Fabius C. Marcius* are placed by Varro at B. C. 310, but by Cato at B. C. 308. This difference of two years affects the preceding period as far as U. C. Varr. 431 *L. Sulpicius Q. Aulius*; who are consuls according to Varro in B. C. 323, but according to Cato in B. C. 321. There a dictatorship of the Varronian year 430 is again omitted : conf. Sigon. p. 36 Drakenborch. ad Liv. VIII. 29. and accordingly the consuls *Camillus II* and *Junius* U. C. Varr. 429 are placed

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- 440 289 *Valerio et Cædicio*. Liv. Ep. 11 *Curius Dentatus consul* [B. C. 290]—*bis in eodem magistratu triumphavit. Coloniae deductae sunt Castrum, Sena, Hadria. Triumviri capitales tunc primum creati sunt. Censu acto lustrum conditum est: censa sunt civium capita ducenta septuaginta duo millia*^d. The censors who held this census are determined by the triumph of *Dentatus* to the year of these consuls, five years after the accession of their predecessors to office in 294.
- 280 *Lævino et Coruncanio*. Liv. Epit. 13 *Cineas legatus a Pyrrho ad senatum missus petiit ut componendae pacis causa rex in urbem reciperetur: de qua re quum ad frequentiore senatum referri placuisset, Ap. Claudius, qui propter valetudinem oculorum jamdiu consiliis publicis se abstinuerat, venit in curiam, et sententia sua tenuit ut id Pyrrho negaretur* [conf. Plutarch. *Pyrrho* c. 19]. *Cn. Domitius censor primus ex plebe lustrum condidit &c.*^e *Iterum adversus Pyrrhum dubio eventu pugnatum est.* The narrative of the Epitomator describes this census after the first campaign with *Pyrrhus* in 280, and before the second in 279. We may therefore place the census of *Domitius* in the consulship of *Lævinus* and *Coruncanius* rather than in the year of the following consuls, where Sigonius places it^f. The census was probably taken in the beginning of 279, towards the close of U. C. Varr. 474.

at B. C. 325 by Varro, but by Cato at B. C. 322. The same variations prevail in the preceding years. U. C. Varr. 388 *L. Æmilius L. Sextius* are in B. C. 366 according to Varro, but in B. C. 363 according to Cato. U. C. Varr. 323 *T. Quinctius C. Julius* are in Cato's reckoning at B. C. 428, but in that of Varro at B. C. 431: coinciding with the beginning of the Peloponnesian war according to Gellius XVII. 21 (quoted by Dodwell ad Dionys. tom. IV p. 2504) *Bellum Peloponnesiacum—captum est circa annum fere post conditam Romam trecentessimum vicesimum tertium*. The first censors U. C. Varr. 311 *M. Geganius T. Quinctio* coss. are according to Varro in B. C. 443, but according to Cato in B. C. 440. Up to this point therefore three years are omitted in the Catonian computation which are received by Varro. From hence we ascend to the third year of the decemvirs U. C. Varr. 305. Livy III. 38. 51. IX. 34 and Dionysius X p. 2154 XI p. 2156 reckon this third year to be complete, and place the consuls *L. Valerius M. Horatius* (Dionys. XI p. 2273 Liv. III. 55) in the year following. But Sigonius ad ann. Capitolin. 303 p. 17 b shews from the Capitoline Marbles and from Rufus (*sub decemviris annis duobus* p. 400) and Tacitus (Annal. I. 1) that only two complete years belonged to the decemvirs, and that in the third these consuls were in office. Accordingly at this point two years in the Catonian computation are one year in Varro; and the space from the tenth census coss. *Q. Fabio L. Cornelio*, which is 17 years in Dionysius, is only 16 in the reckoning of Varro; and those consuls and that tenth *lustrum* (U. C. Varr. 295) are

placed at B. C. 459 by one computation, but at B. C. 457 by the other.

In the Introduction p. xviii note ^r, and the Tables B. C. 215, the dates require some explanation. B. C. 402. 392 are the dates of Varro. The magistrates of U. C. Varr. 352 entered office Dec. B. C. 403, and abdicated Oct. B. C. 402. But this date is B. C. $\frac{3}{4}$ according to Cato. Again, the consuls of U. C. Varr. 362 entered office in B. C. 393, and their successors entered office on the first of July B. C. 392, and these dates are B. C. $\frac{3}{4}$ in the Catonian reckoning. The consuls there mentioned, *Æmilius* and *Plautius* (U. C. Varr. 425), are placed at B. C. 329 by one reckoning, and at B. C. 326 by the other.

^d One copy has *ducenta septuaginta millia*.

^e See the Tables B. C. 280. Drakenborch gives the following variations:

ducenta octuaginta duo millia.

CCLXXXVI millia.

CCLXXXVII millia.

CCLXXXVIII millia.

In reporting the variations I shall not think it necessary to notice the numbers below 1000.

^f Sigonius ad Fast. Capitolin. p. 42 b *Quinquennale spatium in hunc annum (coss. Sulpicio et Decio) edi censores poscit*. But it is allowed by Sigonius himself p. 44 that five years before coss. *Servilio et Metello* no census was taken: *Quinquennium absolutum* [from U. C. Capitolin. 464] *postulat ut in hunc annum censores conferantur; de quibus tamen nihil acceptum est. Qui si fuerunt, lustrum certe non fecerunt: nam si fecissent, lustrum quod est factum anno [Capitolino] 497 es-*

B. C. Coss.

- 275 *Curio II et Cornelio*. *Censores C. Fabricius Luscinus Q. Æmilius Papus*. Liv. Ep. 14. 441 *Curius Dentatus Pyrrhum—Italia expulit. Fabricius censor P. Cornelium Rufinum consularem senatu movit quod is decem pondo argenti facti haberet* [conf. Val. Max. II. 9, 4 Gellium IV. 8 XVII. 21, 39 Plutarch. Sull. c. 1]. *Lustro a censoribus condito censa sunt capita civium ducenta septuaginta unum millia, ducenta viginti quatuor*g. Cicero Læl. c. 11 *Videmus Papum Æmilium C. Luscino familiarem fuisse—bis una consules* [B. C. 282. 278] *et collegas in censura*. The account of the Epitomator will place this *lustrum* in the year of *Curius* and *Cornelius*, five years from the former *lustrum* in the consulship of *Lævinus* and *Coruncanius*. We may refer this census to the beginning of B. C. 274.
- 272 *Papirio II et Carvilio II*. Frontinus de Aquæd. c. 6 *Man. Curius Dentatus, qui censuram cum L. Papirio Cursore gessit, Anionis—aquam perducendam in urbem ex manubiis de Pyrrho captis locavit Spurio Carvilio L. Papirio coss. iterum*. Sigonius p. 47 b ascribes to these censors the 34th *lustrum*. That four *lustra* were reckoned by the Capitoline Marbles between B. C. 293 (which was the 30th) and B. C. 264 (which was the 35th) is manifest. Either therefore a census occurred here or in the time of those censors who preceded B. C. 280, and whom Sigonius p. 44 cannot trace. In either case the interval would be irregular. In the present instance, the censors *Curius* and *Papirius* are in office 3 years after their predecessors and 7 years before the 35th *lustrum*.
- 265 *Q. Fabio III L. Mamilio*. Fast. Capitolin. *Cens. On. Cornelius L. f. Cn. n. Blasio C. Marcius C. f. L. n. Rutilus II qui in hoc honore Censorin. appell. e. l. f. XXXV*. Liv. Epit. 16 *Lustrum a censoribus conditum est; censa sunt civium capita ducenta octoginta duo millia, ducenta triginta quatuor*h. Eutropius II. 18 *Cum jam clarum urbis Romæ nomen esset, arma tamen extra Italiam mota non fuerant—census est habitus: inventa sunt civium capita CCXCII millia CCCXXXIV. quanquam a condita urbe nunquam bella cessassent. Et contra Afros bellum susceptum est primum &c.* Sigonius ad Fast. Capitolin. p. 49 *Lustrum sequenti anno conditum puto, quia in epitoma lustris mentio fit post pacem Hieroni datam*. But *Hiero* made peace *Valerio et Otacilio coss.* in whose year these censors were no longer in office. Their 18 months would expire in the year of *Claudius* and *Fulvius*. Eutropius therefore is confirmed by the Capitoline Marble in placing this census before the Punic war: and we may suppose the Epitomator of Livy in this case (as in some few other instances) to have transposed the order of the facts. The census may be perhaps referred to the beginning of B. C. 264. On the censor *Marcius* conf. Val. Max. IV. 1, 3.

set 36^{um} non 35^{um} in Capitolina tabula scribendum. And examples of irregular intervals occur. Sigonius himself places the 34th *lustrum* at an irregular interval. An irregular space followed the fortieth *lustrum*, and preceded the 39th and the 64th. The censors of B. C. 109 were elected after an irregular interval: see below, and compare Sigonius p. 100 ad annum Capitulinum 644. It must, however, be admitted, that the Epitomator, upon whose authority the 32nd *lustrum* is placed before the second campaign of *Pyrrhus*, sometimes vio-

lates the order of Livy's narrative. Some instances of this will be seen below.

g One copy gives CCLXI millia.

h Drakenborch. ad locum: *Codicum plerorumque consensus efficit ut—“OCTOGINTA quatuor millia” quam vel—“SEPTUAGINTA quatuor millia” cum antt. edd. vel—“NONAGINTA quatuor millia” cum Sigonio legere malim*. Sigonius had remarked *Melius Eutropius CCXCII millia*.

B. C. Coss.

- 258 *Calatino et Paterculo*. Fasti Capitolini: Cens. C. *Duilius M. f. M. n.*.....ⁱ
- 253 *Servilio et Sempronio*. Fasti Capitol. Cens. C. *Junius D. f. D. n. Pera abd. L. Postumius L. f. L. n. Megell. idem qui pr. erat in mag. n. est.*
- 442 252 *Cotta et Gemino*. Fast. Capitol. Cens. M. *Valerius M. f. M. n. Maxim. Messal. P. Sempronius P. f. P. n. Sophus l. f. XXXVII*. Liv. Ep. 18 *P. Sempronius Sophus M. Valerius Maximus censores, quum senatum legerent, tredecim senatu moverunt: lustrum condiderunt, quo censa sunt civium capita ducenta nonaginta septem millia septingenta nonaginta septem*. On these censors conf. Val. Max. II. 9, 7.
- 247 *Cæcilio II et Fabio*. Fast. Capitolin. Censores A. *Atilius A. f. C. n. Calatinus A. Manlius T. f. T. n. Torquat. Attic. l. f. XXXVIII*. Liv. Ep. 19 *Lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium capita ducenta quinquaginta unum millia, ducenta viginti duo*^k.
- 241 *Manlio et Cercone*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. C. *Aurelius L. [f.]*..... Euseb. Chron. Ol. 134. 3 *Censu Romæ acto reperta sunt ducenta quinquaginta millia*^l. This date = U. C. Varr. 512 B. C. 242 is within one year of the true time. Placed by Hieronymus at Ol. 134. 1 which, as Scaliger remarks, is *prochronismus triennii*.
- 236 *Lentulo et Varo*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. L. *Cornelius L. f. Ti. n. Lent. Caudin. Q. Lutatius C. f. C. n. Cerco in m. n. e.*
- 234 *Postumio et Carvilio*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. C. *Atilius A. f. A. n. Bulbus A. Postumius A. f. L. n. Albinus l. f. XL*.
- 231 *Mathone et Masone*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. T. *Manlius T. f. T. n. Torquatus Q. Fulvius M. f. Q. n. Flaccus vit. facti abd.* Sigonius p. 56 b *Confirmat Livius, qui XXIII [34] XXV [5] T. Manlium bis consulem et censorem vocat: et XXVII T. Manlium ex censoriis qui viverent vetustissimum*^m: *et XXIII [30] Q. Fulvium Flaccum consulem et censorem fuisse tradit.*
- 230 *Æmilio et Junio*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. Q. *Fabius Q. f. Q. n. Maxim. Verrucos. M. Sempronius C. f. M. n. Tuditan. l. f. XLI*.
- 225 *Æmilio et Regulo*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. C. *Claudius Ap. f. C. n. Centho M. Junius D. f. D. n. Pera l. f. XXXXII*.
- 220 *Veturio et Lutatio*. Censores L. *Æmilius Papus C. Flaminius*: Cassiodor. L. *Veturius et C. Lutatius. His coss. via Flaminia munita, et circus factus qui Flaminius appellatur.* Liv. Ep. 20 *Illyrii quum rebellassent, domiti in deditionem venerunt. Lustrum a censoribus conditum est, quo censa sunt civium capita ducenta septuaginta millia, ducenta tredecim*ⁿ. *Libertini in quatuor tribus redacti sunt (quum antea dispersi per omnes*

ⁱ Sigonius p. 51 *Lustrum factum esse XXXVI probat sequens lustrum XXXVII*.

^j The various numbers are
CCXCVII millia.
CCCXVI millia.
CCCXVII millia.
CCXVII millia.
CCCXXVII millia.

^k Five copies quoted by Drakenborch give CCXLI millia.

^l In the version of Hieronymus ed. Scal. the numbers are CCLX millia. Syncellus p. 276 C also has εὐρέθησαν μυριάδες κς'.

^m Sigonius refers to Liv. XXVII. 11 *Senatus lectionem contentio inter censores [B. C. 209] de principe legendo tenuit. Sempronii lectio erat: ceterum Cornelius morem traditum a patribus sequendum aiebat, ut, qui primus censor ex iis qui viverent fuisset, eum principem legerent. Is T. Manlius Torquatus erat.—Quum diu certatum verbis esset, concedente collega, lectus a Sempronio princeps in senatu Q. Fabius Maximus consul.* This occurred 22 years after the censorship of Manlius.

ⁿ This number CCLXX millia occurs in all the copies apud Drakenborch. without variation. But he reports a remarkable variation in the fact: A

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fuissent) *Esquilinam, Palatinam, Suburranam, Collinam*. *C. Flaminius censor viam Flaminiam munivit et circum Flaminium extruxit*. That *Æmilius* was the colleague of *Flaminius* is attested by Livy XXIII. 22 *Neque enim post L. Æmilium et C. Flaminium censores^o senatus lectus fuerat, quum tantum senatorum adversæ pugnae, ad hoc sui quemque casus, per quinquennium absumpsissent*. And by Pliny H. N. XXXV. 17. That they were censors in this year is attested by Cassiodorus; and by the term of five years—*quinquennium*—computed by Livy l. c. at the close of B. C. 216, after the battle of Cannæ.

Sigonius remarks p. 60 *Lustrum, quod intelligi ex epitoma potest, postero anno conditum est*. This he probably collects from the mention of the Illyrians, who were subdued by the consul *Æmilius* in B. C. 219. See the Tables.

- 214 Q. Fabio IV Marcello III. Liv. XXIV. 11 Q. Fabius comitia censoribus creandis habuit: creati M. Atilius Regulus et P. Furius Philus. The acts of these censors are described by Livy XXIV. 18. Idem Ib. c. 43 *Romæ quum tribuni plebis novi magistratum inissent [IV. Id. Decemb. B. C. 214], extemplo censoribus P. Furio et M. Atilio a L. Metello tribuno plebis dies dicta ad populum est:—sed novem tribunorum auxilio vetiti causam in magistratu dicere dimissique fuerant. Ne lustrum perficerent mors prohibuit P. Furii. M. Atilius magistratu se abdicavit*. In this case also the *lustrum* would have been deferred till the second year, the beginning of B. C. 213. These censors are mentioned by Val. Max. II. 9, 8 following Liv. XXIV. 18.
- 210 Lævino et Marcello IV. Liv. XXVII. 6 *Censores hic annus habuit L. Veturium Philonem et P. Licinium Crassum, maximum pontificem. Crassus Licinius nec consul nec prætor ante fuerat quam censor est factus: ex ædilitate gradum ad censuram fecit. Sed hi censores neque senatum legerunt neque quidquam publicæ rei egerunt: mors diremit L. Veturii; inde et Licinius censura se abdicavit^p*.
- 209 Fabio V Flacco IV. Liv. XXVII. 11 *Censoribus creandis Q. Fulvius consul comitia habuit. Creati censores ambo qui nondum consules fuerant, M. Cornelius Cethegus P. Sempronius Tuditanus*. The census was taken in the following year, towards the close of their office: Liv. XXVII. 36 *Hoc eodem anno [sc. coss. Marcello V et Crispino B. C. 208] et lustrum conditum est a censoribus P. Sempronio Tuditano et M. Cornelio Cethego. Censa civium capita centum triginta septem millia, centum et octo: minor aliquanto numerus quam qui ante bellum fuerat^q*.
- 204 Cethego et Tuditano. Fast. Capitolin. *Cens. M. Livius M. f. M. n. Salinator C. Claudius Ti. f. Ti. n. Nero l. f. XXXXV. Liv. XXIX. 37 Dum hæc consules diversis regionibus agunt [B. C. 204], censores interim Romæ M. Livius et C. Claudius senatum recitaverunt.—Lustrum conditum serius, quia per provincias dimiserunt censores ut civium*

censoribus bis conditum: primo lustro censa sunt &c. He subjoins, *Vulgatum primum obvium fuit in edd. Sigonii, unde anno 1628 Gruterus adoptavit*.

^o The censors *L. Æmilius C. Flaminius* are named again by Livy XXIII. 23. XXIV. 11.

^p *L. Veturius P. Licinius censores* are mentioned again Liv. XXVII. 34.

^q The variations are
centum triginta sex millia.

In the Epitome:

centum triginta septem millia
CXXVII millia.

But, as the preceding *lustrum* had given 270,000, and the following *lustrum* had 214,000, and as the expression *minor aliquanto* would ill express the difference between 137,000 and 270,000, Drakenborch ad Liv. XXVII. 36 appears with reason to suspect that these numbers in B. C. 208 are defective.

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*Romanorum in exercitibus quantus ubique esset referretur numerus. Censa cum iis ducenta decem quatuor millia hominum^r. Condidit lustrum C. Claudius Nero. Duodecim deinde coloniarum (quod nunquam antea factum erat) deferentibus ipsarum coloniarum censoribus censum acceperunt. After this it is related c. 38 Eadem æstate in Brutiis Clampetia a consule vi capta :—et quum comitiorum jam adpeteret tempus,—(Cornelius) consules Cn. Servilium Cæpionem et C. Servilium Geminum creavit. Although therefore this *lustrum* was *serius*, it appears to have been held by these censors in their first year, and before the comitia for the ensuing consuls. Which refutes the supposition of Duker, that this *lustrum* was delayed till the end of the 18 months and even beyond them^s. As this *lustrum* was the 45th and the census of B. C. 225 was the 42nd, it is plain that two *lustra* occurred between in the Capitoline Marbles; which agree therefore in this point with Livy, by whom these two *lustra* are recorded.*

These censors are noticed by Val. Max. II. 9, 6. after Liv. XXIX. 37.

199 *Lentulo et Villio*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. P. Cornelius P. f. L. n. Scipio African. P. Ailius Q. f. P. n. Paitus l. f. XXXXVI. Liv. XXXII. 7 Consul L. Lentulus—comitia censoribus creandis habuit. Multis claris petentibus viris, creati censores P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus et P. Ælius Pætus. Sigonius ad Fast. Capitolin. p. 57 b remarks that Livy makes no mention of this *lustrum*.

194 *Scipione II et Sempronio*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. Sex. Ailius Q. f. P. n. Paitus Catus C. Cornelius L. f. M. n. Cethegus l. f. XXXXVII. Liv. XXXIV. 44 Censurum inde comitia habita sunt. Creati censores Sex. Ælius Pætus et C. Cornelius Cethegus principem senatus P. Scipionem consulem, quem et priores censores legerant, legerunt &c. The census is not taken till the following year: Liv. XXXV. 9 Censores erant priore anno creati Sex. Ælius Pætus et C. Cornelius Cethegus. Cornelius *lustrum* condidit: censa sunt civium capita centum quadraginta tria millia, septingenta quatuor^t.

Separate seats for the senators at the Roman games^u were appointed by these censors: Liv. XXXIV. 44 *Gratiam ingentem apud eum ordinem pepererunt quod ludis*

^r Some copies of the Epitome have CCLXV millia and CCXV millia. But Drakenborch remarks ad Epit. CCXIV millia in optimis apud Livium codd. Idem ad Liv. XXIX. 37 CCXIV millia, quem numerum optimi hoc loco codd. præferunt, legendum esse ex omnium MStorum et vett. edd. auctoritate docui.

^s Duker. ad Liv. XXIX. 37 *Lustrum conditum peractis omnibus quæ censorum muneris erant constat ex multis locis Livii, quibus post relata ea quæ censores in magistratu gesserant altero anno quam creati erant lustrum conditum memorat. Vide XXVII. 11. 36 [the 44th lustrum]. XXXIV. 44. XXXV. 9 [the 47th]. XXXVII. 58. XXXVIII. 36 [the 48th]. XLI. 27. XLII. 10 [the 51st]. Quid ergo est quod his censoribus lustrum serius conditum scribit? An hoc significat, eos ultra tempus lege finitum censuram gessisse? Ita sane videtur ob causam quam dicit: nam octodecim mensium (vel pauciorum si non statim inito magistratu per provincias dimiserunt) spatium angustius fuisse*

videtur quam ut eo numerus civium qui in exercitibus erat iniri potuerit. That the *lustrum* was often deferred till the close of the censorship is attested by some of the passages which Duker has adduced, and by others in the Epitomæ compared with the Capitoline Marbles. But that this was not always done is shewn from the 48th *lustrum*, which was held by the censors a few months after their appointment; and which is therefore improperly quoted by Duker on this occasion.

^t The numbers in the next census B. C. 188 render these numbers suspicious. Duker ad locum remarks *Pighius suspicatur legendum CCXLIII millia.—Dubitationem Pighii confirmat quod sequente lustro censa sunt civium capita CCLVIII millia.* Drakenborch reports no variations of moment. This *lustrum* is unnoticed by the Epitomator.

^u See the Tables B. C. 194.

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Romanis ædilibus curulibus imperarunt ut loca senatoria secernerent a populo. Asconius ad Cic. Cornel. I p. 961 *Hoc factum est secundo consulatu Scipionis:—factum id esse 445 autem Antias tradit ludis Romanis quos fecerunt ædiles curules Atilius Serranus T. Scribonius Libo: id eos fecisse jussu censorum Sex. Ælii Pæti C. Cornelii Cethegi.*

189 *Manlio et Fulvio.* Fast. Capitolin. Cens. T. Quinctius T. f. L. n. Flaminin. M. Claudius M. f. M. n. Marcellus l. f. XXXXVIII. Liv. XXXVII. 58 *Censores T. Quinctius Flamininus M. Claudius Marcellus creati. Per eosdem dies L. Æmilio Regillo—triumphus navalis est decretus.* He triumphed *Kal. Feb.* B. C. 188: see the Tables, which fixes the creation of these censors towards the close of this consulship, about the beginning of B. C. 188. They held the *lustrum* early in the year of the following consuls: Liv. XXXVIII. 36 *Priusquam in provincias novi magistratus proficiscerentur,—de Formianis Fundanisque municipibus et Arpinatibus C. Valerius Tappus tribunus plebis promulgavit uti iis suffragii latio (nam ante sine suffragio habuerant civitatem) esset.—Rogatio perlata est ut in Æmilia tribu Formiani et Fundani in Cornelia Arpinates ferrent: atque in his tribubus tum primum ex Valerio plebiscito censi sunt. M. Claudius Marcellus censor, sorte superato T. Quinctio, lustrum condidit. Censa sunt civium capita ducenta quinquaginta octo millia, trecenta decem et octo^v. Lustrum perfecto, consules [sc. C. Livius M. Valerius] in provincias profecti sunt.* We may refer this census to the end of March or the beginning of April B. C. 188, a few months after the accession of the censors to their office.

Duker explains the deficiency of the numbers in the 44th and 47th *lustra* by supposing that the citizens on service in the armies, who, according to Livy himself, were computed in the 45th *lustrum*, were not included in these^w. This explanation may account for the numbers in the former case, but not in the latter. In B. C. 208, during the 44th *lustrum*, 21 legions were employed, two of which were stationed at Rome: Liv. XXVII. 22. and, if the soldiers of 19 legions were omitted in that census, this omission would account for the difference between the numbers in the 44th *lustrum* and the numbers in the 45th. But in B. C. 193 it appears from Livy XXXIV. 56 XXXV. 2 (who describes the forces of that year in Liguria and Spain) that no great armies were employed; and yet the numbers are less by 114,600 than they are found to be five years afterwards^x.

^v The variations are
In the Epitome

CCLIII millia
CCLVIII millia.

The text of Livy has CCLVIII millia.

^w Duker. ad Liv. XXIX. 37 *Hoc extraordinarium fuisse [sc. numerum civium qui in exercitibus erant referri] argumento est quod neque unquam ante hoc tempus id factum, ni valde fallor, prodit Livius; quodque et superiore lustrum [in B. C. 208] et eo quod U. C. [Varr.] 560 conditum est longe fuit minor civium censorum numerus XXVII. 36 et XXXV. 9 ubi, vulgatam scripturam tuentibus mss. non est quod cum Pighio numeros corruptos suspicemur. Idem ad Liv. XXXV. 9 Nihil vitii in numero apud Liv. XXIX. 37 esse credo, quia*

Livius in illa cepsura quasi extraordinarium memorat quod censores per provincias dimiserunt ut civium Romanorum quantus in exercitibus ubique esset numerus referretur;—quod superiore censu non videtur factum.

^x Duker himself, as quoted in a former note, appears to doubt these numbers, and to concur in the opinion of Pighius. The numbers, however, in this 48th *lustrum* were perhaps augmented by the Latins who were registered with the Roman citizens, and of whom 12,000 are mentioned in the next year: Liv. XXXIX. 3 *Legatis sociorum Latini nominis—senatus datus est: his querentibus magnam multitudinem civium suorum Romam commigrasse et ibi censos esse, Q. Terentio Culleoni prætori negotium datum est, ut eos conquireret, et,*

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446 184 *Pulchro et Licino*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. L. Valerius P. f. L. n. Flaccus M. Porcius M. f. Cato l. f. XXXXVIII. See the Tables B. C. 184. Add to the testimonies Val. Max. II. 9, 3 IV. 5, 1 Ascon. ad Cic. Divinat. p. 328. This censorship is described by Livy XXXIX. 42—44 who omits to give the *lustrum*.

179 *Manlio et Fulvio*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. M. Aemilius M. f. M. n. Lepidus M. Fulvius M. f. Ser. n. Nobilior lustr. f. L. Liv. XL. 45 *Hiems eo anno* [the winter of B. C. 180] *nive sæva—fuit:—&c.* *Ludi deinde votivi Q. Fulvii consulis per dies decem magno adparatu facti.* *Censorum inde comitia habita: creati M. Aemilius Lepidus pontifex maximus et M. Fulvius Nobilior.—Comitiis confectis, ut traditum antiquitus est, censores in Campo ad aram Martis sellis curulibus consederunt: quo repente principes senatorum cum agmine venerunt civitatis.* Idem Ibid. c. 53 *Biduo quo senatum legerunt censores, Q. Fulvius consul profectus in Ligures—signis conlatis cum hoste pugnavit.* These incidents fix the creation of the censors to the beginning of this consulship, towards the spring of B. C. 179. The *lustrum* is recorded in Liv. Epit. 41 *Gracchus proconsul Celtiberos victos in deditionem accepit:—et a Postumio Albino proconsule Vaccaei ac Lusitani subacti sunt. Uterque triumphavit. Antiochus—mortuo fratre Seleuco—in regnum Syriæ ab urbe dimissus.—Lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium capita ducenta septuaginta tria millia ducenta nonaginta quatuor*^z. From this account, compared with Liv. XL. 59, it appears that this *lustrum* was celebrated in B. C. 178, in the year of *Brutus* and *Manlius*; consequently towards the close of this censorship. But it also appears from this narrative that the epitomator does not always arrange his facts in the order of Livy. For the triumphs of *Gracchus* and *Albinus* were a little before the *comitia* of B. C. 177, and are recorded Liv. XLI. 7, the accession of *Antiochus* was in B. C. 175, and was related Liv. XLI. 20, the 50th *lustrum* was recorded in the beginning of the 41st book (where the text is mutilated), and preceded both those facts in Livy's narrative.

These censors are mentioned by Cicero de prov. consul. c. 9 Val. Max. IV. 2, 1 Gellius XII. 8 (*Aemilius Lepidus et Fulvius Flaccus* apud Val. Max. et Gellium), who all relate the circumstance told by Livy XL. 46.

174 *Postumio et Mucio*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. Q. Fulvius Q. f. M. n. Flaccus A. Postumius A. f. A. n. Albinus lustr. f. LI. Liv. XLI. 27 *Censores eo anno creati Q. Fulvius Flaccus et A. Postumius Albinus legerunt senatum &c.—Moribus quoque regendis di-*

quem C. Claudio M. Livio censoribus [B. C. 204] *postve eos censores ipsum parentemve ejus apud se censum esse probassent socii, ut redire eo cogeret ubi censi essent. Hac conquestione duodecim millia Latinorum domos redierunt.*

^y The campaign of *Fulvius* is noticed in the Tables B. C. 179. His triumph there mentioned occurred at the close of his year in the beginning of B. C. 178: Liv. XL. 59 *Secundum triumphum comitia edixit quibus creati consules sunt M. Junius Brutus A. Manlius Vulso. Prætorum inde, tribus creatis, comitia tempestas diremit: postero die reliqui tres facti ante diem quartum Idus Martias.* The *comitia* therefore for electing the prætors in B. C. 178 were held *V Id. Mart.* only four days

before they entered upon office. The triumphs of *Gracchus* and *Postumius*, noticed in the Tables B. C. 178, also probably occurred at the close of that Roman year, in the beginning of B. C. 177, on account of the *comitia* which followed.

^z Drakenborch gives the following variations:

CCLXIII millia.

CCLVIII millia.

CCLXXIII millia.

He adds, *Revocavi CCLXIII millia, ut non tantum omnes ante Curionem edd. sed et multi codd. præferunt.* But the argument of Drakenborch himself upon the numbers of the next census seems to require CCLXXIII millia.

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ligens et severa censura fuit: multis equi adempti. c. 28 *Jam consularia comitia adpetebant, quibus—creati L. Postumius Albinus et M. Popillius Lænas.* Livy therefore 447 agrees with the Marbles in placing this censorship in the year of *Sp. Postumius* and *Q. Mucius*. The *lustrum* was in the year following: Liv. XLII. 10 *Eo anno [sc. coss. Albino et Popillio XLII. 1] lustrum conditum est. Censores erant Q. Fulvius Flaccus A. Postumius Albinus. Postumius condidit. Censa sunt civium Romanorum capita ducenta sexaginta novem millia et quindecim^a. Minor aliquanto numerus, quia L. Postumius consul pro concione edixerat, qui socium Latini nominis ex edicto C. Claudii consulis [conf. XLI. 9] redire in civitates suas debuissent, ne quis eorum Romæ, sed omnes in suis civitatibus censerentur.*

On these censors conf. Vell. I. 10 Plin. H. N. VII. 48 Cic. II in Verr. I. 41. De *Fulvio Val. Max.* II. 7, 5.

- 169 *Marcio et Capione.* Fast. Capitolin. Cens. *C. Claudius Ap. f. P. n. Pulcher Ti. Sempronius P. f. Ti. n. Gracchus l. f. LII.* Liv. XLIII. 14 *ensoribus deinde creandis comitia edicta sunt: petierunt censuram principes civitatis C. Valerius Lævinus &c.—C. Claudius Pulcher Ti. Sempronius Gracchus. Hos duos censores creavit populus Romanus.—Consules deinde sortiti provincias sunt;—Q. Marcio Macedonia obrenit, Latinisque actis Marcius extemplo est profectus.* The election of these censors therefore may be placed between the Ides of March and the Calends of April B. C. 169. Idem XLIV. 16 *Censores census Idibus Decembribus [Dec. B. C. 169] severius quam ante habuerunt. Multis equi adempti.* Liv. Epit. 45 *Lustrum conditum est a censoribus; censa sunt civium capita trecenta duodecim millia octingenta quinque^b.* The original passage is wanting in Liv. XLV. 15 where a *lacuna* occurs in the text: but the time may be gathered from the narrative of *Livy*. Having related XLV. 13 the return of *Popillius* from his mission, and the news of the capture of *Perseus*^c, he returns to the acts of these censors: c. 15—*In quatuor urbanas tribus descripti erant libertini præter eos quibus filius quinquenni major ex senatusconsulto esset. Eos ubi proximo lustro censi essent censi jusserunt &c.—Plures quam a superioribus et senatu emoti sunt et equos vendere jussi—neque ullius quem alter notaret ab altero levata ignominia. Petentibus ut—anni et bimensis tempus prorogaretur Cn. Tremellius tribunus—intercessit.* Then follows c. 16 *Q. Ælio M. Junio consulibus de provinciis referentibus &c.* These censors therefore held the *lustrum* in their last month, about September B. C. 168, and asked for an extension of their term to 14 months longer.

^a In the Epitome CCLVII millia. Drakenborch. ad loc. *Pighius* veriore pronuntiat lectionem Epitomes quod *Livius* subjungat civium numerum multo minorem solito fuisse. *Lustro* autem priore censa sunt CCLXXIII millia. At mihi dubium est uter numerus verior sit. Non *Livius* "multo" sed "aliquanto" minorem fuisse tradit. Sufficere igitur videtur quatuor millibus minorem numerum hoc lustro census fuisse. The numbers in the two lustra might have been CCLXXIII millia and CCLXIX millia. But if we are to read in Epit. 41 CCLXIII millia, we must read CCLVII millia in the present *lustrum*.

^b CCCXII millia in all the copies reported by

Drakenborch.

^c Et *Popillius* et ea legatio quæ missa ad *Antiochum* erat Romam rediit.—*Literæ* deinde Macedonia adlatæ quæ victoriæ letitiam geminarent: *Persea* regem in potestatem consulis venisse.—Et ab *Eumene* et ab *Attalo* et ab *Athenæo* fratribus communis legatio de victoria gratulatum venit. These transactions were in the autumn, or towards the close of B. C. 168. The Epitomator lib. 45 records the triumph of *Æmilius*, and then the *lustrum*. Another example of a departure from the order of *Livy*. For the triumph occurred in the following year, in November B. C. 167, and was described by *Livy* XLV. 35 seq.

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These censors are mentioned by the writer de Vir. Illustr. p. 290 by Val. Max. VI. 5, 3 by Cic. apud Gellium VI. 16 et Nonium p. 290. the censorship of *Gracchus* by Plutarch Tib. Gracch. c. 1 Cicero de Inv. I. 30 de Or. I. 9^d.

- 164 *Torquato et Cassio*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. L. *Aimilius* L. f. M. n. *Paullus* Q. *Marcus* L. f. Q. n. *Philippus* L. f. LIII. Liv. Epit. 46 *Lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium capita trecenta viginti septem millia viginti duo*^e. Plutarch. *Æmil.* c. 38 ἀπεγράψαντο μὲν οὖν κατ' αὐτὸν [*Æmilium*] μυριάδες ἀνθρώπων τριάκοντα τρεῖς, ἔτι δ' ἑπτακισχίλιοι τετρακόσιοι πεντήκοντα δύο. τῆς δὲ βουλῆς προέγραψε μὲν Μάρκον Αἰμίλιον Λέπιδον, ἥδη τετράκις καρπούμενον ταύτην τὴν προεδρίαν^f, ἐξέβαλε δὲ τρεῖς συγκλητικούς οὐ τῶν ἐπιφανῶν, καὶ περὶ τὴν τῶν ἱππέων ἐξέτασιν ὁμοίως ἐμετρίασεν αὐτός τε καὶ Μάρκιος Φίλιππος ὁ συνάρχων αὐτῶ.

These censors are mentioned Plin. H. N. VII. 60 XXVI. 1. De *Æmilio* Val. Max. VII. 5, 3.

- 159 *Dolabella et Fulvio*. Fasti Capitolin. Cens. P. *Cornelius* P. f. Cn. n. *Scipio* *Nasica* M. *Popillius* P. f. P. n. *Lænas* L. f. LIIII. Liv. Epit. 47 *Lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium capita trecenta triginta octo millia, trecenta quatuordecim*^g. *Princeps senatus lectus Æmilius Lepidus*. Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 6 L. *Piso prodidit M. Æmilio C. Popillio* II coss. a censoribus P. Corn. *Scipione* M. *Popillio* statuas circa forum eorum qui magistratum gesserunt sublatas omnes, præter eas quæ populi aut senatus sententia statutæ essent. The 18 months expired in the year of these consuls B. C. 158; to which year Sigonius p. 76 perhaps justly assigns the *lustrum*.

These censors are named by Sabinus apud Gellium IV. 20, 11 and by Plin. H. N. VII. 60^h.

- 154 *Opimio et Albino*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. M. *Valerius* M. f. M. n. *Messalla* C. *Cassius* C. f. C. n. *Longinus* lustr. f. LV. Liv. Epit. 48 *Lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium capita trecenta viginti quatuor millia*ⁱ. Livy at the conclusion of lib. 47 had mentioned the consuls of B. C. 153; whence Sigonius ad Fast. Capitolin. p. 77 justly infers that this *lustrum* was held Coss. *Fulvio et Annio* B. C. 153.

Liv. Ep. 48 *Quum locatum a censoribus theatrum exstrueretur, P. Corn. Nasica auctore tanquam inutile et nociturum publicis moribus ex senatusconsulto destructum est, populusque aliquamdiu stans ludos spectavit*. Related by the Epitomator among the events of B. C. 150. This theatre had been erected by the censor *Cassius*: Val. Max.

^d Cic. de Or. I. 9 (*Gracchus*)—*libertinos in urbanas tribus transtulit*. Liv. XLV. 15 *Postremo eo descensus est ut ex quatuor urbanis tribubus* [conf. Liv. Epit. 20] *unam palam in atrio Libertatis sortirentur, in quam omnes qui servitutem servissent conjicerent. Esquilinæ sors exiit. In ea Ti. Gracchus pronuntiavit libertinos omnes censerī placere*. Auctor de Vir. illust. *Censor libertinos qui rusticas tribus occupant in quatuor urbanas divisit*. Cicero in general terms alludes to the fact. The writer de Viris illust. perhaps founded his account of this matter upon the expression of Cicero. Livy, as far as his text remains entire, gives the exact particulars of what was done by *Gracchus* on this occasion.

^e Drakenborch. ad loc. *Scripti nostri nihil mutant*.

^f Confer Dukerum ad Liv. Epit. 46.

^g Drakenborch records CCCXXVIII millia as the reading of many copies and of all the editions usque ad Ascens. qui CCCXXVIII millia anno 1513 substituit. Sed ejus loco nunc priscam lectionem reduxi.

^h Plin. l. c. *Scipio Nasica collega Lænat's primus aqua divisit horas æque noctium ac dierum* [conf. Censorin. c. 23]; *idque horologium sub tecto dicavit anno urbis DXCV*. The year of *Dolabella* and *Fulvius* was U. C. Varr. 595. Pliny therefore agrees with the Capitoline Marbles.

ⁱ Drakenborch reports only one variation, CCCXXIII millia.

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II. 4, 1 *Inchoata quidem sunt a Messalla et Cassio censoribus: cæterum auctore P. Sci-* 449
pione Nasica omnem apparatus operis eorum subjectum hastæ venire placuit. Appian.
 Civ. I. 28 Σκιπίων ὑπατος καθέλει τὸ θέατρον, οὗ Λεύκιος Κάσσιος ἤρκετο, καὶ ἤδη πού
 τέλος ἐλάμβανεν. Velleius I. 15 *Abhinc* [before *Kal. Jan. A. D. 30*] *annos ferme*
CLXXXVII, ante triennium quam Cassius censor a Lupercali in Palatium versus
theatrum facere instituit. Cui in demoliendo eximia civitatis severitas et cos. Scipio re-
stitere. Orosius IV. 21 *Eodem tempore* [the time of the defeat of *Galba B. C. 151*]
censores theatrum lapideum in urbe construi censuerunt; quod ne tunc fieret Scipio Nasica
gravissima oratione obstitit. The error of Velleius and Appian in calling *Scipio* consul
 on this occasion has been marked by Sigonius ad *Fast. Capitolin.* p. 77 Manutius ad
Velleium I. c.i.

These censors are named by Pliny H. N. XVII. 25 *M. Messallæ C. Cassii censorum*
lustrum: a quo tempore pudicitiam subversam Piso gravis auctor prodidit.

- 147 *Scipione et Druso.* *Fasti Capitolini.* [Cens. L. Cornelius] *Lentulus Lupus L. Marcius C.*
 [f. *Censorinus* I.] f. *LVI.* Euseb. Chron. *Ol.* 158. 3 [*Ol.* 158. 2 Hieronym.] *Censu*
Romæ instituto reperta sunt hominum trecenta viginti duo millia^k. The date of Euse-
 bius coincides with the Capitoline Marbles. The censors came into office in *Ol.* 158. 2
 and their 18 months expired in *Ol.* 158. 3.

Val. Max. VI. 9, 10 *L. Lentulus consularis, lege Cæcilia repetundarum crimine op-*
pressus, censor cum L. Censorino creatus est.

- 142 *Metello et Fabio.* *Fast. Capitolin.* [Cens. P. Cornelius Scipio Afri]can. *Aimilian.* [L.
Mummius Achaicus I.] f. *LVII.* Liv. Ep. 54 *Q. Pompeius consul* [B. C. 141] *in His-*
pania Termestinos subegit.—Lustrum a censoribus conditum est. Censa civium capita
trecenta viginti octo millia, quadringenta quadraginta duo^l. From the mention of the
 consul *Pompeius* we may collect that the *lustrum* was held by the censors in the se-
 cond year B. C. 141.

These censors are mentioned in the following testimonies: Gell. XVI. 8, 10
P. Scipio Paulli filius et bis consul fuit, et triumphavit, et censura functus est, et collega
in censura L. Mummi fuit. Cic. Brut. c. 22 *P. Cornelio L. Mummi censoribus.*
 Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 3 *Laquearia—post Carthaginem eversam primo inaurata sunt*
in Capitolio censura L. Mummi. Cic. Somn. Scip. p. 914 speaking of *Scipio*: *Cum*
Karthaginem deleveris, triumphum egeris, censorque fueris, et obieris legatus Ægyptum,
Syriam, Asiam, Græciam^m, *deligere iterum consul absens, bellumque maximum conficies,*

j Lipsius ad Velleium endeavours to vindicate
 Velleius: *Haud temere in Velleio mutem, qui tem-*
pora fortassis censuræ hujus aliter digessit. Præ-
sertim cum Appianus Σκιπίων ὑπατος inquit. The
 numbers of Velleius (187—3=184) would place
 these censors in the 184th year before the con-
 sulship of *Vinicius A. D. 30*, and would give U. C.
 Varr. 599 coss. *Nasica II Marcello II B. C. 155*
 for the date of this censorship, within a year of
 the true time. Velleius, then, might perhaps
 refer these censors to the second consulship of
Nasica. But he would still err in supposing
 that the theatre was removed in the same year
 in which the censors came into their office. That

was a subsequent transaction, and could not have
 fallen within the consulship of *Nasica*. On the
 passage of Appian (which, as it now stands, is
 liable to much objection) see Schweigh. ad locum.

^k The same numbers are in Hieronym. ed.
 Scalig.

^l The various readings are
 CCCCXXVIII millia.
 CCCXXVIII millia.
 CCXXVIII millia.

Sigonius and Drakenborch with reason prefer
 CCCXXVIII.

^m We are not to understand from this order of
 the words that *Scipio* was censor before his em-

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Numantiam exciendes. *Scipio* τὴν τιμητικὴν ἀρχὴν μετῴων is described by Plutarch *Æmil.* c. 38. conf. Plutarch. *Apophth.* p. 200 D.

The discordance between *Scipio* and his colleague is marked by Dio p. 34 fragm. 81 Val. Max. VI. 4, 2 the writer de Vir. illustr. p. 291 Plutarch. Mor. p. 816 C Cic. de Or. II. 66. On the severity of *Scipio* in his office conf. Cic. de Or. II. 67. His oration *quam censor habuit ad populum de moribus* is quoted by Gellius V. 19. Idem IV. 20, 10 *P. Scipio Africanus Paulli filius—in oratione quam dixit in censura, cum ad majorum mores populum hortaretur.* An anecdote of *Scipio* is told by Cicero pro Cluent. c. 48 Val. Max. IV. 1, 10 and briefly in Plutarch *Apophthegm.* p. 200 E. Gellius III. 4 *In libris quos de vita P. Scipionis Africani compositos legimus scriptum esse animadvertimus P. Scipioni Paulli filio, postquam de Pœnis triumphaverat censorque fuerat, eidem diem dictum esse ad populum a Claudio Asello tribuno plebei, cui equum in censura ademerat.* *Asellus* and *Scipio* are mentioned by Cicero de Or. II. 66 and *Lucilius* apud Gellium IV. 17ⁿ.

- 136 *Furio et Serrano.* Fasti Capitolini or. l. f. LVIII. The names of the censors are supplied by Sigonius from conjecture. The *lustrum* is preserved in Liv. Epit. 56 *Mancinus—deditus Numantinis* [B. C. 136] *non est receptus.* *Lustrum a censoribus conditum est. Censa sunt civium capita trecenta viginti tria millia*^o. *Fulvius Flaccus consul Vardæos subegit* [B. C. 135]. The Epitomator and the Marbles agree in the date of this censorship.

- 131 *Licio et Valerio.* Fast. Capitolin. Ce... Q. Cæcilîus Metellus Macedonicus Q. Pompeius l. f. 59]. Liv. Ep. 59 *M. Perperna consul* [B. C. 130] *Aristonicum in deditionem accepit. Q. Pompeius et Q. Metellus, tunc primum uterque ex plebe facti censores, lustrum condiderunt. Censa sunt civium capita trecenta septemdecim millia, octingenta viginti tria*^p, *præter pupillos et viduas. Q. Metellus censor censuit ut omnes cogereantur ducere uxores liberorum creandorum causa. exstat oratio ejus*^q. The oration of *Metellus* is quoted by Gellius I. 6^r, and mentioned by Sueton. Aug. c. 89. Liv. Ibid. C. *Atinius Labeo tribunus plebis Q. Metellum censorem, a quo in senatu legendo præteritus erat, de saxo dejici jussit; quod ne fieret cæteri tribuni plebis auxilio fuerunt.* This incident is told at large by Pliny H. N. VII. 44.

bassy: for Cicero himself elsewhere plainly attests that the embassy preceded the censorship. See the Tables B. C. 143.

ⁿ Gellius I. c. *Lucilii ex undecimo versus sunt:*

Scipiadæ magno improbus objiciebat Asellus

Lustrum illo censore malum infelixque fuisse.

Cicero I. c. *Asello Africanus objicienti lustrum illud infelix* "Noli, inquit, mirari: is enim qui te ex "ærariis exemit lustrum condidit et taurum immo-
"lavit." *Tanta suspicio est ut religione civitatem obstrinxisse videatur Mummius quod Asellum ignominia levavit.* It appears from Cicero that Val. Max. IV. 1, 10 is in error when he says *Africanus censor cum lustrum conderet.*

^o The variations are

CCCXVII millia.

CCCXXXIII millia.

CCCXXIII millia.

^p The variations

CCCXVIII millia.

CCCXVIII millia.

CCCXVII millia.

^q See the Tables B. C. 18.

^r Gell. I. c. *Legebatur oratio Metelli NUMIDICI, gravis ac disertus viri, quam in censura dixit ad populum de ducendis uxoribus.* The difficulty arising from this variation is considered by Duker ad Liv. Epit. 59 who thinks it possible *utrumque in censura de eodem argumento orationem habuisse.* The most natural solution of the difficulty is to suppose that Gellius has named *Numidicus* by mistake. This is more probable than that *Metellus Macedonicus* in B. C. 131 and *Metellus Numidicus* in B. C. 102 should each have delivered, and each have published, an oration de *ducendis uxoribus.*

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Q. Pompeius qui censor fuit is mentioned by Cicero Brut. c. 76.

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From the mention of *Perperna consul* Sigonius ad Fastos p. 93 b collects that the *lustrum* was held in B. C. 130.

- 125 *Hypsæo et Flacco*. Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 8 *Cn. Servilius Cæpio et L. Cassius Longinus, qui Ravilla appellatus est*^s, *censores anno post urbem conditam DCXXVII M. Plautio Hypsæo Fulvio Flacco coss. aquam quæ vocatur Tepula ex agro Lucullano Roman—adducendam curaverunt*. Obsequens c. 90 *P. Plautio M. Fulvio coss. Locustarum ingentia agmina in Africa.—Fregellæ dirutæ*. Orosius V. 11 *M. Plautio Hypsæo et M. Fulvio Flacco coss.—cum per totam Africam immensæ locustarum multitudines coa-
luissent &c.* Liv. Epit. 60 *L. Opimius prætor Fregellanos—in deditionem accepit, Fregellans diruit*^t. *Pestilentia in Africa ab ingenti locustarum multitudine—fuisse traditur. Lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium capita trecenta nonaginta millia, septingenta triginta sex*^u. Obsequens and Orosius supply the date; and their account combined with the narrative of the Epitomator enables us to fix this *lustrum*, or at least these censors, to the year of *Hypsæus* and *Plautius* where Frontinus places them^v.

These censors are named by Cic. II in Verr. I. 55, and by Velleius II. 10 *Prosequamur notam severitatem censorum Cassii Longini Cæpionisque, qui—Lepidum Æmilium augurem, quod sex millibus ædes conduxisset, adesse jusserunt*.

- [120] Between the 58th *lustrum* B. C. 136 and the 63rd B. C. 108 four *lustra* necessarily intervened in the Marbles. Three of these may be traced in Livy at B. C. 130, 125, 114. Sigonius therefore from conjecture supplies the censors who held the 61st *lustrum*, and whom he places at B. C. 120^w.

- 115 *Æmilio et Metello*. Cassiodorus: *His coss. L. Metellus et Cn. Domitius censores &c.* See the Tables B. C. 115. Liv. Ep. 63 *Cato Porcius consul—pugnavit* [B. C. 114]. *Lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium capita trecenta nonaginta quatuor millia, trecenta triginta sex*^x. Sigonius truly concludes that the *lustrum* was held in B. C. 114^y. The acts of these censors were recorded in the preceding book^z, and the *lustrum* is described under the year of *Porcius*. It may be therefore placed within the last six months of their office.

^s See the Tables B. C. 127. 1.

^t Cicero in Pison. c. 39 *L. Opimius—is qui prætor et consul maximis remp. periculis liberarat*. Asconius ad locum: *Notum est Opimium in prætura Fregellas cepisse*.

^u The variations are

CCCXXVIII millia.

CCCXCIII millia.

^v Sigonius ad Fast. Capit. p. 94 b supposes censors in the preceding year: *Quinquennium admonet ut in hunc annum* [B. C. 126] *censores conjiciamus, quos tamen aliqua de causa abdicasse arbitror nec lustrum fecisse: siquidem postero anno alii censores fuisse commemorantur*. But other instances of irregular intervals have been noticed already: see above p. 440. And the account of Frontinus does not necessarily fix the creation of these censors to the year of *Hypsæus* and *Flaccus*.

They might have been elected to their office in the preceding consulship, and might have performed the acts described by Frontinus, and held the *lustrum* described by Livy, under these consuls. Thus the censors of the 54th *lustrum* are named by Pliny in their second year: see above at B. C. 159. The conjecture of Sigonius is therefore unnecessary.

^w Sigon. p. 97 *Quinquennii ratio poscit ut in hunc annum censores et lustrum conjiciamus.—Qui autem censores fuerint vix in tanto annalium silentio divinare possum. Utar autem conjecturis*.

^x Drakenborch. ad loc. *Circa numerum vulgato fere consentiunt scripti et editi*.

^y Sigon. p. 98 *Lustrum conditum puto anno (ut assolebat) sequenti. Nam in ep. 63 post Porcium consulem de lustris agitur*.

^z See the Tables B. C. 115.

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These censors are mentioned by Cicero II in Verr. I. 55 *Video in multis veteribus legibus*: "*Cn. Domitius L. Metellus, L. Cassius Cn. Servilius* [B. C. 125] *censores addiderunt*." Idem pro Cluent. c. 42 *C. Getam, cum a L. Metello et Cn. Domitio censoribus ex senatu ejectus esset, censorem ipsum postea esse factum*. Repeated by Val. Max. II. 9, 9.

109 *Metello et Silano*. Fast. Capitolin. [Cens.] in mag. m. e.

108 *Galba et Scauro*. Fast. Capitolin. [Cens.] l. f. LXIII. Sigonius p. 100 b supplies the names of these censors from conjecture. This *lustrum* is unnoticed by the Epitomator.

102 *Mario IV et Catulo*. *Censores Q. Cæcilius Metellus Numidicus* Val. Max. IX. 7, 1, 2 *L. Equitium, qui se Ti. Gracchi filium simulabat tribunatumque adversus leges cum L. Saturnino petebat, a C. Mario quintum consulatum gerente in publicam custodiam ductum populus—humeris suis per summam animorum alacritatem portavit*. Idem *Q. Metellum censorem, quod ab eo tanquam Gracchi filio censum recipere nolebat, lapidibus prostrernere conatus est*. Cic. pro Sextio c. 47 *Q. Metellus—qui cum florentem hominem in populari ratione L. Saturninum censor notasset, cumque insitivum Gracchum contra vim multitudinis incitatæ censu prohibuisset, cumque in eam legem quam non jure rogatam judicaret jurare unus noluisse^a, de civitate maluit quam de sententia demoveri*. We may conclude with Sigonius that *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Numidicus* was censor in B. C. 102, five years before the following censors (who are fixed to B. C. 97 by the Capitoline Marbles), and that he held a *lustrum* in B. C. 101, according to the narrative of Valerius^b. Appian Civ. I. 28 marks the censorship of *Metellus*: *τιμητῆς Κόιντος Καικίλιος Μέτελλος Γλαυκίαν τε βουλευόντα καὶ Ἀπουλήιον Σατορνίνον δεδημαρχήκοντα ἤδη τῆς ἀξιώσεως παρέλκεν—οὐ μὴν ἐδυνήθη· ὁ γὰρ οἱ συνάρχων οὐ συνέθετο· μικρὸν οὖν ὕστερον ὁ Ἀπουλήιος, ὡς ἀμννούμενος τὸν Μέτελλον, ἐς ἐτέραν παρήγγελλε δημαρχίαν*. *Equitius* and *Saturninus* were candidates in B. C. 101 (see the Tables), after the censorship of *Metellus* had expired.

97 *Lentulo et Crasso*. Fast. Capitolin. [Cens. L. Valerius] *Flaccus M. Anton[ius l. f. 65]*. Val. Max. II. 9, 5 *M. Antonius et L. Flaccus censores Duronium senatu moverunt quod legem de coercendis convivorum sumptibus latam tribunus plebis abrogaverat*. *Duronius* is mentioned by Cicero de Or. II. 68 *Tibi, Antoni, Mancina, cum audisset te censorem a M. Duronio de ambitu postulatam, Aliquando, inquit, tibi tuum negotium agere licebit*. The censorship of *Antonius* is noticed again by Cicero de Or. III. 3.

92 *Claudio et Perperna*. *Censores Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus L. Licinius Crassus*: see the Tables B. C. 92. 2. 4.

Sigonius p. 107 concludes that *Crassus* and *Domitius* abdicated: *Hunc annum Cicero Or. III ait primum fuisse Crasso ab honorum perfunctione, eumque alio loco illo anno censorium nominat. Ex quo intelligo Crassum hoc anno ob contentionem cum collega ortam abdicasse, neque eos lustrum fecisse: id quod etiam probant insequentes censores qui ante quinquennium facti sunt*. This, however, is not certain. The dissension of the censors is no sufficient reason; for this happened in the 57th *lustrum*, and yet a

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^a See the Tables B. C. 100. 2.

^b Sigon. ad Fast. p. 103 *Censores in hunc annum conjecimus* [B. C. 102] *propter quinquennale spatium quod est ab his ad proxime sequentes; quorum cer-*

tum nobis annum Capitolini auctores tradiderunt. Ex Valerio intelligi potest Metellum sequente anno censum egisse.

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census was held. Nor are the expressions of Cicero Or. III. 2 conclusive; for they refer to the month September B. C. 91, when the term of the censorship was expired. Of the short interval to the next censors we have already had an example in B. C. 272 the 34th *lustrum*: and, as no census was taken in the next censorship B. C. 89, it is the more probable that there was a *lustrum* in this.

89 *Pompeio et Porcio*. Fast. Capitolin. [Cens. P. Licinius] *Crassus L. Julius L. f. Sex. n. [Cæsar.]* Plin. H. N. XIII. 3 *Certum est Antiocho rege Asiaque devictis, urbis anno quingentesimo [i. sexcentesimo] sexagesimo quinto, P. Licinium Crassum L. Julium Cæsarem censores edixisse ne quis venderet unguenta exotica.* Idem XIV. 14 *P. Licinius Crassus et L. Julius Cæsar censores anno urbis conditæ DCLXXV [i. DCLXV] edixerunt &c.* That no census was taken appears from Cicero quoted in the Tables B. C. 86. 3.

86 *Cinna II et Mario VII*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. *L. Marcus Q. f. Q. n. Philippus M. Perperna*. Dio XLI. 14 τούτῳ δὲ τῷ ἔτει [B. C. 49] καὶ ὁ Περπέρνας ὁ μετὰ Φιλίππου ποτὲ τιμηθεύσας ἀπέθανεν—τελευταῖος ἀπάντων τῶν ἐν τῇ τιμητείᾳ αὐτοῦ βουλευσάντων. Fabricius ad locum adds the following testimonies: Val. Max. VIII. 13, 4 *Jam de M. Perperna quid loquar? qui omnibus quos in senatum consul [B. C. 92] vocaverat superstes fuit: septem quoque tantummodo, quos censor collega L. Philippi [B. C. 86] legerat, e patribus conscriptis reliquos vidit.* Plin. H. N. VII. 48 *Perperna septem reliquit ex iis quos censor legerat; Vixit annos XCVIII.* These censors are mentioned by Cicero II in Verr. I. 55 *Qui de L. Marcio M. Perperna censoribus redemerit &c.* That they held a *lustrum* may be collected from another passage of Cicero quoted in the Tables B. C. 86. 3. The numbers are preserved by Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 173. 4 *Descriptione Romæ facta inventa sunt hominum CCCCLXIII millia.* Nearly expressing the actual date. For the last six months of this censorship would expire at the close of Ol. 173. 3 or the beginning of Ol. 173. 4. Sigonius reckons this the 66th *lustrum*^c.

70 *Pompeio et Crasso*. Censores *Cn. Cornelius Lentulus L. Gellius*. Asconius in Cic. in toga candida p. 979 *Antonium Gellius et Lentulus censores sexcennio quo hæc dicerentur senatu moverunt.* Six years before B. C. 64. These censors are mentioned by Cicero pro Cluentio c. 42 in B. C. 66: *Quos ipse L. Gellius et Cn. Lentulus, duo censores,—notaverunt.* And are fixed to the consulship of *Pompey* by Plutarch^d; and by Cicero himself II in Verr. V. 7 who in B. C. 70 observes *Dicet vir clarissimus Cn. Lentulus censor.* He again alludes to these censors about June B. C. 70^e. *Divinat. c. 3 Censorium nomen, quod asperius antea populo videri solebat, id nunc poscitur.* Asconius ad 454 locum: *Hoc igitur tam triste severumque nomen populus Romanus sic oderat ut inter-*

^c In the Fasti Capitolini p. 13 he supplies *L. f. LXVI.* and in the commentary p. 110 he treats *De censoribus et lustris LXVI.* He considers this to be the next *lustrum* after the census of B. C. 97, which was the 65th.

^d Pomp. c. 22 προεκάθητο μὲν οἱ τιμηταὶ Γέλλιος καὶ Λέντλος ἐν κόσμῳ, καὶ πάροδος ἦν τῶν ἱππέων ἐξεταζομένων. ὤφθη δὲ Πομπήϊος ἀνωθεν ἐπ' ἀγορὰν κατερχόμενος, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα παράσημα τῆς ἀρχῆς ἔχων [the consulship], αὐτὸς δὲ διὰ χειρὸς ἄγων τὸν ἵππον. Phlegon apud Photium cod. 97 gives the same

date, although the numbers are doubtless corrupt: τῆς ροζ' ὀλυμπιάδος—τῷ τρίτῳ ἔτει ἀπετιμήθησαν μυριάδες ἐνενήκοντα καὶ μία. Perhaps the numbers stood thus: μυριάδες τετταράκοντα, χιλιάδες ἐνενήκοντα καὶ μία. The words of similar termination caused the transcriber to omit a part.

^e That oration was delivered more than 50 days before *Non. Sextil.* see the Tables B. C. 70. 4. which would place it about June according to the Roman Calendar.

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missum esset per plurimos annos. Anonymus Scholiastes Ibid. *Decem tribuni eligebantur antea qui quasi tuerentur populi Romani majestatem, et censores qui mores senatorum censebant:—Hos omnes pro nobilitate faciens sustulit Sulla; qui hodie a populo propter infamiam judicum, qui sunt de ordine senatorio, requiruntur.*

The Epitomator Liv. 98, who had omitted all the *lustra* after the 62nd B. C. 114, gives the numbers of this: *Cn. Lentulus et L. Gellius censores asperam censuram egerunt, quatuor et sexaginta a senatu motis: a quibus lustrum condito censa sunt civium capita quadringenta quinquaginta millia*^g. This *lustrum* was held 42 years before the census in B. C. 28^h; which again determines this *lustrum* to the consulship of *Pompey* and *Crassus*.

Sigonius calls this the 66th *lustrum*ⁱ. But, as according to Sigonius himself the preceding *lustrum* U. C. Capitolin. 667 was the 66th, the present, in U. C. Capitolin. 683, must by his own computation be the 67th.

65 *Cotta et Torquato. Censores Q. Lutatius Catulus M. Licinius Crassus*: Plutarch. Crasso c. 13 ἡ τιμητεία παντάπασιν ἀτελής καὶ ἀπρακτος αὐτῷ [sc. Crasso] διήλθεν (οὔτε γὰρ βουλῆς ἐξέτασιν οὔθ' ἱππέων ἐπίσκεψιν οὔτ' ἀποτίμησιν πολιτῶν ἐποιήσατο), καίτοι συνάρχοντα Ῥωμαίων ἔχοντι τὸν πρότατον, Λουτάτιον Κάτλον. ἀλλὰ φασὶν ἐπὶ δεινὸν ὁρμήσαντι τῷ Κράσσῳ πολίτευμα καὶ βίαιον, Αἴγυπτον ποιεῖν ὑποτελῆ Ῥωμαίοις, ἀντιβῆναι τὸν Κάτλον ἐρρωμένως· ἐκ δὲ τούτου γενομένης διαφορᾶς ἐκόντας ἀποθέσθαι τὴν ἀρχήν. The year is determined by Dio XXXVII. 1. 9 τοῦ τε Κόττου καὶ τοῦ Τορκουάτου ὑπατευόντων—οἱ τιμηταὶ περὶ τῶν ὑπὲρ τὸν Ἡριδανὸν οἰκούντων διενεχθέντες—οὐδὲν οὐδὲ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπραξαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀπεῖπον. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ οἱ διάδοχοι αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ ὑστέρῳ ἔτει οὐδὲν ἐποίησαν, ἐμποδισάντων σφᾶς τῶν δημάρχων πρὸς τὸν τῆς βουλῆς κατάλογον. The censor *Catulus* is mentioned by Plutarch Cat. Min. c. 16 Mor. p. 534 D.

64 *Cæsare et Figulo.* Dio XXXVII. 9 already quoted attests that censors were created in this year, and that they performed no functions. One of the censors was *L. Aurelius Cotta*: Plutarch. Cic. c. 27 Λευκίου δὲ Κόττα τιμητικὴν ἔχοντος ἀρχὴν, φιλονοτάτου δ' ὄντος, ὑπατεῖαν μετιὼν ὁ Κικέρων ἐδίδησε κ. τ. λ. *Cicero* was a candidate in B. C. 64. The name of the other censor is supplied by Sigonius from conjecture.

61 *Pisone et Messalla.* Dio XXXVII. 46 ἐπὶ τε Πίσωνος καὶ ἐπὶ Μάρκου Μεσσάλου ὑπάτων—ἐν τῷ ἔτει ἐκέλευσεν οἱ τιμηταὶ πάντας τοὺς ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς γενομένους ἐς τὸ βουλευτικὸν καὶ ὑπὲρ τὸν ἀριθμὸν ἐσέγραψαν. *Cicero* in December mentions these censors: Ep. Att. I. 17 [written Nov. Decemb. B. C. 61] *Asiani qui de censoribus conduxerant questi sunt in senatu se—nimium magno conduxisse.* In the February following a census was expected: Idem Ib. I. 18 [Kal. Febr. Q. Metello et L. Afranio coss.] *Ne absens censeare curabo edicendum:—sub lustrum autem censi germani negotiatoris est.*

Sigonius, to whom the Lapis Ancyranus was unknown, imagines that a *lustrum*, the 68th, was held by these censors^k. But we know from this monument that no census was taken between B. C. 70 and B. C. 28. The expected *lustrum* therefore in *Cicero*

455

^g Drakenborch. *Omnes editi vulgatum (numerus) constanter servant.*

^h See the Tables B. C. 28. 2.

ⁱ He supplies in Fast. p. 13 b l. f. LXVI. and in his annotation at p. 119 *De lustris* LXVI.

^k Sigonius ad Fastos p. 124 b *Cicero significat*

lustrum ab his censoribus esse factum sed sequentibus consulibus. Nam Ep. Att. I [18] ait &c. He calls this in the Fasti p. 13 b Annotation. p. 124 *lustrum* LXVII. He means the 68th. See above at B. C. 86. 70.

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- 55 *Pompeio II Crasso II.* Cicero Ep. Att. IV. 2 [written *post Kal. Octob.* B. C. 57] *Ego me a Pompeio legari*¹ *ita sum passus ut nulla re impediret quod ne, si vellem, mihi esset integrum,—si comitia censorum proximi consules [sc. Marcellinus et Philippus] haberent, petere.* Idem Ib. IV. 9 [written *IV Kal. Maias* B. C. 55] *Velim scire num census impediunt tribuni diebus vitandis,—totaque de censura quid agant, quid cogitent.* Idem Ib. IV. 11 [B. C. 55] *Perscribe mihi quid censores, quid Appius [sc. in petitione consulatus].* Idem Ibid. IV. 16 [written *Kal. Octob.* B. C. 54] *Non enim te puto de lustris, quod jam desperatum est,—querere.* Hence Sigonius p. 128 justly concludes that no *lustrum* was held by these censors.

As these censors were still in office in October B. C. 54, it is evident that their election could not have been earlier than April B. C. 55. Cic. Ep. Att. IV. 9 was consequently written soon after their appointment.

- 50 *Paullo et Marcello. Censores Ap. Claudius L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsoninus.* See the Tables B. C. 50. 4. The censor *Piso* is mentioned by Cæsar in B. C. 50. B. Civ. I. 3 *L. Piso censor pollicetur se iturum ad Cæsarem.*

Sigonius^m thinks that a *lustrum* was celebrated by these censors, and another by Cæsar in B. C. 46. But the Lapis Ancyranus attests that no *lustrum* occurred. The passages upon which Sigonius founds his opinion are these: Plutarch. Cæs. c. 55 μετὰ τοὺς θράμβους [B. C. 46]—τὸν δῆμον ἀνελάμβανεν ἐστιάσει καὶ θέαις—μετὰ δὲ τὰς θέας γενομένων τιμήσεων, ἀντὶ τῶν προτέρων δυεῖν καὶ τριάκοντα μυριάδων ἐξητάσθησαν αἱ πᾶσαι πεντεκαίδεκα· τηλικαύτην ἡ στάσις ἀπειργάσατο συμφορὰν, καὶ τοσοῦτον ἀπανήλωσε τοῦ δήμου μέρος. Appian. Civ. II. 102 τὸ τοῦ δήμου πλῆθος ἀναγραφάμενος ἐς ἡμῖν λέγεται τῶν πρὸ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου γενομένων εὐρεῖν. But Rualdus ad Plutarch. tom. IV p. 874 and Duker ad Liv. Epit. 115 have shewn that this is to be otherwise understood: Dio XLIII. 21 τὰ τε ἄλλα διηκριβοῦτο καὶ τοῦ πλῆθους τοῦ τὸν σῆτον φέροντος ἐπὶ μακρότατον, οὐ κατὰ δίκην ἀλλὰ ὥς που ἐν ταῖς στάσεσιν εἴωθε γίγνεσθαι, ἐπανξηθέντος ἐξέτασιν ἐποίησατο· καὶ τοὺς γε ἡμίσεις ὁμοῦ τι αὐτῶν προσαπῆλειψε. Sueton. Cæs. c. 41 *Recensum populi nec more nec loco solito sed vicatim per dominos insularum egit; atque ex viginti trecentisque millibus accipientium frumentum e publico ad centum quinquaginta retraxit.* Liv. Ep. 115 *Recensum egit, quo censa sunt civium capita centum quinquaginta millia.* Plutarch (who gives the very numbers of Suetonius), and Appian, and the Epitomator (perhaps misrepresenting the meaning of Livy), have mistaken that enumeration of the poorer citizens who were fed at the public charge for a census of the whole Roman peopleⁿ.

¹ That is, *cum Pompeius quindecim sibi legaret rei frumentariæ causa*: Cic. Ep. Att. IV. 1 Fam. VII. 5 Manut. ad locum.

^m Ad Fastos p. 131 *Censum actum* [in B. C. 50] *inde quis suspicari poterit quod scribit Plutarchus ante bellum civile CCCXX millia civium censa, cum, Cæsare censum agente* [B. C. 46], *dimidio minus inventa sint.* p. 134 *Cæsarem hoc anno* [B. C. 46] *censum egisse &c.*

ⁿ Ruhnkenius ad Sueton. Cæs. c. 41 well observes *Male quidam hunc locum de censu lustrali, quem a Cæsare non actum esse constat, ceperunt.*

Dio XLIII. 25 mentions a census, a distinct transaction from the enumeration here described: ἐπειδὴ τε δεινὴ ὀλιγανθρωπία διὰ τὸ τῶν ἀπολωλότων πλῆθος, ὥς ἐκ τῶν ἀπογραφῶν (καὶ γὰρ ἐκείνας τὰ τε ἄλλα ὥσπερ τις τιμῆς ἐποίησεν) ἠλέγχετο, ἦν, πολυπαρίας ἄθλα ἐπέθηκεν. But Duker ad Liv. Ep. 115 points out the error of Dio; who probably had in view the measures described by Suetonius Cæs. c. 42 *Octoginta civium millibus in transmarinas colonias distributis, ut exhaustæ quoque urbis frequentia suppeteret, sanxit &c.*

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456 42 *Planco et Lepido*. Lapis Colotianus apud Sigon. p. 133 b ... *Antonius P. Sulpicius cens. lust. n.f.* Sigonius p. 138 *Hos censores in Fastis Capitolinis non scripsi, quia Lepidum et Plancum censores [B. C. 22] ab auctoribus Capitolinis studiose post præteriri animadverti: quasi vero postquam Cæsar censoriam potestatem sibi arrogavit—censura nulla fuerit.*

28 *Cæsare VI Agrippa II*. See this *lustrum* in the Tables°. Dio LIII. 1 marks the same date: ἔκρον ὁ Καῖσαρ ἤρξε κ. τ. λ.—καὶ τὰς ἀπογραφὰς ἐξετέλεσε.

Censorinus de Die Nat. c. 18 reckons 75 *lustra*, of which the last was celebrated by *Vespasian* A. D. 74: *Lustrum ita quidem a Servio Tullio institutum ut quinto quoque anno censu civium habito lustrum conderetur; sed non ita a posteris servatum. Nam cum inter primum a Servio rege conditum lustrum et id quod ab Imperatore Vespasiano V et Cæsare III coss. [U. C. Varr. 827 A. D. 74] factum est anni interfuerint paullo minus sexcentis quinquaginta, lustra tamen per ea tempora non plura quam septuaginta quinque sunt facta. Et postea plane fieri desierunt.*

Three *lustra* were held by *Augustus*^p, and one by *Vespasian*. As the last was the 75th *lustrum*, the first of these would be the 71st; and the preceding *lustrum* B. C. 70 of the censors *Lentulus* and *Gellius* was the 70th. The *Fasti Capitolini* mark the 63rd *lustrum* at the consulship of *Galba* and *Scaurus* B. C. 108. It will consequently follow that six *lustra* intervened between the census of B. C. 108, which is the 63rd *lustrum* in the Marbles, and the census of B. C. 70, which is the 70th according to Censorinus. Sigonius reckons three *lustra* within that interval^q. We have seen above that there was no good reason for excluding a census from the censorship of *Crassus* and *Domitius* B. C. 92. Hence we obtain a fourth *lustrum*. The other two we cannot trace. We might assign them to the 15 years which preceded B. C. 70. But, if *Asconius* and the Scholiast on *Cicero* be accurate in the assertion that censors were discontinued *plurimos annos*, (or from the time of *Sulla*, as the Scholiast implies,) the two deficient *lustra* cannot be inserted there. It remains that we must either reject the authority of *Asconius* and the Scholiast upon this point, or conclude the Capitoline Marbles to have followed a different computation from that of Censorinus.

22 *Marcello et Arruntio*. *Censores Paullus Æmilius Lepidus L. Munatius Plancus*: Dio LIV. 2 εὐθὺς ἑτέρους τιμητὰς Παῦλὸν τε Αἰμίλιον Λέπιδον καὶ Λούκιον Μουνάτιον Πλάγκον, τοῦτον μὲν ἀδελφὸν τοῦ Πλάγκου ἐκείνου τοῦ ἐπικηρυχθέντος ὄντα τὸν δὲ δὴ Λέπιδον αὐτὸν τότε θανατωθέντα, ἀπέδειξεν. *Paullus Lepidus* was the son of *Lucius* and the nephew of *Marcus* the triumvir: conf. *Fabric. ad locum*. Dio adds ἔσχατοι οἱ τοὶ τὴν τιμητείαν ἰδιῶται ἅμα ἔσχον. *Velleius* II. 95 *Censura Planci et Paulli acta*

° The words of Syncellus are τμήσεως γενομένης ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἀπεγράφησαν Ῥωμαίων μυριάδες νῆς' καὶ χίλι-
 ἀδες τέσσαρες. Hieronymus the Armenian copy
 and Syncellus all concur in 4,164,000. The
 Ancyran monument has 4,063,000. Suidas v.
 Αἰγυσιος gives the following account: Αἰγυσιος
 Καῖσαρ, δόξαν αὐτῷ, πάντας τοὺς οἰκίτορας Ῥωμαίων
 κατὰ πρόσωπον ἀριθμεῖ, βουλόμενος γνῶναι πόσον ἐστὶ
 πλῆθος' καὶ εὗρίσκονται οἱ τὴν Ῥωμαίων αἰκοῦντες νῆ'
 μυριάδες καὶ χίλιοι ἑξ' ἄνδρες.

In Hieronymus this census is placed at the
 16th year of *Augustus*. In the Armenian copy
 at the 18th year. Neither of these dates is ac-
 curate. For this year, *coss. Cæsare VI Agrippa*
II, was the 17th of *Augustus* according to the
 reckoning of Eusebius. With respect to the
 Olympic year, Hieronymus gives the true date,
 Ol. 188. 1.

^p The testimonies to this will be given below.

^q At B. C. 101. 97. 86.

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inter discordiam neque ipsis honori neque reipublicæ usui fuit. Sueton. Claud. c. 16 457
Gessit (Claudius) et censuram intermissam diu post Paullum Plancumque censores.

- 8 *Censorino et Asinio.* See the Tables for this second *lustrum* of *Augustus*. Dio LIV. 35 notices this under the year of *Tubero* and *Fabius* B. C. 11: ἐν ᾧ δὲ ἐκεῖνα ἐγίγνετο Αὔγουστος ἀπογραφάς τε ἐποιήσατο, πάντα τὰ ὑπάρχοντά οἱ, καθάπερ τις ιδιώτης, ἀπογραφάμενος· καὶ τὴν βουλὴν κατελέξατο. The review of the senate and other acts relating to the census began in that year, but the lustral ceremonies were not completed till the third year after.

A. D. 14 *Pompeio et Appuleio.* The third *lustrum* of *Augustus*. See the Tables^r. Dio LV. 13 mentions a census in the year of *Ælius* and *Saturninus* A. D. 4 αὐτὸς δὲ ἀπογραφὰς τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ κατοικούντων καὶ μὴ ἐλάττω πέντε μυριάδων οὐσίαν κεκτημένων ἐποιήσατο. τοὺς γὰρ ἀσθενεστέρους τοὺς τε ἕξω τῆς Ἰταλίας οἰκοῦντας οὐκ ἠνάγκασεν ἀπογράψασθαι, δέσας μὴ νεωτερίσωσί τι παραχθέντες· καὶ ὅπως γε μὴ δόξειεν ὡς τιμητῆς αὐτὸ ποιεῖν, δι' ὅπερ εἶπον πρότερον [conf. Dion. LIV. 2 Sueton. Aug. c. 27], ἀνθύπατον ἐξουσίαν πρὸς τε τὸ τέλος τῶν ἀπογραφῶν καὶ πρὸς τὴν τοῦ καθαρσίου πόλιν προσέθετο. *Augustus* only thrice performed the lustral sacrifice, by the joint testimony of *Suetonius* and the Ancyran monument; and this monument *Eusebius* and *Syncellus* all agree in placing the third *lustrum* of *Augustus* in his last year A. D. 14, ten years after the present date of Dio. We must therefore understand that this was a partial census, not to be confounded with the general census of all the people taken ten years afterwards. *Suetonius* and the Ancyran inscription would only take account of that general census of the whole which was properly called a *lustrum*.

- 48 *Vitellio et Vipsanio.* Tacit. Ann. XI. 25 *Claudius*—condidit *lustrum*, quo censa sunt civium LVIII. LXXXIII. LXXII. The censorship of *Claudius* is attested by Sueton. Claud. c. 16 already quoted. Plin. H. N. VII. 48 CL annos censum *Claudii Cæsaris censura T. Fullonium Bononiensem.* Idem Ibid. X. 2 *Claudii Principis censura, anno urbis DCCC.* The date of *Pliny* agrees with that of *Tacitus*. *Claudius* was censor in U. C. Varr. 800 A. D. 47, and completed the *lustrum*, according to ancient practice, in the second year U. C. Varr. 801 A. D. 48. *Eusebius Chron.* lib. II p. 373 places the census at the fifth year of *Claudius* A. D. 45; a *prochronism* of two years with respect to the censorship and of three years with respect to the *lustrum*: *Censu Romæ habito a Claudio inventa sunt civium LXIX centena et XLI millia*^s. *Cassiodorus* places it in the sixth year: *Asiaticus et Cornelius* [l. *Corvinus*].

^r The Armenian copy preserves the genuine numbers of *Eusebius*, from whence we may supply the lacuna in the Ancyran inscription with [nona]ginta. The numbers will be 4,097,000 in the Marble, and 4,190,117 in *Eusebius*. In *Hieronymus* the amount was much corrupted. *Syncellus* p. 318 C thus describes this census, which he also rightly places at the last year of *Augustus*: ὁ αὐτὸς τοὺς οἰκήτορας Ῥώμης κατὰ πρόσ-ωπον ἀριθμήσας εἶρεν οἰκούντας αὐτὴν ἀνδρῶν μυριάδας γ' καὶ αλξ. *Scaliger* ad *Euseb. Chron.* p. 180 corrects the numbers νγ' μυριάδες ζ'. Perhaps they were μυριάδας νγ' καὶ ζ'.

^s In *Hieronymus* the numbers are LXVIII centena XLIV millia. *Syncellus* p. 332 C κλαυ-

διος τοὺς πολίτας Ῥώμης ἀπογραφάμενος μυριάδας εἶρεν χιζ' καὶ α. *Scaliger* ad *Euseb.* p. 191 corrects καὶ δ. In *Cassiodorus* the numbers are doubtless defective: *Inventa sunt civium Romanorum centena millia et XLIV.* Either *quinquagies novies*, or *sexagies novies*, have been omitted.

The true numbers at this census probably were either 5,984,000, or 5,944,000. A corruption in the first numerals would lead to the error in *Eusebius*, whom *Syncellus* follows:

LVIII. LXXXIII (millia) became
 LXVIII. LXXXIII (millia).

In the second numerals it may be doubted whether the numbers stood LXXXIII (millia) or XXXXIII (millia); that is, whether *Tacitus* is

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458 *His coss. descriptio Romæ facta est*; which is one year nearer to the true date than Eusebius.

- 74 *Vespasiano V et Tito III*=U. C. Varr. 827. Censorinus c. 18 already quoted. Pliny H. N. III. 5 places their censorship one year lower: *Mænia Romæ collegere ambitu Imperatoribus censoribusque Vespasianis anno conditæ DCCCXXVIII*. Idem VII. 49 *Recentissimi census, quem intra quadriennium Imperatores Cæsares Vespasiani pater filiusque censores egerunt*. If this part of his work was written in U. C. Varr. 831 A. D. 78 U. C. Varr. 831 A. D. 78 (see F. Rom. Vol. 1 A. D. 77. 4 p. 65), he here agrees with Censorinus. Sueton. *Vespasiano* c. 8 *Suscepit et censuram*. Idem *Tito* c. 6 *Triumphavit cum patre censuramque gessit una*. The numbers at this *lustrum* are not delivered to us.

These registers were preserved with religious care in the families of those who had borne the office of censor; and, as far as they have escaped errors in the transcription, may be regarded as authentic documents: *τῶν καλουμένων τιμητικῶν ὑπομνημάτων, ἃ διαδέχεται παῖς παρὰ πατρός, καὶ περὶ πολλοῦ ποιεῖται τοῖς μεθ' αὐτὸν ἐσομένοις ὥσπερ ἱερὰ πατρῶα παραδίδόναι. πολλοὶ δ' εἰσὶν ἀπὸ τῶν τιμητικῶν οἰκῶν ἄνδρες ἐπιφανεῖς, οἱ διαφυλάττοντες αὐτά: ἐν οἷς εὗρισκω δευτέρῳ πρότερον ἔτει τῆς ἀλώσεως τίμησιν ὑπὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων δήμου γενομένην*.

The numbers of the Roman census appear to have described the males of military age. The expressions which Livy always employs—*censa civium capita*—might seem to speak more largely. But the terms of Dionysius make it clear that the enumeration was limited to the military age: *τῶν γὰρ ἐν ἡβῇ πολιτῶν ὑπὲρ τὰς ἑνδεκα μυριάδας ἦσαν, ὡς ἐκ τῆς ἐγγιστα τιμήσεως εὐρέθη· γυναικῶν δὲ καὶ παίδων καὶ τῆς οἰκετικῆς θεραπείας, ἐμπόρων τε καὶ τῶν ἐργαζομένων τὰς βαναύσους τέχνας μετοίκων,—οὐκ ἔλαττον ἢ τριπλάσιοι τοῦ πολιτικοῦ πλήθους. ὡς τιμήσεις ἐγίνοντο—ἐξ ὧν εὐρέθη τῶν ἐν ἡβῇ Ῥωμαίων περὶ τρισκαίδεκα μυριάδας. ὡς τιμήσεις κατὰ φυλὰς τῶν βίων ἐνεγκεῖν προσγράφοντας γυναικῶν καὶ παίδων ὀνόματα, καὶ ἡλικίας αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν τέκνων ἐν ὀλίγῳ δὲ χρόνῳ πάντων τιμησαμένων—ἐπτακοσίοις πλείους εὐρέθησαν οἱ ἐν ἡβῇ Ῥωμαίων πεντεκαίδεκα μυριάδων. Ὑπὸ τρισκαίδεκα μυριάδες εἰσὶ Ῥωμαίων τῶν ἐν ἡβῇ τετιμημένων. ὡς περὶ τὰς τιμήσεις τῶν βίων νόμιμον, ἐξ ὧν ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν ἐχόντων τὴν στρατεύσιμον ἡλικίαν ἐγινώσκετο. Fabius so understood the first census: *ἄ Millia octoginta eo lustro civium censa dicuntur. Adjicit scriptorum antiquissimus Fabius Pictor eorum qui ferre arma possent eum numerum fuisse*. When, therefore, the expressions of Dionysius are more general, we may interpret them in the same manner: *ἔγένετο ὁ σύμπας τῶν τιμησαμένων τοὺς βίους Ῥωμαίων ἀριθμὸς, ὡς ἐν τοῖς τιμητικοῖς φέρεται γράμμασιν, ἐπὶ μυριάσιν ὀκτὼ χιλιάδες πέντε, τριακοσίων ἀποδέουσαι. But these had been defined by Fabius to be those qui ferre arma possent. Dionysius describes a lustrum: ἔγένετο τίμησις—ἐξ ἧς εὐρέθησαν ὑπὲρ ἑνδεκα πάντων [πολιτῶν Sylb.] μυριάδες αἱ τιμησάμεναι. These numbers express the military age. Again: ἔγένετο τίμησις,—καὶ ἦσαν οἱ τιμησάμενοι πολῖται σφᾶς τ' αὐτοὺς καὶ χρήματα καὶ τοὺς ἐν ἡβῇ παῖδας ὀλίγῳ πλείους τρισχιλίων τε καὶ δέκα μυριάδων. But these he had before called, in a passage already quoted, τοὺς ἐν ἡβῇ πολίτας.**

to be corrected by Eusebius, or Eusebius by Tacitus.

¹ Dionys. Ant. I p. 190. The numbers of this census, taken the second year before the capture of the city, are preserved by Pliny H. N. XXXIII. 1 *Capta est Roma—cum jam capitum liberorum censa essent CLII millia quingenti LXXX*.

^v Dionys. IX p. 1811.

^w Idem V p. 891.

^x Ibid. p. 1029.

^y Idem VI p. 1186.

^z XI p. 2308.

^a Liv. I. 44.

^b Ant. IV p. 690.

^c VI p. 1265.

^d IX p. 1843.

^e IX p. 1811. He observes at U. C. 278 *Coss. Servilio et Virginio* τῶν ἐν ἡβῇ πολιτῶν ὑπὲρ

The military age at Rome was from 17 to 60. Till the age of 45 complete the citizens 159 were liable to foreign service: ^f*C. Tubero in Historiarum primo scripsit Servium Tullium,— cum illas quinque classes juniorum census faciendi gratia institueret, pueros esse existimasse qui minores essent annis septemdecim: atque inde ab anno septimo decimo, quo idoneos jam esse reipublicæ arbitraretur, milites scripsisse: eosque ad annum quadragesimum sextum juniores, supraque eum annum seniores appellasse.* In the second Punic war it was proposed *ut qui minores septem et decem annis sacramento dixissent, iis perinde stipendia procederent ac si septem et decem annorum aut majores milites facti essent.* In the 52nd lustrum^h, *Legem censui cendendo dicturos esse, ut præter commune omnium civium iuramentum hæc adjurarent: Tu minor annis sex et quadraginta es.* Hence Polybiusⁱ: ἐν τοῖς τετταράκοντα καὶ ἐξ ἑτεσιν ἀπὸ γενεᾶς. And Cicero^k: *Sex et quadraginta anni—quantum spatium ætatis majores nostri ad senectutis initium esse voluerunt.* The period within which military service was required probably began at the entrance into the 17th year, and concluded at the entrance into the 46th^l.

At the 46th year another period of duty commenced^m: *Varro de vita populi Romani lib. II Quum in quintum gradum pervenerant atque habebant sexaginta annos, tum denique erant a publicis negotiis liberi atque otiosi. Ideo in proverbio quidam putant venisse ut diceretur sexagenarios de ponte dejici oportere, quod suffragium non ferant quod per pontem ferebant.* Varro had divided human life into five grades or periods. The fourth extended from 45 to 60; the fifth comprehended all above 60 years of ageⁿ. Their duty is marked by Dionysius^o: διελὼν τοὺς ὑπὲρ τετταράκοντα καὶ πέντε ἔτη γεγονότας ἀπὸ τῶν ἐχόντων στρατεύσιμον τὴν ἡλικίαν, δέκα μὲν ἐποίησε λόχους νεωτέρων [from the age of 17 to 45], οὓς ἔδει προπολεμεῖν τῆς πόλεως, δέκα δὲ πρεσβυτέρων [from 46 to 60], οἷς ἀπέδωκε τειχοφυλακείν. The *seniores* therefore to the age of 60 were liable to home-service. Since it appears from Varro that after the age of 60 they did not vote in the *comitia*, and since the civil duties commenced with the *toga virilis*^p, it follows that the period for military service was nearly commensurate^q with the period for

τὰς ἑνδεκα μυριάδας ἦσαν, ὡς ἐκ τῆς ἑγγιστά τιμήσεως εὐρέθη. In the description of the census itself two years after, at U. C. 280 *cons. Manlio et Furio* (p. 1843), the numbers are not without suspicion: *τρισχιλίων τε καὶ δέκα*. A manuscript has *τρισκαίδεκα*, which Reiske has adopted. Neither of these numbers appears to be the true reading. Perhaps they stood *τρισχιλίων καὶ ἑνδεκα μυριάδων*. Dionysius had called them at p. 1811 more than 110,000, in round numbers. He might call them at p. 1843 a little more than 113,000. Niebuhr *Hist. of Rome* Vol. 2 p. 67 English transl. justly argues from Dionys. V. 20. 75 IX. 25. 36 Livius I. 44 that the numbers in a census expressed “the serviceable men;” that is, “from the putting on of the manly gown to the end of the 60th year.”

^f Gellius X. 28.

^g Liv. XXV. 5.

^b Idem XLIII. 14.

ⁱ VI. 19.

^k De Senect. c. 17.

^l What number of years' service was required within these limits is not distinctly delivered to us. See Schweigh. ad Polyb. VI. 19.

^m Nonius c. 12 p. 523. From Pliny Ep. IV. 23

Leges majorem annis LX otio reddunt, and from Seneca brev. vit. c. 20 Lex a LX anno senatorem non citat, it appears that the same term was appointed for senators. In Seneca Controv. 8 p. 138 post LXV annum should perhaps be corrected post LX annum.

ⁿ Censorin. de Die Nat. c. 14 *Varro quinque gradus ætatis æqualiter putat esse divisos.—In tertio gradu qui erant usque XLV annos juvenes adpellatos, eo quod rempublicam in re militari possent juvare. In quarto autem adusque LX^{um} annum seniores esse vocitatos:—inde usque finem vitæ quintum gradum factum, in quo qui essent senes adpellatos.*

^o Ant. IV p. 678.

^p Val. Max. V. 4, 4 *M. Cotta eo ipso die quo togam sumpsit virilem protinus ut e Capitolio descendit Cn. Carbonem, a quo pater ejus damnatus fuerat, postulavit; peractumque reum judicio afflixit.*

^q The *toga virilis*, especially in the later times, was often assumed before the 17th year. Some examples have occurred: see the Tables B. C. 55. 4. 27. 2. But the 17th year was probably the more usual period.

civil functions; and the description of Livy, when properly understood, will nearly agree with the description of Dionysius^r.

460 We may conclude from these testimonies that the enumeration included male citizens from 17 to 60 years of age. The proportion of these to the whole, upon the principles which have formerly been explained^s, we may assume to be about 4746 in 20,160 persons. In the following Table the total numbers are computed according to this proportion. It was not necessary to repeat these at every step of the register. In the 51st *lustrum* the numbers are nearly the same as they had been in the 30th. After some fluctuations, they had returned in 120 years to about the same amount. After the 51st *lustrum*, the increase was great and rapid^t: and an occasional view of the total numbers is given in order to shew the numbers of the Romans of either sex and of every age, who were distributed through the empire^u at these periods.

^r It must, however, be observed that the expressions neither of Livy nor of Dionysius are precisely accurate. The words of Livy, *censa civium capita*, must be limited to citizens under 60 years of age: the terms of Dionysius, οἱ ἐν ᾗβῃ, which properly describe the men under 46, must be extended to the men as far as the age of 60, comprehending those who are called *seniores* by Varro.

^s F. H. II p. 387. It is there shewn that the proportion of males from the age of 20 to 60 is 4140, and from 15 to 20 is 1010 in 20,160 persons. If we assume $\frac{2}{3}$ of 1010, or 606, for the proportion from 17 to 20, we obtain 4140 + 606 = 4746 for the number of males in 20,160 persons.

^t It is to be remembered that this increase was produced not merely by the multiplying of the former numbers, but also by the admission of new citizens. See on this subject F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 7—10.

^u The expressions of many writers are indistinct or erroneous upon this subject. Syncellus calls the numbers of the 73rd *lustrum* 'Ρώμης οἰκίητος. Goldsmith in his Roman History part II c. 3. 6 imagines that the numbers registered by *Augustus* and *Claudius* were contained within the walls of the city. Kuster ad Suid. v. Αἰγονοτος remarks *Vide Casaubonum contra Baronium et Usseium in Annalibus ad A. M. 3996, qui recte observarunt Suidam hic censum urbis pro censu totius orbis Romani lectori obtrudere*. The observation of Usher Annals p. 786 is to the following effect: *There was a second muster of the*

citizens made at Rome, in which were numbered 4,233,000 Roman citizens; as is gathered out of the fragments of the Ancyran Marble. In Suidas in Αἰγ. the number is far less of those that were mustered, 4,101,017. which yet very ridiculously he obtrudes upon us, not for the muster of the city only, but of the world. But in reality the terms of Suidas, when properly understood and limited, are less liable to exception than those of Usher himself when he mentions "the muster of the city." The census contained an account of Roman citizens, wherever they happened to reside. The numbers of the very first census, 80,000 or 84,700, were not inhabitants of the city only, but of the territory, of Rome. In B. C. 88, 80,000 Romans were resident in Asia alone: *octoginta millia civium Romanorum in Asia per urbes negotiandi gratia dispersa* Val. Max. IX. 2, 3 extern. The preceding census would doubtless have taken account of these. *Augustus* in A. D. 4 took a census, which has been shewn to be a partial enumeration; and yet this extended to the whole of Italy. Suidas describes πάντας τοὺς οἰκίητος 'Ρωμαίων—not the total population, but the Roman inhabitants: and these were ἄνδρες—the men of the state. Understood in this sense, the description is correct. That census registered the male adult citizens from the age of 17 to 60 who were resident in various countries, and were mingled with the provincials in all parts of the empire.

Usher without good reason refers the account of Suidas to the second *lustrum* of *Augustus* rather than to the first, with which it more nearly agrees in the amount.

B. C.	Lustra	Numbers.	Total No.
293	30	262,322	1,114,288
289 ^a	(31)	272,000	
279	(32)	278,222	
274	(33)	271,224	
272 ^a	(34)		
264	35	282,234	
258 ^a	(36)		
252 ^a	37	297,797	
247 ^a	38	251,222 (241,222)	
241 ^a	(39)	250,000 (260,000)	
234 ^a	40		
230 ^a	41		
225 ^a	42		
219	(43)	270,213	
208	(44)	137,108	
204 ^a	45	214,000	
199 ^a	46		
193	47	†143,704	
188	48	258,318	
184 ^a	49		
178	50	273,294 (263,244)	
173	51	269,015 (257,231)	
168	52	312,805	1,328,728
164 ^a	53	327,022 (337,452)	
158	54	338,314	
153	55	324,000	
147 ^a	56	322,000	
141	57	328,442	
136 ^a	58	323,000	
130	(59)	317,823	
125	(60)	390,736	
[120 ^a]	(61)		
114	(62)	394,336	1,675,055
108 ^a	63		
101	(64)		
97	(65)		
92 ^a	(66)		
86 ^a	(67)	463,000	1,966,725
70 ^a	*70	450,000	
28	*71	4,063,000	17,258,761
8	*72	4,233,000	
A.D. 14	*73	4,097,000	
48	*74	5,984,072 (5,944,072)	25,419,066
74	*75		

^a The years thus marked are those in which the censors entered upon their office. Where this mark is absent, the *lustrum* is referred to the second Julian year. This description, however, does not refer to *lustra* 71, 72, 73, 75.

† These numbers are probably defective.

* These six *lustra* are numbered on the authority of Censorinus. He determines the last to be the 75th *lustrum*, and the preceding five are fixed by Suetonius and the Lapis Ancyranus.

PARALLEL YEARS.

IN the following Table the years of each era are placed with that year before or after Christ in which they commenced. Thus the year B. C. 280 contained only the first six months of Ol. 125. 1, the first three months of the year of the *Seleucidæ* 33, the first eight months and 10 days of U. C. Varr. 474, and the first 61 days of N. E. 469, which began on the first of November. A want of attention to this circumstance often leads to error. And this especially happens in assigning the years of Rome, because the Romans, after B. C. 153, had two fixed computations of their year beginning from different points^a.

^a This has been already adverted to in the Introduction p. xviii. Sigonius in supplying the Capitoline Marbles always anticipates the year of the city. Fabricius ad Dion. LIII. 16 p. 709 anticipates in fixing the death of *Augustus*: *Quinta decennalia nuncupata die septima Januarii A. U. C. 767, qui Augusto emortualis fuit*. But January of U. C. 767 was January A. D. 15, five months after the death of *Augustus*. The author of the *Fasti* apud Noris. anticipates the years of the city. He reckons the Bissextile years, for instance, U. C. Varr. 333, 337, 341, &c. But the Bissextile February in reality occurred two months before those years commenced, in the 10th month of the preceding year. A similar anticipation might inadvertently be made in com-

paring a Bissextile year with an Olympic. In a Table of Parallel Years the apparent place of a Bissextile would be in a fourth Olympic year. But February in the third year of each Olympiad was Bissextile. Thus the February of B. C. 421, commencing in the eighth month of Ol. 89.3 and in the tenth of U. C. Varr. 332, was Bissextile. Norisius ad *Fast. Anon.* p. 29 observes that A. D. 312 was a Bissextile year. But February of A. D. 312 is February of Ol. 272. 3 and of U. C. Varr. 1064.

Norisius himself is generally exact in assigning the years of the city. He sometimes, however, errs from this cause. See above p. 375 note ^a p. 382 note ^g.

PARALLEL YEARS.

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Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	U. C.	B. C.
3938		1. 1.		776	4203	238	2	243	511	4258	293	81. 1	298	456
*		*		*	4204	239	3	244	510	4259	294	2	299	455
3961		6. 4.	1	753	4205	240	4	245	509	4260	295	3	300	454
*		*	*	*	4206	241	68. 1	246	508	4261	296	4	301	453
3967	1	8. 2.	7	747	4207	242	2	247	507	4262	297	82. 1	302	452
*	*	*	*	*	4208	243	3	248	506	4263	298	2	303	451
4154	188	55. 1	194	560	4209	244	4	249	505	4264	299	3	304	450
4155	189	2	195	559	4210	245	69. 1	250	504	4265	300	4	305	449
4156	190	3	196	558	4211	246	2	251	503	4266	301	83. 1	306	448
4157	191	4	197	557	4212	247	3	252	502	4267	302	2	307	447
4158	192	56. 1	198	556	4213	248	4	253	501	4268	303	3	308	446
4159	193	2	199	555	4214	249	70. 1	254	500	4269	304	4	309	445
4160	194	3	200	554	4215	250	2	255	499	4270	305	84. 1	310	444
4161	195	4	201	553	4216	251	3	256	498	4271	306	2	311	443
4162	196	57. 1	202	552	4217	252	4	257	497	4272	307	3	312	442
4163	197	2	203	551	4218	253	71. 1	258	496	4273	308	4	313	441
4164	198	3	204	550	4219	254	2	259	495	4274	309	85. 1	314	440
4165	199	4	205	549	4220	255	3	260	494	4275	310	2	315	439
4166	200	58. 1	206	548	4221	256	4	261	493	4276	311	3	316	438
4167	201	2	207	547	4222	257	72. 1	262	492	4277	312	4	317	437
4168	202	3	208	546	4223	258	2	263	491	4278	313	86. 1	318	436
4169	203	4	209	545	4224	259	3	264	490	4279	314	2	319	435
4170	204	59. 1	210	544	4225	260	4	265	489	4280	315	3	320	434
4171	205	2	211	543	4226	261	73. 1	266	488	4281	316	4	321	433
4172	206	3	212	542	4227	262	2	267	487	4282	317	87. 1	322	432
4173	207	4	213	541	4228	263	3	268	486	4283	318	2	323	431
4174	208	60. 1	214	540	4229	264	4	269	485	4284	319	3	324	430
4175	209	2	215	539	4230	265	74. 1	270	484	4285	320	4	325	429
4176	210	3	216	538	4231	266	2	271	483	4286	321	88. 1	326	428
4177	211	4	217	537	4232	267	3	272	482	4287	322	2	327	427
4178	212	61. 1	218	536	4233	268	4	273	481	4288	323	3	328	426
4179	213	2	219	535	4234	269	75. 1	274	480	4289	324	4	329	425
4180	214	3	220	534	4235	270	2	275	479	4290	325	89. 1	330	424
4181	215	4	221	533	4236	271	3	276	478	4291	326	2	331	423
4182	216	62. 1	222	532	4237	272	4	277	477	4292	327	3	332	422
4183	217	2	223	531	4238	273	76. 1	278	476	4293	328	4	333	421
4184	218	3	224	530	4239	274	2	279	475	4294	329	90. 1	334	420
4185	219	4	225	529	4240	275	3	280	474	4295	330	2	335	419
4186	220	63. 1	226	528	4241	276	4	281	473	4296	331	3	336	418
4187	221	2	227	527	4242	277	77. 1	282	472	4297	332	4	337	417
4188	222	3	228	526	4243	278	2	283	471	4298	333	91. 1	338	416
4189	223	4	229	525	4244	279	3	284	470	4299	334	2	339	415
4190	224	64. 1	230	524	4245	280	4	285	469	4300	335	3	340	414
4191	225	2	231	523	4246	281	78. 1	286	468	4301	336	4	341	413
4192	226	3	232	522	4247	282	2	287	467	4302	337	92. 1	342	412
					4248	283	3	288	466	4303	338	2	343	411
4193	{ 227 228 }	4	233	521	4249	284	4	289	465	4304	339	3	344	410
4194	229	65. 1	234	520	4250	285	79. 1	290	464	4305	340	4	345	409
4195	230	2	235	519	4251	286	2	291	463	4306	341	93. 1	346	408
4196	231	3	236	518	4252	287	3	292	462	4307	342	2	347	407
4197	232	4	237	517	4253	288	4	293	461	4308	343	3	348	406
4198	233	66. 1	238	516	4254	289	80. 1	294	460	4309	344	4	349	405
4199	234	2	239	515	4255	290	2	295	459	4310	345	94. 1	350	404
4200	235	3	240	514	4256	291	3	296	458	4311	346	2	351	403
4201	236	4	241	513	4257	292	4	297	457	4312	347	3	352	402
4202	237	67. 1	242	512										

Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	B. C.
4313	348	4	353	401	4368	403	3		408	346	4423	458	2	22	463	291
4314	349	95.1	354	400	4369	404	4		409	345	4424	459	3	23	464	290
4315	350	2	355	399	4370	405	109.1		410	344	4425	460	4	24	465	289
4316	351	3	356	398	4371	406	2		411	343	4426	461	123.1	25	466	288
4317	352	4	357	397	4372	407	3		412	342	4427	462	2	26	467	287
4318	353	96.1	358	396	4373	408	4		413	341	4428	463	3	27	468	286
4319	354	2	359	395	4374	409	110.1		414	340	4429	464	4	28	469	285
4320	355	3	360	394	4375	410	2		415	339	4430	465	124.1	29	470	284
4321	356	4	361	393	4376	411	3		416	338	4431	466	2	30	471	283
4322	357	97.1	362	392	4377	412	4		417	337	4432	467	3	31	472	282
4323	358	2	363	391	4378	413	111.1		418	336	4433	468	4	32	473	281
4324	359	3	364	390	4379	414	2		419	335	4434	469	125.1	33	474	280
4325	360	4	365	389	4380	415	3		420	334	4435	470	2	34	475	279
4326	361	98.1	366	388	4381	416	4		421	333	4436	471	3	35	476	278
4327	362	2	367	387	4382	417	112.1		422	332	4437	472	4	36	477	277
4328	363	3	368	386	4383	418	2		423	331	4438	473	126.1	37	478	276
4329	364	4	369	385	4384	419	3		424	330	4439	474	2	38	479	275
4330	365	99.1	370	384	4385	420	4		425	329	4440	475	3	39	480	274
4331	366	2	371	383	4386	421	113.1		426	328	4441	476	4	40	481	273
4332	367	3	372	382	4387	422	2		427	327	4442	477	127.1	41	482	272
4333	368	4	373	381	4388	423	3		428	326	4443	478	2	42	483	271
4334	369	100.1	374	380	4389	424	4		429	325	4444	479	3	43	484	270
4335	370	2	375	379	4390	425	114.1		430	324	4445	480	4	44	485	269
4336	371	3	376	378	4391	426	2		431	323	4446	481	128.1	45	486	268
4337	372	4	377	377	4392	427	3		432	322	4447	482	2	46	487	267
4338	373	101.1	378	376	4393	428	4		433	321	4448	483	3	47	488	266
4339	374	2	379	375	4394	429	115.1		434	320	4449	484	4	48	489	265
4340	375	3	380	374	4395	430	2		435	319	4450	485	129.1	49	490	264
4341	376	4	381	373	4396	431	3		436	318	4451	486	2	50	491	263
4342	377	102.1	382	372	4397	432	4		437	317	4452	487	3	51	492	262
4343	378	2	383	371	4398	433	116.1		438	316	4453	488	4	52	493	261
4344	379	3	384	370	4399	434	2		439	315	4454	489	130.1	53	494	260
4345	380	4	385	369	4400	435	3		440	314	4455	490	2	54	495	259
4346	381	103.1	386	368	4401	436	4		441	313	4456	491	3	55	496	258
4347	382	2	387	367	4402	437	117.1	1	442	312	4457	492	4	56	497	257
4348	383	3	388	366	4403	438	2	2	443	311	4458	493	131.1	57	498	256
4349	384	4	389	365	4404	439	3	3	444	310	4459	494	2	58	499	255
4350	385	104.1	390	364	4405	440	4	4	445	309	4460	495	3	59	500	254
4351	386	2	391	363	4406	441	118.1	5	446	308	4461	496	4	60	501	253
4352	387	3	392	362	4407	442	2	6	447	307	4462	497	132.1	61	502	252
4353	388	4	393	361	4408	443	3	7	448	306	4463	498	2	62	503	251
4354	389	105.1	394	360	4409	444	4	8	449	305	4464	499	3	63	504	250
4355	390	2	395	359	4410	445	119.1	9	450	304	4465	500	4	64	505	249
4356	391	3	396	358	4411	446	2	10	451	303	4466	501	133.1	65	506	248
4357	392	4	397	357	4412	447	3	11	452	302	4467	502	2	66	507	247
4358	393	106.1	398	356	4413	448	4	12	453	301	4468	503	3	67	508	246
4359	394	2	399	355	4414	449	120.1	13	454	300	4469	504	4	68	509	245
4360	395	3	400	354	4415	450	2	14	455	299	4470	505	134.1	69	510	244
4361	396	4	401	353	4416	451	3	15	456	298	4471	506	2	70	511	243
4362	397	107.1	402	352	4417	452	4	16	457	297	4472	507	3	71	512	242
4363	398	2	403	351	4418	453	121.1	17	458	296	4473	508	4	72	513	241
4364	399	3	404	350	4419	454	2	18	459	295	4474	509	135.1	73	514	240
4365	400	4	405	349	4420	455	3	19	460	294	4475	510	2	74	515	239
4366	401	108.1	406	348	4421	456	4	20	461	293	4476	511	3	75	516	238
4367	402	2	407	347	4422	457	122.1	21	462	292	4477	512	4	76	517	237

PARALLEL YEARS.

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Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	B. C.
4478	513	136. 1	77	518	236	4533	568	4	132	573	181	4588	623	3	187	628	126
4479	514	2	78	519	235	4534	569	150. 1	133	574	180	4589	624	4	188	629	125
4480	515	3	79	520	234	4535	570	2	134	575	179	4590	625	164. 1	189	630	124
4481	516	4	80	521	233	4536	571	3	135	576	178	4591	626	2	190	631	123
4482	517	137. 1	81	522	232	4537	572	4	136	577	177	4592	627	3	191	632	122
4483	518	2	82	523	231	4538	573	151. 1	137	578	176	4593	628	4	192	633	121
4484	519	3	83	524	230	4539	574	2	138	579	175	4594	629	165. 1	193	634	120
4485	520	4	84	525	229	4540	575	3	139	580	174	4595	630	2	194	635	119
4486	521	138. 1	85	526	228	4541	576	4	140	581	173	4596	631	3	195	636	118
4487	522	2	86	527	227	4542	577	152. 1	141	582	172	4597	632	4	196	637	117
4488	523	3	87	528	226	4543	578	2	142	583	171	4598	633	166. 1	197	638	116
4489	524	4	88	529	225	4544	579	3	143	584	170	4599	634	2	198	639	115
4490	525	139. 1	89	530	224	4545	580	4	144	585	169	4600	635	3	199	640	114
4491	526	2	90	531	223	4546	581	153. 1	145	586	168	4601	636	4	200	641	113
4492	527	3	91	532	222	4547	582	2	146	587	167	4602	637	167. 1	201	642	112
4493	528	4	92	533	221	4548	583	3	147	588	166	4603	638	2	202	643	111
4494	529	140. 1	93	534	220	4549	584	4	148	589	165	4604	639	3	203	644	110
4495	530	2	94	535	219	4550	585	154. 1	149	590	164	4605	640	4	204	645	109
4496	531	3	95	536	218	4551	586	2	150	591	163	4606	641	168. 1	205	646	108
4497	532	4	96	537	217	4552	587	3	151	592	162	4607	642	2	206	647	107
4498	533	141. 1	97	538	216	4553	588	4	152	593	161	4608	643	3	207	648	106
4499	534	2	98	539	215	4554	589	155. 1	153	594	160	4609	644	4	208	649	105
4500	535	3	99	540	214	4555	590	2	154	595	159	4610	645	169. 1	209	650	104
4501	536	4	100	541	213	4556	591	3	155	596	158	4611	646	2	210	651	103
4502	537	142. 1	101	542	212	4557	592	4	156	597	157	4612	647	3	211	652	102
4503	538	2	102	543	211	4558	593	156. 1	157	598	156	4613	648	4	212	653	101
4504	539	3	103	544	210	4559	594	2	158	599	155	4614	649	170. 1	213	654	100
4505	540	4	104	545	209	4560	595	3	159	600	154	4615	650	2	214	655	99
4506	541	143. 1	105	546	208	4561	596	4	160	601	153	4616	651	3	215	656	98
4507	542	2	106	547	207	4562	597	157. 1	161	602	152	4617	652	4	216	657	97
4508	543	3	107	548	206	4563	598	2	162	603	151	4618	653	171. 1	217	658	96
4509	544	4	108	549	205	4564	599	3	163	604	150	4619	654	2	218	659	95
4510	545	144. 1	109	550	204	4565	600	4	164	605	149	4620	655	3	219	660	94
4511	546	2	110	551	203	4566	601	158. 1	165	606	148	4621	656	4	220	661	93
4512	547	3	111	552	202	4567	602	2	166	607	147	4622	657	172. 1	221	662	92
4513	548	4	112	553	201	4568	603	3	167	608	146	4623	658	2	222	663	91
4514	549	145. 1	113	554	200	4569	604	4	168	609	145	4624	659	3	223	664	90
4515	550	2	114	555	199	4570	605	159. 1	169	610	144	4625	660	4	224	665	89
4516	551	3	115	556	198	4571	606	2	170	611	143	4626	661	173. 1	225	666	88
4517	552	4	116	557	197	4572	607	3	171	612	142	4627	662	2	226	667	87
4518	553	146. 1	117	558	196	4573	608	4	172	613	141	4628	663	3	227	668	86
4519	554	2	118	559	195	4574	609	160. 1	173	614	140	4629	664	4	228	669	85
4520	555	3	119	560	194	4575	610	2	174	615	139	4630	665	174. 1	229	670	84
4521	556	4	120	561	193	4576	611	3	175	616	138	4631	666	2	230	671	83
4522	557	147. 1	121	562	192	4577	612	4	176	617	137	4632	667	3	231	672	82
4523	558	2	122	563	191	4578	613	161. 1	177	618	136	4633	668	4	232	673	81
4524	559	3	123	564	190	4579	614	2	178	619	135	4634	669	175. 1	233	674	80
4525	560	4	124	565	189	4580	615	3	179	620	134	4635	670	2	234	675	79
4526	561	148. 1	125	566	188	4581	616	4	180	621	133	4636	671	3	235	676	78
4527	562	2	126	567	187	4582	617	162. 1	181	622	132	4637	672	4	236	677	77
4528	563	3	127	568	186	4583	618	2	182	623	131	4638	673	176. 1	237	678	76
4529	564	4	128	569	185	4584	619	3	183	624	130	4639	674	2	238	679	75
4530	565	149. 1	129	570	184	4585	620	4	184	625	129	4640	675	3	239	680	74
4531	566	2	130	571	183	4586	621	163. 1	185	626	128	4641	676	4	240	681	73
4532	567	3	131	572	182	4587	622	2	186	627	127	4642	677	177. 1	241	682	72

Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	A. D.
4643	678	2	242	683	71	4698	733	191. 1	297	738	16	4753	788	4	352	793	40
4644	679	3	243	684	70	4699	734	2	298	739	15	4754	789	205. 1	353	794	41
4645	680	4	244	685	69	4700	735	3	299	740	14	4755	790	2	354	795	42
4646	681	178. 1	245	686	68	4701	736	4	300	741	13	4756	791	3	355	796	43
4647	682	2	246	687	67	4702	737	192. 1	301	742	12	4757	792	4	356	797	44
4648	683	3	247	688	66	4703	738	2	302	743	11	4758	793	206. 1	357	798	45
4649	684	4	248	689	65	4704	739	3	303	744	10	4759	794	2	358	799	46
4650	685	179. 1	249	690	64	4705	740	4	304	745	9	4760	795	3	359	800	47
4651	686	2	250	691	63	4706	741	193. 1	305	746	8	4761	796	4	360	801	48
4652	687	3	251	692	62	4707	742	2	306	747	7	4762	797	207. 1	361	802	49
4653	688	4	252	693	61	4708	743	3	307	748	6	4763	798	2	362	803	50
4654	689	180. 1	253	694	60	4709	744	4	308	749	5	4764	799	3	363	804	51
4655	690	2	254	695	59	4710	745	194. 1	309	750	4	4765	800	4	364	805	52
4656	691	3	255	696	58	4711	746	2	310	751	3	4766	801	208. 1	365	806	53
4657	692	4	256	697	57	4712	747	3	311	752	2	4767	802	2	366	807	54
4658	693	181. 1	257	698	56	4713	748	4	312	753	1	4768	803	3	367	808	55
4659	694	2	258	699	55	4714	749	195. 1	313	754	A. D. 1	4769	804	4	368	809	56
4660	695	3	259	700	54	4715	750	2	314	755	2	4770	805	209. 1	369	810	57
4661	696	4	260	701	53	4716	751	3	315	756	3	4771	806	2	370	811	58
4662	697	182. 1	261	702	52	4717	752	4	316	757	4	4772	807	3	371	812	59
4663	698	2	262	703	51	4718	753	196. 1	317	758	5	4773	808	4	372	813	60
4664	699	3	263	704	50	4719	754	2	318	759	6	4774	809	210. 1	373	814	61
4665	700	4	264	705	49	4720	755	3	319	760	7	4775	810	2	374	815	62
4666	701	183. 1	265	706	48	4721	756	4	320	761	8	4776	811	3	375	816	63
4667	702	2	266	707	47	4722	757	197. 1	321	762	9	4777	812	4	376	817	64
4668	703	3	267	708	46	4723	758	2	322	763	10	4778	813	211. 1	377	818	65
4669	704	4	268	709	45	4724	759	3	323	764	11	4779	814	2	378	819	66
4670	705	184. 1	269	710	44	4725	760	4	324	765	12	4780	815	3	379	820	67
4671	706	2	270	711	43	4726	761	198. 1	325	766	13	4781	816	4	380	821	68
4672	707	3	271	712	42	4727	762	2	326	767	14	4782	817	212. 1	381	822	69
4673	708	4	272	713	41	4728	763	3	327	768	15	4783	818	2	382	823	70
4674	709	185. 1	273	714	40	4729	764	4	328	769	16	4784	819	3	383	824	71
4675	710	2	274	715	39	4730	765	199. 1	329	770	17	4785	820	4	384	825	72
4676	711	3	275	716	38	4731	766	2	330	771	18	4786	821	213. 1	385	826	73
4677	712	4	276	717	37	4732	767	3	331	772	19	4787	822	2	386	827	74
4678	713	186. 1	277	718	36	4733	768	4	332	773	20	4788	823	3	387	828	75
4679	714	2	278	719	35	4734	769	200. 1	333	774	21	4789	824	4	388	829	76
4680	715	3	279	720	34	4735	770	2	334	775	22	4790	825	214. 1	389	830	77
4681	716	4	280	721	33	4736	771	3	335	776	23	4791	826	2	390	831	78
4682	717	187. 1	281	722	32	4737	772	4	336	777	24	4792	827	3	391	832	79
4683	718	2	282	723	31	4738	773	201. 1	337	778	25	4793	828	4	392	833	80
4684	719	3	283	724	30	4739	774	2	338	779	26	4794	829	215. 1	393	834	81
4685	720	4	284	725	29	4740	775	3	339	780	27	4795	830	2	394	835	82
4686	721	188. 1	285	726	28	4741	776	4	340	781	28	4796	831	3	395	836	83
4687	722	2	286	727	27	4742	777	202. 1	341	782	29	4797	832	4	396	837	84
4688	723	3	287	728	26	4743	778	2	342	783	30	4798	833	216. 1	397	838	85
4689	724	4	288	729	25	4744	779	3	343	784	31	4799	834	2	398	839	86
4690	725	189. 1	289	730	24	4745	780	4	344	785	32	4800	835	3	399	840	87
4691	726	2	290	731	23	4746	781	203. 1	345	786	33	4801	836	4	400	841	88
4692	727	3	291	732	22	4747	782	2	346	787	34	4802	837	217. 1	401	842	89
4693	728	4	292	733	21	4748	783	3	347	788	35	4803	838	2	402	843	90
4694	729	190. 1	293	734	20	4749	784	4	348	789	36	4804	839	3	403	844	91
4695	730	2	294	735	19	4750	785	204. 1	349	790	37	4805	840	4	404	845	92
4696	731	3	295	736	18	4751	786	2	350	791	38	4806	841	218. 1	405	846	93
4697	732	4	296	737	17	4752	787	3	351	792	39	4807	842	2	406	847	94

PARALLEL YEARS.

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Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	A.D.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	A.D.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	A.D.
4808	843	3	407	848	95	4863	898	2	462	903	150	4918	953	246. 1	517	958	205
4809	844	4	408	849	96	4864	899	3	463	904	151	4919	954	2	518	959	206
4810	845	219. 1	409	850	97	4865	900	4	464	905	152	4920	955	3	519	960	207
4811	846	2	410	851	98	4866	901	233. 1	465	906	153	4921	956	4	520	961	208
4812	847	3	411	852	99	4867	902	2	466	907	154	4922	957	247. 1	521	962	209
4813	848	4	412	853	100	4868	903	3	467	908	155	4923	958	2	522	963	210
4814	849	220. 1	413	854	101	4869	904	4	468	909	156	4924	959	3	523	964	211
4815	850	2	414	855	102	4870	905	234. 1	469	910	157	4925	960	4	524	965	212
4816	851	3	415	856	103	4871	906	2	470	911	158	4926	961	248. 1	525	966	213
4817	852	4	416	857	104	4872	907	3	471	912	159	4927	962	2	526	967	214
4818	853	221. 1	417	858	105	4873	908	4	472	913	160	4928	963	3	527	968	215
4819	854	2	418	859	106	4874	909	235. 1	473	914	161	4929	964	4	528	969	216
4820	855	3	419	860	107	4875	910	2	474	915	162	4930	965	249. 1	529	970	217
4821	856	4	420	861	108	4876	911	3	475	916	163	4931	966	2	530	971	218
4822	857	222. 1	421	862	109	4877	912	4	476	917	164	4932	967	3	531	972	219
4823	858	2	422	863	110	4878	913	236. 1	477	918	165	4933	968	4	532	973	220
4824	859	3	423	864	111	4879	914	2	478	919	166	4934	969	250. 1	533	974	221
4825	860	4	424	865	112	4880	915	3	479	920	167	4935	970	2	534	975	222
4826	861	223. 1	425	866	113	4881	916	4	480	921	168	4936	971	3	535	976	223
4827	862	2	426	867	114	4882	917	237. 1	481	922	169	4937	972	4	536	977	224
4828	863	3	427	868	115	4883	918	2	482	923	170	4938	973	251. 1	537	978	225
4829	864	4	428	869	116	4884	919	3	483	924	171	4939	974	2	538	979	226
4830	865	224. 1	429	870	117	4885	920	4	484	925	172	4940	975	3	539	980	227
4831	866	2	430	871	118	4886	921	238. 1	485	926	173	4941	976	4	540	981	228
4832	867	3	431	872	119	4887	922	2	486	927	174	4942	977	252. 1	541	982	229
4833	868	4	432	873	120	4888	923	3	487	928	175	4943	978	2	542	983	230
4834	869	225. 1	433	874	121	4889	924	4	488	929	176	4944	979	3	543	984	231
4835	870	2	434	875	122	4890	925	239. 1	489	930	177	4945	980	4	544	985	232
4836	871	3	435	876	123	4891	926	2	490	931	178	4946	981	253. 1	545	986	233
4837	872	4	436	877	124	4892	927	3	491	932	179	4947	982	2	546	987	234
4838	873	226. 1	437	878	125	4893	928	4	492	933	180	4948	983	3	547	988	235
4839	874	2	438	879	126	4894	929	240. 1	493	934	181	4949	984	4	548	989	236
4840	875	3	439	880	127	4895	930	2	494	935	182	4950	985	254. 1	549	990	237
4841	876	4	440	881	128	4896	931	3	495	936	183	4951	986	2	550	991	238
4842	877	227. 1	441	882	129	4897	932	4	496	937	184	4952	987	3	551	992	239
4843	878	2	442	883	130	4898	933	241. 1	497	938	185	4953	988	4	552	993	240
4844	879	3	443	884	131	4899	934	2	498	939	186	4954	989	255. 1	553	994	241
4845	880	4	444	885	132	4900	935	3	499	940	187	4955	990	2	554	995	242
4846	881	228. 1	445	886	133	4901	936	4	500	941	188	4956	991	3	555	996	243
4847	882	2	446	887	134	4902	937	242. 1	501	942	189	4957	992	4	556	997	244
4848	883	3	447	888	135	4903	938	2	502	943	190	4958	993	256. 1	557	998	245
4849	884	4	448	889	136	4904	939	3	503	944	191	4959	994	2	558	999	246
4850	885	229. 1	449	890	137	4905	940	4	504	945	192	4960	995	3	559	1000	247
4851	886	2	450	891	138	4906	941	243. 1	505	946	193	4961	996	4	560	1001	248
4852	887	3	451	892	139	4907	942	2	506	947	194	4962	997	257. 1	561	1002	249
4853	888	4	452	893	140	4908	943	3	507	948	195	4963	998	2	562	1003	250
4854	889	230. 1	453	894	141	4909	944	4	508	949	196	4964	999	3	563	1004	251
4855	890	2	454	895	142	4910	945	244. 1	509	950	197	4965	1000	4	564	1005	252
4856	891	3	455	896	143	4911	946	2	510	951	198	4966	1001	258. 1	565	1006	253
4857	892	4	456	897	144	4912	947	3	511	952	199	4967	1002	2	566	1007	254
4858	893	231. 1	457	898	145	4913	948	4	512	953	200	4968	1003	3	567	1008	255
4859	894	2	458	899	146	4914	949	245. 1	513	954	201	4969	1004	4	568	1009	256
4860	895	3	459	900	147	4915	950	2	514	955	202	4970	1005	259. 1	569	1010	257
4861	896	4	460	901	148	4916	951	3	515	956	203	4971	1006	2	570	1011	258
4862	897	232. 1	461	902	149	4917	952	4	516	957	204	4972	1007	3	571	1012	259

Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	A. D.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	A. D.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	A. D.
4973	1008	4	572	1013	260	5020	1055	3	619	1060	307	5067	1102	2	666	1107	354
4974	1009	260.1	573	1014	261	5021	1056	4	620	1061	308	5068	1103	3	667	1108	355
4975	1010	2	574	1015	262	5022	1057	272.1	621	1062	309	5069	1104	4	668	1109	356
4976	1011	3	575	1016	263	5023	1058	2	622	1063	310	5070	1105	284.1	669	1110	357
4977	1012	4	576	1017	264	5024	1059	3	623	1064	311	5071	1106	2	670	1111	358
4978	1013	261.1	577	1018	265	5025	1060	4	624	1065	312	5072	1107	3	671	1112	359
4979	1014	2	578	1019	266	5026	1061	273.1	625	1066	313	5073	1108	4	672	1113	360
4980	1015	3	579	1020	267	5027	1062	2	626	1067	314	5074	1109	285.1	673	1114	361
4981	1016	4	580	1021	268	5028	1063	3	627	1068	315	5075	1110	2	674	1115	362
4982	1017	262.1	581	1022	269	5029	1064	4	628	1069	316	5076	1111	3	675	1116	363
4983	1018	2	582	1023	270	5030	1065	274.1	629	1070	317	5077	1112	4	676	1117	364
4984	1019	3	583	1024	271	5031	1066	2	630	1071	318	5078	1113	286.1	677	1118	365
4985	1020	4	584	1025	272	5032	1067	3	631	1072	319	5079	1114	2	678	1119	366
4986	1021	263.1	585	1026	273	5033	1068	4	632	1073	320	5080	1115	3	679	1120	367
4987	1022	2	586	1027	274	5034	1069	275.1	633	1074	321	5081	1116	4	680	1121	368
4988	1023	3	587	1028	275	5035	1070	2	634	1075	322	5082	1117	287.1	681	1122	369
4989	1024	4	588	1029	276	5036	1071	3	635	1076	323	5083	1118	2	682	1123	370
4990	1025	264.1	589	1030	277	5037	1072	4	636	1077	324	5084	1119	3	683	1124	371
4991	1026	2	590	1031	278	5038	1073	276.1	637	1078	325	5085	1120	4	684	1125	372
4992	1027	3	591	1032	279	5039	1074	2	638	1079	326	5086	1121	288.1	685	1126	373
4993	1028	4	592	1033	280	5040	1075	3	639	1080	327	5087	1122	2	686	1127	374
4994	1029	265.1	593	1034	281	5041	1076	4	640	1081	328	5088	1123	3	687	1128	375
4995	1030	2	594	1035	282	5042	1077	277.1	641	1082	329	5089	1124	4	688	1129	376
4996	1031	3	595	1036	283	5043	1078	2	642	1083	330	5090	1125	289.1	689	1130	377
4997	1032	4	596	1037	284	5044	1079	3	643	1084	331	5091	1126	2	690	1131	378
4998	1033	266.1	597	1038	285	5045	1080	4	644	1085	332	5092	1127	3	691	1132	379
4999	1034	2	598	1039	286	5046	1081	278.1	645	1086	333	5093	1128	4	692	1133	380
5000	1035	3	599	1040	287	5047	1082	2	646	1087	334	5094	1129	290.1	693	1134	381
5001	1036	4	600	1041	288	5048	1083	3	647	1088	335	5095	1130	2	694	1135	382
5002	1037	267.1	601	1042	289	5049	1084	4	648	1089	336	5096	1131	3	695	1136	383
5003	1038	2	602	1043	290	5050	1085	279.1	649	1090	337	5097	1132	4	696	1137	384
5004	1039	3	603	1044	291	5051	1086	2	650	1091	338	5098	1133	291.1	697	1138	385
5005	1040	4	604	1045	292	5052	1087	3	651	1092	339	5099	1134	2	698	1139	386
5006	1041	268.1	605	1046	293	5053	1088	4	652	1093	340	5100	1135	3	699	1140	387
5007	1042	2	606	1047	294	5054	1089	280.1	653	1094	341	5101	1136	4	700	1141	388
5008	1043	3	607	1048	295	5055	1090	2	654	1095	342	5102	1137	292.1	701	1142	389
5009	1044	4	608	1049	296	5056	1091	3	655	1096	343	5103	1138	2	702	1143	390
5010	1045	269.1	609	1050	297	5057	1092	4	656	1097	344	5104	1139	3	703	1144	391
5011	1046	2	610	1051	298	5058	1093	281.1	657	1098	345	5105	1140	4	704	1145	392
5012	1047	3	611	1052	299	5059	1094	2	658	1099	346	5106	1141	293.1	705	1146	393
5013	1048	4	612	1053	300	5060	1095	3	659	1100	347	5107	1142	2	706	1147	394
5014	1049	270.1	613	1054	301	5061	1096	4	660	1101	348	5108	1143	3	707	1148	395
5015	1050	2	614	1055	302	5062	1097	282.1	661	1102	349	5109	1144	4	708	1149	396
5016	1051	3	615	1056	303	5063	1098	2	662	1103	350	5110	1145	[294]1	709	1150	397
5017	1052	4	616	1057	304	5064	1099	3	663	1104	351	5111	1146	2	710	1151	398
5018	1053	271.1	617	1058	305	5065	1100	4	664	1105	352	5112	1147	3	711	1152	399
5019	1054	2	618	1059	306	5066	1101	283.1	665	1106	353	5113	1148	4	712	1153	400

XII.

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GREEK AUTHORS.

THIS chapter will be a commentary upon the third column of the Tables, and will contain such facts and testimonies as the compass of the Tables would not admit. The literary names in the Tables and in this Catalogue will frequently occur in a different order. Here it has been attempted either to arrange them in the order in which they flourished, or to place together contemporaries who were engaged in the same pursuits or studied in the same school. But in the Tables it was necessary to treat the literary history according to the nature of the materials which we possess. Sometimes, therefore, an author is described under the year of his birth; sometimes at the year of his death. Sometimes the account is given at some particular point of his history which happens to be marked. Hence, for instance, in the Tables *Evander* is placed at B. C. 215, and *Hermippus* at B. C. 203. But in this list the order is reversed, because *Hermippus*, who was still writing at that year, had studied under *Callimachus* 30 years before; while *Evander* in B. C. 215 began to preside in his school. *Hermippus* therefore seems to have preceded him, and in this list is placed before him.

Together with the names mentioned in the Tables some others are introduced; and especially the beginning of the Catalogue exhibits many of those who flourished in the times of the δαδδοχοι, and preceded the 125th Olympiad, with which these Tables begin.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Zoilus B. C. 360—320 | 27 Patrocles |
| 2 Heraclides Ponticus B. C. 347—307 | 28 Herophilus |
| 3 Philetas Cous B. C. 336—290 | 29 Idomeneus Lampsacenus B. C. 310—270 |
| 4 Pyrrho B. C. 335—285 | 30 Erasistratus B. C. 298—258 |
| 5 Cineas B. C. 330—280 | 31 Antagoras Rhodius B. C. (309)—269 |
| 6 Dicearchus B. C. 326—287 | 32 Philinus Cous |
| 7 Diodorus Cronus | 33 Bacchius medicus |
| 8 Philo dialecticus | 34 Lycus Rheginus |
| 9 Clitarchus | 35 Rhinthon |
| 10 Onesicritus B. C. 322 | 36 Nossis |
| 11 Cyrillus B. C. 322 | 37 Anyte Tegeatis B. C. 300—270 |
| 12 Medius B. C. 322 | 38 Myro vel Mæro |
| 13 Androsthene | 39 Simmias |
| 14 Aristobulus | 40 Teles |
| 15 Aristoxenus | 41 Callias Syracusanus |
| 16 Clytus | 42 Timotheus |
| 17 Clearchus | 43 Timæus B. C. 264 |
| 18 Theocritus Chius | 44 Zenodotus Ephesius B. C. 290—240 |
| 19 Chamæleon | 45 Aristarchus Samius |
| 20 Praxagoras medicus | 46 Timon Phliasius |
| 21 Demetrius Phalereus B. C. 325—283 | 47 Dionysius metathemenus |
| 22 Hecatæus Abderites | 48 Duris Samius B. C. 280 |
| 23 Menæchmus Sicyonius | 49 Lynceus Samius |
| 24 Euhemerus | 50 Aratus poeta B. C. 272 |
| 25 Megasthenes | 51 Sotades B. C. 280 |
| 26 Daimachus | 52 Asclepiades Samius |

- 53 Theocritus B. C. 272
- 54 Homerus tragicus
- 55 Sositheus
- 56 Lycophron B. C. 280—250
- 57 Leonidas Tarentinus
- 58 Alexander Ætolus B. C. 272—269
- 59 Æantides
- 60 Sosiphanes
- 61 Philiscus Corcyræus
- 62 Dionysides
- 63 Berosus B. C. 330—280
- 64 Metrodorus *n.* 329 *ob.* 277
- 65 Colotes B. C. 270
- 66 Hermachus B. C. 270
- 67 Menippus Gadareus
- 68 Meleager Gadareus
- 69 Panthoedes
- 70 Lysimachus B. C. 287—241
- 71 Lyco B. C. 270—226
- 72 Manetho
- 73 Ctesibius
- 74 Cleanthes B. C. 263
- 75 Lysanias
- 76 Callimachus B. C. 256—230
- 77 Heraclitus Halicarnassensis B. C. 249
- 78 Philostephanus
- 79 Timosthenes B. C. 262
- 80 Sosibius Laco B. C. 251
- 81 Ister B. C. 236
- 82 Hieronymus Rhodius B. C. 250
- 83 Neanthes Cyzicenus B. C. 241
- 84 Nymphis Heracleota B. C. 247—240
- 85 Philo Heracleota
- 86 Apollonius Sotadis filius
- 87 Lacydes B. C. 241—215
- 88 Euphorion *n.* 274 *β.* 221
- 89 Aratus Sicyonius *n.* 271 *ob.* 213
- 90 Chrysippus *n.* 280 *ob.* 207
- 91 Persæus B. C. 260
- 92 Rhianus B. C. 222
- 93 Antigonus Carystius B. C. 225
- 94 Archimedes *n.* 287 *ob.* 212
- 95 Archimelus poeta
- 96 Eratosthenes *n.* 275 *ob.* 194
- 97 Apollophanes
- 98 Apollonius Rhodius B. C. 194—183
- 99 Aristonymus B. C. 183—170
- 100 Charon vel Chares
- 101 Hermippus
- 102 Euphantus Olynthius B. C. 246—229
- 103 Phylarchus B. C. 219
- 104 Philinus Agrigentinus
- 105 Aristo Cens B. C. 226
- 106 Hegesianax Alexandr.
- 107 Dionysius Iambus
- 108 Macho B. C. 230
- 109 Apollodorus Carystius B. C. 230
- 110 Evander B. C. 215—(185)
- 111 Samius B. C. 218
- 112 Mnesiptolemus B. C. 217
- 113 Epinicus
- 114 Zeno Tarsensis B. C. 207
- 115 Alcæus B. C. 197
- 116 Aristophanes Byzantinus B. C. 200
- 117 Ptolemæus Megalopol. B. C. 195
- 118 Asclepiades Myrleanus B. C. 196
- 119 Polemo B. C. 199
- 120 Adæus
- 121 Seleucus
- 122 Menodotus Perinthius B. C. 201
- 123 Sosilus B. C. 220—201
- 124 Silenus B. C. 201
- 125 Zeno Rhodius B. C. 198
- 126 Antisthenes Rhodius B. C. 198
- 127 Polybius *n. cir.* 210 *ob.* 129
- 128 Sotion B. C. 205
- 129 Hegesinus B. C. (185)
- 130 Satyrus B. C. 160
- 131 Demetrius Scepsius
- 132 Antipater Sidonius
- 133 Critolaus B. C. 155
- 134 Cerneades *n.* 213 *ob.* 129
- 135 Diogenes Babylonius B. C. 155
- 136 Nicander Colophonius B. C. 182—138
- 137 Crates Mallotes B. C. 159
- 138 Aristarchus B. C. 158—156
- 139 Callistratus B. C. 154
- 140 Moschus B. C. 154
- 141 Jason Cyrenæus
- 142 Aristodemus Eleus
- 143 Heraclides Lembus B. C. 148
- 144 Antipater Tarsensis B. C. 145
- 145 Hipparchus B. C. 162—127
- 146 Panætius B. C. 143
- 147 Mnaseas Patr. Aristarchi B. C. 88
- 148 Ammonius Aristarchi
- 149 Menecrates Nysæus Aristarchi
- 150 Diodorus peripateticus B. C. 111
- 151 Clitomachus B. C. 146—111
- 152 Apollodorus Athen. B. C. 144—88
- 153 Ctesibius mechanicus
- 154 Apollodorus *κηποτύραννος*
- 155 Charmadas
- 156 Herodicus Crateteus
- 157 Tauriscus Crateteus
- 158 Agatharchides
- 159 Phædrus Epicureus B. C. 79
- 160 Zeno Epicureus B. C. 129—79
- 161 Metrodorus Scepsius B. C. (120)—70
- 162 Diotimus Stoicus
- 163 Apellicon Teius
- 164 Artemidorus Ephesius B. C. 103

- 165 Hero Alexandr. Ctesibii
 166 Philo B. C. 92—88
 167 Dionysius Thrax
 168 Alexander Polyhistor B. C. (123)—83
 169 Apollonius Tyrius
 170 Posidonius B. C. 86—51
 171 Hecato Rhodius Panætii
 172 Athenodorus Tarsensis (94)—64
 173 Meleager B. C. 95
 174 Apollonius ὀφίς medicus
 175 Archias poeta B. C. 102—61
 176 Asclepiades Prusæus medicus
 177 Antiochus B. C. 87—79
 178 Scymnus Chius B. C. 90—88
 179 Geminus
 180 Hermagoras B. C. 92—62
 181 Athenæus
 182 Apollonius μαλακός
 183 Apollonius Molo B. C. 88—78
 184 Ænesidemus B. C. 80—50
 185 Dionysius Magnes B. C. 78
 186 Menippus Car B. C. 78
 187 Æschylus Cnidius B. C. 78
 188 Xenophanes Adramytt. B. C. 78
 189 Æschines Milesius
 190 Theophanes Lesbios B. C. 62—49
 191 Demetrius Magnes B. C. 55
 192 Tyrannio B. C. 71—46
 193 Demetrius Erythræus
 194 Asclepiades Myrleanus
 195 Castor B. C. (95)—45
 196 Antipater Tyrius B. C. 75—45
 197 Andronicus Rhodius
 198 Jason Posidonii B. C. 51
 199 Zeuxis medicus
 200 Alexander Philalethes medicus
 201 Moschion medicus
 202 Themison medicus
 203 Aristocles peripateticus
 204 Sosigenes B. C. 45
 205 Cratippus
 206 Boethus Sidonius
 207 Diodorus Siculus B. C. 60—43
 208 Apollodorus Pergamenus B. C. 63—44
 209 Athenodorus Tarsensis B. C. 63—30
 210 Aristodemus Nysæus
 211 Timagenes sophista B. C. 55
 212 Dioscorides medicus B. C. 40
 213 Hybreas B. C. 40—31
 214 Nicetes B. C. 31
 215 Pylades pantomimus B. C. 22—18
 216 Anaxilaus Larissæus B. C. 28
 217 Nestor Tarsensis B. C. 23
 218 Parthenius *n.* 63 *ob. post* A. D. 14
 219 Tyrannio junior B. C. 31
 220 Conon B. C. 36
 221 Heraclides Erythræus medicus
 222 Apollonius μῦς medicus
 223 Athenæus peripateticus B. C. 22
 224 Asinius Pollio Tralliensis
 225 Tryphon grammaticus
 226 Demetrius Ixion
 227 Timagenes historicus
 228 Nicolaus Damascenus B. C. 34—4
 229 Aristocles Rhodius grammaticus
 230 Didymus grammaticus B. C. 46
 231 Juba B. C. 46—A. D. 1
 232 Dionysius Halicarnassensis B. C. 29—7
 233 Theodorus Gadareus B. C. 31—6
 234 Dionysius Atticus Pergamenus
 235 Cæcilius B. C. 29—6
 236 Hermagoras Theodori B. C. 6
 237 Aristoxenus Alex. medicus
 238 Demosthenes medicus
 239 Dionysius periegeta B. C. 1
 240 Sextus vel Sextius philosophus A. D. 1
 241 Philistion mimographus A. D. 7
 242 Aristicus grammaticus
 243 Strabo B. C. 54—A. D. 18
 244 Thrasyllus A. D. 2—36
 245 Sotio A. D. 13
 246 Apion A. D. 14—43
 247 Apollonides Nicæensis
 248 Pamphilus
 249 Agathocles
 250 Agathyllus
 251 Amometus
 252 Anaxilaus
 253 Andriscus
 254 Andron
 255 Anticlides
 256 Apollodorus Artemitanus
 257 Archemachus Eubœensis
 258 Ariæthus
 259 Aristocritus
 260 Bato Sinopensis
 261 Callippus Corinthius
 262 Callistratus
 263 Cephalon Gergithius
 264 Cleon Siciliensis
 265 Clinias
 266 Demagoras
 267 Demetrius Calatianus
 268 Demetrius Laco. See N^o 160
 269 Diocles Peparethius
 270 Dio Stoicus
 271 Diodorus Elaites
 272 Dionysius Chalcidensis
 273 Dionysius Mytilenæus
 274 Dosiadas
 275 Hegesinus poeta

276 Hegesippus	284 Myrsilus Lesbios	292 Proxenus
277 Herodorus	285 Nicænetus	293 Pyrrhus
278 Leandrius	286 Phanodemus	294 Pytheas
279 Licymnius Chius poeta	287 Phileas	295 Scylax
280 Matris hymnographus	288 Philocrates	296 Sosicrates
281 Menecrates Elaites	289 Polycleitus Larissæus	297 Suidas
282 Menecrates Xanthius	290 Polycrates	298 Xenagoras
283 Metrodorus Chius	291 Protarchus. See N° 160	299 Zenodotus Træzenius

- 485 1 *Zoilus*. Suidas: Ζωΐλος Ἀμφιπολίτης—ὃς ἐπεκλήθη Ὀμηρομάστιξ ὅτι ἐπέσκωπτεν Ὀμηρον. διὸ αὐτὸν διώξαντες οἱ ἐν τῇ Ὀλυμπίᾳ κατὰ τῶν Σκιρωνίδων πετρῶν ὤθησαν. ῥήτωρ δὲ ἦν καὶ φιλόσοφος. ἔγραψε μέντοι τινὰ καὶ γραμματικά. *Ælian*. V. H. XI. 10 Ζωΐλος ὁ Ἀμφιπολίτης, ὁ καὶ εἰς Ὀμηρον γράψας καὶ εἰς Πλάτωνα καὶ εἰς ἄλλους, Πολυκράτους μὲν ἀκουστὴς ἐγένετο. οὗτος δὲ ὁ Πολυκράτης καὶ τὴν κατηγορίαν ἔγραψε τὴν κατὰ Σωκράτους [conf. *Isocrat.* *Busir.* p. 221—223]. ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ Ζωΐλος οὗτος Κύων ῥητορικός. *Dionys.* *Isæo* p. 627 τῶν τοὺς ἀκριβεῖς προαιρουμένων λόγους καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἐναγώνιον ἀσκούτων ῥητορικὴν, ὧν ἐγένετο Ἀντιφῶν τε ὁ Ῥαμνούσιος καὶ Θρασύμαχος ὁ Χαλκηδόνιος καὶ Πολυκράτης ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, Κριτίας τε ὁ τῶν τριάκοντα ἄρξας καὶ Ζωΐλος ὁ τὰς καθ' Ὀμήρου συντάξεις καταλιπών. *Idem de vi Demosth.* p. 974 τοὺς τε χαρακτήρας τῆς λέξεως οὓς ἡγούμεν εἶναι κρατίστους, καὶ τοὺς δυναστεύσαντας ἐν αὐτοῖς, κατηριθμησάμεν, οὐχ ἅπαντας Ἀντιφῶν γὰρ δὴ καὶ Θεόδωρος καὶ Πολυκράτης, Ἰσαῖός τε καὶ Ζωΐλος καὶ Ἀναξίμενης, καὶ οἱ κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς γενόμενοι τούτοις χρόνους, οὐθὲν οὔτε καινὸν οὔτε περιττὸν ἐπετήδευσαν, κ. τ. λ.—τοιαύτην δὴ καταλαβὼν τὴν πολιτικὴν λέξιν ὁ Δημοσθένης, —καὶ τηλικούτοις ἐπεισελθὼν ἀνδράσιν, ἐνὸς οὐθενὸς ἤξιωσε γενέσθαι ζηλωτῆς, κ. τ. λ. *Suid.* v. Δημοσθένης. τοῖς λόγοις ἔχρητο Ζωΐλου τοῦ Ἀμφιπολίτου^a. *Idem* v. Ἀναξίμενης. Λαμψακηνὸς, ῥήτωρ, μαθητὴς Διογένης τοῦ κυνὸς καὶ Ζωΐλου τοῦ Ἀμφιπολίτου τοῦ γραμματικοῦ τοῦ κακίζοντος Ὀμηρον. *Zoilus* by these testimonies was contemporary with the disciples of *Isocrates*. He began to be eminent before the rise of *Demosthenes*, and continued to write after the death of *Philip*; which brings him to the reign of *Alexander*, where for these reasons he is placed by *Jonsius de Script. Hist. Phil.* p. 42. 126. The account of *Vitruvius*, who refers him to the reign of *Philadelphus*, has been already considered p. 381^{aa}.

^a *Vit.* X or. p. 844 C ὡς ἑκτησίβιος φησιν ἐν τῷ περὶ φιλοσοφίας, (ὁ Δημοσθένης) διὰ Καλλίου τοῦ Συρακουσίου πορίσας τοῦ [I. τοῦς] Ζήθου τοῦ Ἀμφιπολίτου λόγους, διὰ δὲ Χαρικλέους τοῦ Καρυστίου τοὺς Ἀλκιδάμαντος, ἀνέλαβεν αὐτούς. *Jonsius* p. 126 from *Dionys.* p. 974 and *Suid.* v. Δημοσθ. substitutes τοῦ Ζωΐλου. and *Reinesius* apud *Reisk.* ad *Plutarch.* tom. IX p. 357 concurs in the same emendation. The passage is unnoticed by *Wyttenbach*.

^{aa} The following works of *Zoilus* are quoted.

1 περὶ Ἀμφιπόλεως βιβλία τρία. *Suid.* Ζωΐλ.

2 ἱστορία ἀπὸ θεογονίας ἕως τῆς Φιλίππου τελευτῆς. *Suid.* Ib.

3 κατὰ Ἰσοκράτους τοῦ ῥήτορος. *Suid.* Ib.

4 κατὰ τῆς Ὀμήρου ποιήσεως λόγοι ἐννέα ψόγος Ὀμήρου. *Suid.* *Ibid.* *Ælian.* l. c. *Dionys.* l. c.

Plutarch Sympos. V. p. 677 F, καθάπερ ὁ Ἀμφιπολίτης Ζωΐλος ὑπελάμβανεν, refers to this work. *Porphyrus* apud *Schol. Iliad.* X. 274 Ζωΐλος ὁ κληθεὶς Ὀμηρομάστιξ γένει μὲν ἦν Ἀμφιπολίτης τοῦ δὲ Ἰσοκρατικοῦ διδάσκαλος, ὃς ἔγραψε τὰ καθ' Ὀμήρου γυμνασίας ἐνέκα.—οὗτος ἄλλα τε πολλὰ Ὀμήρου κατηγορεῖ καὶ τὰ περὶ τοῦ ἐρωδιοῦ. *Schol. Iliad.* I. 129 Ζωΐλος ὁ Ἀμφιπολίτης καὶ Χρύσιππος ὁ στωϊκὸς σολοικίζεον οἶονται τὸν ποιητὴν κ. τ. λ. *Ibid.* V. 7 Ζωΐλος ὁ Ἐφέσιος κατηγορεῖ τοῦ τόπου νούτου κ. τ. λ. Doubtless the same *Zoilus.* V. 20 κατηγορεῖ καὶ τούτου τοῦ τόπου Ζωΐλος κ. τ. λ. XVIII. 22 Z. φησιν ἄτοπον νῦν εἰδέναι τὸν Ἀχιλλέα. XXII. 209 γελᾷ τὸν μῦθον ὁ Ζωΐλος. XXIII. 100 Z. φησιν ὅτι “ἄλλ’ ὁ καπνὸς ἄνω φέρεται.”

5 κατὰ Πλάτωνος. *Ælian.* l. c. *Dionysius* ad *Pomp.* p. 752 εἰ μὲν ἐστὶ μοι κατὰ Πλάτωνος λόγος

2 *Heraclides Ponticus*. The disciple of *Plato*, who died B. C. 347, of *Speusippus*, who taught B. C. 347—339, and of *Aristotle*, who taught at Athens B. C. 334—322. Laërt. V. 86 Ἡρακλείδης Εὐθύφρονος, Ἡρακλεώτης τοῦ Πόντου, ἀνὴρ πλούσιος. Ἀθήνησι δὲ παρέβαλε πρῶτον μὲν Σπενσίππῳ· ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν Πυθαγορείων δήκουσε καὶ τὰ Πλάτωνος ἐξηλώκει, καὶ ὕστερον ἤκουσεν Ἀριστοτέλους, ὥς φησι Σωτίων ἐν διαδοχαῖς. Suidas p. 1686 ὁ Ἡρακλείδης Εὐφρονος, φιλόσοφος, Ἡρακλείας τῆς ἐν Πόντῳ· τὸ δὲ γένος ἀνωθεν ἀπὸ Δάμιδος ἐνὸς τῶν ἡγησαμένων τῆς εἰς Ἡράκλειαν ἐκ Θηβῶν ἀποικίας· Πλάτωνος γνώριμος· ἐκδημήσαντος δὲ Πλάτωνος εἰς Σικελίαν προεστάναι τῆς σχολῆς κατελείφθη ὑπ' αὐτοῦ. It is attested by Cicero Div. I. 23 that he had heard *Plato*: *Ponticus Heraclides, doctor vir, auditor et discipulus Platonis*^b. Some of his works preceded *Aristoxenus*, but others were written in the time of *Chamæleon*: Laërt. V. 92 φησὶ δ' Ἀριστόξενος ὁ μουσικὸς καὶ τραγωδίας αὐτὸν ποιεῖν καὶ Θέσπιδος αὐτὰς ἐπιγραφεῖν· Χαμαιλέων τε τὰ παρ' ἑαυτοῦ φησι κλέψαντα αὐτὸν τὰ περὶ Ἡσιόδου καὶ Ὀμήρου γράψαι. He was therefore contemporary with the disciples of *Aristotle*, and must have been young at the death of *Plato* in B. C. 347, whom he probably survived full 40 years. The account of Suidas, who places him at *Plato*'s Sicilian voyage, is refuted by the time of *Chamæleon*^c.

According to Laërtius V. 86 φέρεται αὐτοῦ συγγράμματα κάλλιστα τε καὶ ἄριστα^d.

εις καταδρομὴν περιέχων τοῦ ἀνδρὸς, ὥσπερ Ζωῖλῳ τῷ ῥήτορι. p. 757 οἱ περὶ Κηφισόδωρον τε καὶ Θεόπομπον καὶ Ζωῖλον καὶ Ἰπποδάμαντα καὶ Δημήτριον καὶ ἄλλοι συχνοὶ, οὐ διὰ φθόνον ἢ διὰ φιλαπεχθημοσύνην κωμωδοῦντες, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἐξετάζοντες.

6 Τενεδίων ἐγκώμιον. Strabo VI p. 271 Ἀλφειὸν δὲ Ζ. ὁ ῥήτωρ ἐν τῷ Τενεδίῳ ἐγκωμίῳ φησὶν ἐκ Τενέδου ρεῖν, ὁ τὸν Ὀμηρον ψέγων ὥς μυθογράφον.

^b Cicero attests the same in two other passages which will be produced below.

^c Plutarch Camill. c. 22 speaking of the capture of Rome by the Gauls observes, Ἡρακλείδης ὁ Ποντικός, οὐ πολὺ τῶν χρόνων ἐκείνων ἀπολειπόμενος. But, if *Heraclides* was later than that event B. C. 389, he was later than the Sicilian voyages of *Plato*.

^d Laërtius V. 87. 88 gives a catalogue of the works of *Heraclides*, which he distributes according to their subjects: διάλογοι, ὧν ἡθικά μὲν, περὶ δικαιοσύνης κ. τ. λ.—φυσικὰ δὲ, περὶ νοῦ κ. τ. λ.—γραμματικά δὲ, περὶ τῆς Ὀμήρου καὶ Ἡσιόδου ἡλικίας κ. τ. λ.—καὶ μουσικὰ δὲ, περὶ τῶν παρ' Εὐριπίδῃ καὶ Σοφοκλεῖ κ. τ. λ.—ῥητορικὰ δὲ, περὶ τοῦ ῥητορέειν, ἢ Πρωταγόρας. ἱστορικὰ, περὶ τῶν Πυθαγορείων, καὶ περὶ εὐρημάτων. τούτων τὰ μὲν κωμικῶς πέπλακεν, ὥς τὸ περὶ ἡδονῆς, καὶ περὶ σωφροσύνης· τὰ δὲ τραγικῶς, ὥς τὸ περὶ τῶν καθ' ἄδην, καὶ τὸ περὶ εὐσεβείας, καὶ τὸ περὶ ἐξουσίας. ἔστι δ' αὐτῷ καὶ μεσότης τις ὁμιλητικὴ φιλοσόφων τε καὶ στρατηγικῶν καὶ πολιτικῶν ἀνδρῶν πρὸς ἀλλήλους διαλεγόμενων. ἀλλὰ καὶ γεωμετρικὰ ἔστιν αὐτοῦ καὶ διαλεκτικά. ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐν ἅπασιν ποικίλος τε καὶ διηρημένος τὴν λέξιν ἐστὶ καὶ ψυχαγωγεῖν ἱκανῶς δυνάμενος. It is not distinctly marked by Laërtius how many of those works were written in dialogue. That he wrote in dialogue is attested by Posidonius

apud Strab. II p. 98 (ὁ Ποσειδώνιος) μνηστῆς τῶν περιπλεῦσαι λεγομένων τὴν Λιβύην—φησὶν Ἡρακλείδην τὸν Ποντικὸν ἐν διαλόγῳ ποιεῖν ἀφιγμένον παρὰ Γέλωνι μάγον τινὰ περιπλεῦσαι φάσκοντα. In the following catalogue of the works of *Heraclides*, where Laërt. simply is referred to, this passage of Laërtius V. 87. 88 is to be understood.

1 Ἀβαρις. Plutarch. Mor. p. 14 E οὐ μόνον τὰ Λισώπεια μυθάρια, καὶ τὰς ποιητικὰς ὑποθέσεις, καὶ τὸν Ἀβαριν τὸν Ἡρακλείδου, καὶ τὸν Δύκωνα τὸν Ἀρίστωνος [*Aristonis Cei*] διερχόμενοι (οἱ νέοι), ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ περὶ τῶν ψυχῶν δόγματα μεμειγμένα μυθολογία μεθ' ἡδονῆς ἐνθουσιῶσι. Conf. Wyttenb. ad locum.

2 περὶ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ α'. Laërt.

3 περὶ τῶν ἐν Ἄδου. Laërt. Plutarch. adv. Colot. p. 1115A ποῦ τὸ βιβλίον ἔγραφε; ἵνα ταῦτα συντιθεῖς τὰ ἐγκλήματα μὴ τοῖς ἐκείνων [sc. τῶν περιπατητικῶν] συντάγμασιν ἐντύχῃς, μηδὲ ἀναλάβῃς εἰς χεῖρας Ἀριστοτέλους τὰ περὶ οὐρανοῦ καὶ τὰ περὶ ψυχῆς, Θεοφράστου δὲ τὰ πρὸς τοὺς φυσικοὺς, Ἡρακλείτου [I. Ἡρακλείδου cum Reisk.] δὲ τὸν Ζωροάστρην, τὸ περὶ τῶν ἐν Ἄδου, τὸ περὶ τῶν φυσικῶς ἀπορουμένων, Δικαιάρχου δὲ τὰ περὶ ψυχῆς, ἐν οἷς πρὸς τὰ κυριώτατα καὶ μέγιστα τῶν φυσικῶν ὑπεναντιούμενοι τῷ Πλάτῳ καὶ μαχόμενοι διατελοῦσι. Plutarch here reckons *Heraclides Ponticus* among the Peripatetics.

4 αἰτίαι περὶ νόσων α'. Laërt.

5 περὶ ἀνδρείας α'. Laërt.

6 περὶ τῆς ἀπνου. Laërt. I. 12 Ἡρακλείδης ὁ Ποντικός ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς ἀπνου. Idem VIII. 67 Ἡρ. τὰ περὶ τῆς ἀπνου διηγησάμενος. Plin. H. N. VII. 52 *Nobile illud apud Græcos volumen Heraclidis, septem diebus fæminæ exanimis ad vitam revocatæ*. Galen. tom. III p. 314. 30 ed. Bas. τὸ κατὰ τοῦ Ποντικοῦ

But his literary honesty is rendered questionable by Aristoxenus and Chamæleon; and Cicero and Plutarch speak of his judgment with no respect. Cic. Nat. Deor. I. 13 *Ex eadem Platonis schola Ponticus Heraclides puerilibus fabulis refersit libros.*

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Ἡρακλείδου γεγραμμένον βιβλίον ἀπορίαν ἔχει πολλὴν ὅπως γίγνεται λέγεται γὰρ ἄπνους τε καὶ ἀσφυκτος ἐκείνη ἢ ἄνθρωπος γεγενῆσθαι, τῶν νεκρῶν ἐνὶ μόνῳ διαλλάττουσα τῷ βραχίῳ ἔχειν θερμότητα κατὰ τὰ μέσα μέρη τοῦ σώματος. ἐπιγέγραπται γοῦν τὸ βιβλίον, ἄπνους Ἡρακλείδου. καὶ ζήτησιν ἔφη γεγενῆσθαι τοῖς παρούσιν ἰατροῖς εἰ μήπω τέθηκεν.

7 περὶ ἀρετῆς α'. Laërt.

8 περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς α'. Laërt.

9 περὶ Ἀρχιλόχου καὶ Ὀμήρου α'. β'. Laërt.

10 ἀξίωμα α'. Laërt.

11 περὶ βίων α'. β'. Laërt. Hence perhaps Plutarch treating of *Solon*: *Solon*. c. 1 Ἡρ. ὁ Ποντικός ἱστορεῖ. c. 22 ὡς Ἡρ. ἱστόρηκεν ὁ Π. c. 31 φησὶν Ἡρ. c. 32 ὡς Ἡρ. ὁ Π. ἱστορεῖ. Of *Themistocles*: *Themist.* c. 27 Ἐφορος καὶ Δείων καὶ Κλείταρχος καὶ Ἡρακλείδης. Of *Pericles*: *Per.* c. 27 Ἡρ. ὁ Π. ἐλέγχει τοῖς Ἀνακρέοντος ποιήμασιν. c. 35 ὁ δὲ Π. Ἡρ. Λακρατίδαν εἴρηκε.

12 πρὸς Δημόκριτον. Laërt.

13 πρὸς τὸν Δημόκριτον ἐξηγήσεις α'. Placed by Laërtius in a distinct class from the preceding.

14 περὶ δικαιοσύνης γ'. Laërt. *Idem* V. 92 Ἀντόδωρος Ἐπικουρείους ἐπιτιμᾷ αὐτῷ, τοῖς περὶ δικαιοσύνης ἀντιλέγων. *Athen.* XII p. 521 e Ἡρ. ὁ Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ δικαιοσύνης φησὶ—“ Συβαρίται τὴν Τήλυος “τυραννίδα καταλύσαντες” κ. τ. λ. *Idem* Ib. p. 523 f Ἡρ. ὁ Π. ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ δικαιοσύνης. *Eratosth.* *Catasterism.* 29 p. 124 Ἡρ. ὁ Π. φησὶν ἐν τῷ περὶ δικαιοσύνης.

15 πρὸς Διονύσιον α'. Laërt.

16 περὶ εἰδῶλων. Laërt.

17 περὶ εἰδῶν α'. Laërt.

18 περὶ ἐξουσίας. Laërt.

19 ἐρωτικά. *Athen.* XIII p. 602 b Ἡρ. ὁ Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ ἐρωτικῶν. Laërt. mentions ἀκούσιος ἐρωτικός.

20 περὶ εὐδαιμονίας α'. Laërt.

21 περὶ τῶν παρ' Εὐριπίδῃ καὶ Σοφοκλεῖ α'. β'. γ'. Laërt.

22 περὶ εὐσεβείας α'. Laërt.

23 περὶ εὐρημάτων. Laërt.

24 πρὸς τὰ Ζήνωνος α'. Laërt.

25 Ζωροάστρης. *Plutarch.* See § 3.

26 περὶ ἡδονῆς. Laërt. *Athen.* XII p. 512 a Ἡρ. ὁ Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ ἡδονῆς. *Idem* Ib. p. 554 e ἐν μανίᾳ τρυφὴν ἡδίστην γενομένην οὐκ ἀπῶς ὁ Π. Ἡρ. διηγείται ἐν τῷ περὶ ἡδονῆς οὕτως γράφων “Ὁ Αἰζω-“νεὺς Θρασύλαος ὁ Πυθοδώρου διετέθη ποτὲ ὑπὸ μανίας “τοιαύτης” κ. τ. λ. *Conf. Aelian.* V. H. IV. 25.

27 Ἡρακλείτου ἐξηγήσεις δ'. Laërt.

28 θεωρηματικόν α'. Laërt.

29 Κλεινίας α'. Laërt.

30 κτίσεις. *Clem. Al. ad Gentes* p. 25 D Ἡρακλείδης ἐν κτίσειν ἱερῶν περὶ Ἀκαρνανίαν φησὶν, ἔνθα τὸ Ἄκτιον ἐστὶν ἀκρωτήριον καὶ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος τοῦ Ἄκτιου τὸ ἱερὸν, ταῖς μυῖαις προθύεσθαι βοῦν. *Clemens* on other occasions in quoting this author adds ὁ Ποντικός, as p. 44 B 323 D 417 A, which may perhaps render it doubtful whether the same *Heraclides* is quoted in this passage.

31 λύσεις α'. Laërt.

32 λύσεων ἐριστικῶν α'. β'. Laërt.

33 λύσεων Ὀμηρικῶν α'. β'. Laërt. *Dio Chrysost.* tom. II p. 274 γεγράφασιν οἱ μὲν ἀντικρυς ἐγκωμιάζοντες τὸν ποιητὴν, ἅμα δὲ καὶ δηλοῦντες ἕνα τῶν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ λεγομένων οἱ δὲ αὐτὸ τοῦτο τὴν διανοίαν ἐξηγοῦμενοι οὐ μόνον Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ Κράτης, καὶ ἕτεροι πλείους τῶν ὕστερον γραμματικῶν κληθέντων πρότερον δὲ κριτικῶν, καὶ δὴ καὶ αὐτὸς Ἀριστοτέλης—περὶ τοῦ ποιητοῦ διέξεισι θαυμάζων αὐτὸν ὡς τὸ πολὺ καὶ τιμῶν. ἔτι δὲ Ἡρ. ὁ Π. τούτων δὲ πρότερος Πλάτων πανταχοῦ μέμνηται κ. τ. λ.

34 πρὸς τὰ Μήτρωνος α'. Laërt.

35 περὶ μουσικῆς α'. β'. Laërt. *Athen.* X p. 455 d Ἡρ. ὁ Π. ἐν τρίτῳ περὶ μουσικῆς. *Idem* XIV p. 624 c Ἡρ. ὁ Π. ἐν τρίτῳ περὶ μουσικῆς. *Plutarch.* *Mor.* p. 1131 F Ἡρ. ἐν τῇ συναγωγῇ τῶν ἐν μουσικῇ τὴν καθαφθίδαν καὶ τὴν καθαφθιδὴν ποιῆσαι πρώτον φησιν Ἀμφίονα ἐπινοῆσαι κ.τ.λ. It appears from *Athenæus* that one book at least is wanting of this work in the account of Laërtius.

36 περὶ νήσων. *Steph. Byz.* v. Ὀλλίαιος. νῆσος τῶν Κυκλάδων μία, περὶ ἧς Ἡρ. ὁ Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ νήσων οὕτω φησὶν “Ὀλλίαιος Σιδωνίων ἀποικία, ἀπέχουσα Πάρου “σταδίους ιη’.”

37 νόμων α'. Laërt.

38 περὶ νοῦ. Laërt.

39 περὶ τῆς Ὀμήρου καὶ Ἡσίοδου ἡλικίας α'. β'. Laërt. In which he borrowed from *Chamæleon*: *Idem* V. 92. *Aspasius* ad *Aristot. Eth. Nicom.* III. 1 λέγει δὲ καὶ περὶ Αἰσχύλου καὶ Ἡρ. Π. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ Ὀμήρου ὡς κινδυνεύοντος ἐπὶ τῷ τῶν μυστικῶν περιφέρειν τινὰ δοκεῖν.

40 περὶ ὀνομάτων α'. Laërt.

41 περὶ τῶν ἐν οὐρανῷ α'. Laërt. Perhaps the same with § 12. *Scil.* πρὸς Δ. περὶ τῶν ἐν οὐρ.

42 προοπτικῶν α'. Laërt.

43 περὶ τῶν Πυθαγορείων. Laërt. *Porphyr.* de *Abstin.* I p. 40 ἱστοροῦσί τινες καὶ αὐτοὺς ἀπεισεσθαι τῶν ἐμψύχων τοὺς Πυθαγορείους ὅτε θύοιεν θεοῖς. τοιαῦτα μὲν καὶ τὰ παρὰ Κλωδίῳ καὶ Ἡρακλείδῃ τῷ Ποντικῷ Ἐρμάχῳ τε τῷ Ἐπικουρείῳ καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς στοᾶς καὶ τοῦ περιπάτου. *Clem. Al. Strom.* II p. 417 A *Πυθαγόραν ὁ Ποντικός Ἡρακλείδης ἱστορεῖ τὴν ἐπιστή-*

Plutarch. Camill. c. 22 Ἡρακλείδης ὁ Ποντικός—ἐν τῷ περὶ ψυχῆς συγγράμματι φησὶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐσπέρας λόγον κατασχεῖν ὡς στρατὸς ἐξ Ὑπερβορέων ἔλθων ἔξωθεν ἡρῆκει πόλιν Ἑλληνίδα Ῥώμην ἐκεῖ που κατοικήμενην περὶ τὴν μεγάλην θάλασσαν. οὐκ ἂν οὖν θαυμάσαιμι μυθώδη καὶ πλασματίαν ὄντα τὸν Ἡρακλείδην ἀληθεῖ λόγῳ τῷ περὶ τῆς ἀλώσεως ἐπικομπάσαι τοὺς Ὑπερβορέους καὶ τὴν μεγάλην θάλατταν. Athenæus also remarks XV p. 701 e τὸ ὑφ' Ἡρακλείδου τοῦ Ποντικοῦ λεχθὲν φανερώς πέπλασται.

- 3 *Philetas of Cos*. B. C. 271. Strabo XIV p. 657 τῶν ἐνδόξων Κῶος ἀνὴρ—Φιλητᾶς ποιητῆς ἅμα καὶ κριτικός. Proclus apud Photium Cod. 239 ἀριστεύσαι τῷ μέτρῳ [in elegy] Καλλινῶν τε τὸν Ἐφέσιον καὶ Μίμνερμον τὸν Κολοφώνιον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν Τηλέφου Φιλητᾶν τὸν Κῶον καὶ Καλλίμαχον τὸν Βάττον. He is mentioned by Theocritus and his scholiast^c. If *Philetas* was the instructor of *Ptolemy Philadelphus* according to Suidas quoted in the Tables B. C. 271, and lived to reach the times of *Aratus*^f, he was probably very young at the death of *Philip* in B. C. 336. He might survive that period between 40 and 50 years; and we may place his death about B. C. 290, five years before *Philadelphus* began to reign. There is no reason to suppose that he lived to advanced age. According to Plutarch Mor. p. 791 E he had weak health in his youth: Πρόδικον τὸν σοφιστὴν ἢ Φιλητᾶν τὸν ποιητὴν—νέους μὲν ἰσχυροὺς δὲ καὶ νοσώδεις, καὶ τὰ πολλὰ κλινοπετεῖς δι' ἀρρωστίαν ὄντας^g.

μην τῆς τελειότητος τῶν ἀρετῶν τῆς ψυχῆς εὐδαιμονίαν εἶναι. Perhaps in the same work.

44 περὶ ποιητικῆς καὶ τῶν ποιητῶν α'. Laërt.

45 περὶ πολιτειῶν. Cicero Leg. III. 6 *Aristoteles illustravit omnem hunc civilem in disputando locum; Heraclidesque Ponticus, profectus ab eodem Platone*. An epitome περὶ πολιτειῶν is still extant.

46 περὶ τοῦ ῥήτορεύειν, ἢ Πρωταγόρας. Laërt.

47 περὶ στοχασμοῦ α'. Laërt.

48 συνθῆκαι α'. Laërt.

49 περὶ σωφροσύνης α'. Laërt.

50 περὶ τῶν τριῶν τραγικοποιῶν α'. Laërt.

51 ὑποθῆκαι α'. Laërt.

52 περὶ φύσεως. Laërt. περὶ φυσικῶν ἀπορουμένων. Plutarch. See § 3.

53 χαρακτήρες α'. Laërt.

54 περὶ χρηστηρίων. Clem. Al. Strom. I p. 323 D (de Sybillis) μέμνηται τούτων Ἡρ. ὁ Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ χρηστηρίων. Schol. Hesiod. Scut. 70 Ἡρ. δὲ ὁ Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ χρηστηρίων τὸν ἐν Παγασαῖς Ἀπόλλωνα ὑπὸ Τροφωνίου ἰδρῦσθαί φησι.

55 περὶ ψυχῆς. Plutarch. Camill. c. 22. Stob. Ecl. Phys. I. 52 p. 796 Ἡρ. φωτοειδῆ τὴν ψυχὴν ὥριστο. Tertullian. de Anima c. 9 *Nec ut lumen (sit ipsa substantia animæ), etsi hoc placuit Pontico Heraclidi*. Macrobius Somn. Scip. I. 14 *Animam dixit—Heraclitus [i. Heraclides] Ponticus lucem*.

Possibly some of the pieces named by Laërtius may have belonged to a later *Heraclides Ponticus*, who was the disciple of *Didymus*, and flourished at Rome in the time of *Claudius* and *Nero*: Suid. p. 1687 C Ἡρακλείδης Ποντικός ἀπὸ Ἡρακλείας τοῦ Πόντου, γραμματικός^h ὃς τις Διδύμῳ τῷ πάντῃ κατὰ τὴν

Ἀλεξανδρείαν ἐφοίτησεν.—ἔγραψε μέτρῳ Σαπφικῷ ἦτοι Φαλακίῳ βιβλία γ' δυσερμηνεύτα, καὶ πολλὴν τὴν ἀπορίαν ἔχοντα προβαλλομένων ζητήσεωνⁱ ἅτινα Λέσχαι ἐκάλεσεν^j εἰς Ῥώμην δὲ κομίσας—κατέμεινε σχολάζων ἐν αὐτῇ ἐπὶ Κλαυδίου καὶ Νέρονος. The Λέσχαι are quoted by Artemidor. IV. 63 εἰσὶ καὶ παρὰ Λυκόφρονι ἐν τῇ Ἀλεξάνδρῃ καὶ παρὰ Ἡρακλείδῃ τῷ Ποντικῷ ἐν ταῖς Λέσχαις καὶ παρὰ Παρθενίῳ ἐν ἐλεγείαις—ιστορίαι ξέναι καὶ ἄτριπτοι. Fabricius B. Gr. tom. I p. 513 confounds the two, ascribing to the younger what belonged to the elder *Heraclides Ponticus*. That the extant piece entitled ἀλληγορίαι Ὀμηρικαὶ is falsely ascribed to *Heraclides* is shewn by Fabricius tom. I p. 194 and by Valesius apud Harles. ad locum. His son *Euthyphro* appears to have been a writer: Laërt. I. 107 Εὐθύφρων ὁ Ἡρακλείδου τοῦ Ποντικοῦ Κρήτα φησὶν εἶναι (τὸν Μύσωνα), ἥττιαν γὰρ πόλιν εἶναι Κρήτης.

^e VII. 40. — οὔτε τὸν ἐσθλὸν

Σικελίδαν νίκημι τὸν ἐκ Σάμου οὔτε Φιλητᾶν.

Schol. ὁ δὲ Φιλητᾶς Κῶος τὸ γένος, ἢ, ὡς ἔνιοι, Ῥόδιος, υἱὸς Τηλέφου. ποιητῆς δὲ ἦν καὶ οὗτος.

^f See the Tables B. C. 272. 3.

^g Of his few remaining fragments the following are the most material:

1 Δημήτηρ. In Elegiac verse. Four lines are preserved Φιλήτα Δημητρός Stob. Flor. 124, 26 and two Ibid. 104, 11.

2 ἐπιγράμματα. Stob. Flor. 59, 5 Φιλήτα ἐπιγραμμάτων.

γαῖαν μὲν φανέουσι θεοί ποτε^k νῦν δὲ πάρεστιν
λαίψηρῶν ἀνέμων μόνον ὄραν τέμενος.

- 475 4 *Pyrrho*. The disciple of *Anaxarchus*: Laërt. IX. 61. 62 Πύρρων Ἡλείος Πλειστάρχου
 μὲν ἦν υἱὸς, καθὰ καὶ Διοκλῆς ἱστορεῖ· ὥς φησι δὲ Ἀπολλόδωρος ἐν χρονικοῖς πρότερον ἦν
 476 ζωγράφος· καὶ ἤκουσε Βρύωνος τοῦ Στίλπωνος, ὥς Ἀλέξανδρος ἐν διαδοχαῖς· εἶτα Ἀνα-
 ξάρχῳ συνακολουθῶν πανταχοῦ, ὥστε τοῖς Γυμνοσοφισταῖς ἐν Ἰνδία συμμίζειν καὶ τοῖς μά-
 γοις.—ὁ δὲ πρὸς τὰ ἐνενήκοντα ἔτη κατεβίω. Suidas: Πύρρων Πλειστάρχου Ἡλείος,
 φιλόσοφος, ὃς ἦν ἐπὶ Φιλίππου τοῦ Μακεδόνα κατὰ τὴν ριὰ δλυμπιάδα καὶ ἐπέκεινα. καὶ
 πρότερον μὲν ἦν ζωγράφος ὕστερον δὲ ὥρμησεν ἐπὶ φιλοσοφίαν, καὶ διήκουσε Βρύωνος τοῦ
 Κλεινομάχου μαθητοῦ· εἶτα Ἀναξάρχου τοῦ Μητροδώρου μαθητοῦ τοῦ Χίου. Aristocles
 apud Euseb. Præp. XIV p. 763 B ὁ μὲν οὖν Πύρρων Ἀναξάρχου τινὸς ἐγένετο μαθητῆς·
 ὃς τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἦν ζωγράφος. Idem Ibid. p. 758 A Μητρόδωρος, οὗ Διογένης, οὗ Ἀνά-
 ξαρchos· Ἀναξάρχου δὲ γνώριμος γέγονε Πύρρων. Among his disciples were *Timon Phil-
 asius*, and *Nausirhanes* who taught *Epicurus*: Laërt. IX. 64 Ναυσιφάνην ἥδη νεανί-
 σκον ὄντα θηραθῆναι· ἔφασκε γοῦν γίνεσθαι δεῖν τῆς μὲν διαθέσεως τῆς Πυρρωναίου τῶν δὲ
 λόγων τῶν ἑαυτοῦ· ἔλεγε τε πολλάκις καὶ Ἐπίκουρον θαυμάζοντα τὴν Πύρρωνος ἀναστροφὴν
 συνεχῆς αὐτοῦ πυνθάνεσθαι περὶ αὐτοῦ. § 69 διήκουε τοῦ Πύρρωνος Ἐκαταῖος τε ὁ Ἀβδη-
 ρίτης καὶ Τίμων ὁ Φλιάσιος ὁ τοὺς σίλλους πεποικώς· ἔτι τε Ναυσιφάνης Τήσιος, οὗ φασί
 τινες ἀκοῦσαι Ἐπίκουρον^k. οὗτοι πάντες Πυρρῶνιοι μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ διδασκάλου ἀπορητικοὶ δὲ
 καὶ σκεπτικοὶ καὶ ἔτι ἐφεκτικοὶ καὶ ζητητικοὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ οἷον δόγματος προσηγορεύοντο. Clem.
 Alex. Strom. I p. 301 D Μητρόδωρος ὁ Χίος· οὗ Διογένης ὁ Σμυρναῖος· οὗ Ἀνάξαρχος.
 τούτου δὲ Πύρρων· οὗ Ναυσιφάνης. τούτου φασὶν ἔνιοι μαθητὴν Ἐπίκουρον γενέσθαι. Sex-
 tus Empir. Math. I. 2. 3 Ναυσιφάνην τὸν Πύρρωνος ἀκουστήν—γενόμενος οὖν τούτου
 μαθητῆς ὁ Ἐπίκουρος κ. τ. λ. *Pyrrho* left nothing in writing: Aristocles apud Euseb.
 Præp. XIV p. 758 C αὐτὸς μὲν οὐδὲν ἐν γραφῇ καταλέλοιπεν. ὁ δὲ γε μαθητῆς αὐτοῦ
 Τίμων φησὶ κ. τ. λ. Sextus Math. I. 282 mentions a report that he had composed a
 poem: λέγεται γὰρ αὐτὸν καὶ ποιήσιν εἰς τὸν Μακεδόνα Ἀλέξανδρον γράψαντα μυρίοις χρυ-
 σοῖς τετιμῆσθαι. which however Sextus himself had evidently not seen.

3 Ἑρμῆς. Stob. Flor. 118, 3 Φιλῆτα Ἑρμοῦ.

—— ἀτραπὸν εἰς Αἶδεω

ἥνυσσα, τὴν οὐπὼ τις ἐναντίον ἦλθεν ὁδότης.

Strabo III p. 168 Φ. ἐν Ἑρμενείᾳ [recte Jacobs. Anthol. tom. VI p. 394 Fortasse Ἑρμῇ].

Λευγαλέος δὲ χιτῶν πεπινωμένος· ἀμφὶ δ' ἀραιάς
 ἰζὺς εἰλείται, ἄμμα μελαγκράινον.

Stob. Eclog. I. 5 p. 156 has three hexameters inscribed in some copies Φιλῆτα Ἑρμοῦ. Heeren tom. IV p. 157 remarks *ex ejus Hermete desumptum dicitur: a quo nescio an diversum fuerit carmen Strab. III sub Ἑρμενείας titulo, ni fallor, corrupto citatum. Obstat quidem quod fragmentum apud Strab. versibus elegiacis conscriptum sit. Verum in Florilegio aliud carmen Δημήτηρ laudatur, in quo idem observare licet. Nam locus p. 558 [104, 11] versibus heroicis alter p. 617 [124, 26] elegiacis constat. But both these fragments are in elegiac verse; and that the Ἑρμῆς was elegiac is attested by Stobæus Flor. 113, 3. We may therefore suspect that the lines in Stob. Eclog. I. 5 were from some other piece, and not from the Ἑρμῆς.*

4 παίγνια. Four elegiac verses in Stob. Flor. 81, 4, two Ibid. 124, 10.

5 ἄτακτα. Athen. III p. 114 e Φιλῆτας ἐν τοῖς ἀτάκτοις. A philological work, often quoted by Athenæus.

Four elegiac lines of *Philetas* are preserved by Stob. Flor. 104, 15, two by Athenæus II p. 71 a, two by Steph. Byz. v. Φιλῶς, two by Schol. Theocrit. II. 118, three hexameters by Stob. 104, 12.

^h Sic MSS. Paris. apud Kuster. ρά Eudoc. p. 368.

ⁱ Sic leg. cum Menag. ad Laërt.

^k Laërt. X. 13. 14 de *Epicuro*: τοῦτον Ἀπολλόδωρος ἐν χρονικοῖς Ναυσιφάνους [sic leg.] ἀκοῦσαι φησὶ καὶ Πραξιφάνους.—οἱ δὲ φασὶν ἐν τῷ Ἐπικούρῳ βίῳ τὸν κανόνα γράφαι αὐτὸν ἐκ τοῦ Ναυσιφάνους τρίποδος, οὗ καὶ ἀκοῦσαι φασὶν αὐτόν. Menag. ad § 13 Ναυσιφάνους ed. pr. at Ναυσιφάνους Steph. et uterque cod. Reg. sed in altero adnotatur Λυσίφ. Λυσίφάνους malebat Gassendus, quia paullo post dicitur ἀκοῦσαι Ναυσιφάνους. Verum hæc ratio nihili est. The reason which Gassendi assigns for adopting Λυσίφάνους is a reason for rejecting it.

If *Anaxarchus* flourished in Ol. 110 B. C. 339¹, *Pyrrho*, who was his disciple and companion, may be placed at Ol. 111 B. C. 335. *Epicurus* heard and conversed with *Nausiphanes* at least before B. C. 310. In that year *Epicurus* began to teach at Lampsacus^m; which would carry back the communication of *Nausiphanes* with *Pyrrho* probably to B. C. 335. The other disciples of *Pyrrho* were contemporary with the disciples of *Aristotle*. *Timon* flourished in the reign of *Philadelphus*. We may therefore suppose *Pyrrho* to have been 40 years of age in B. C. 335; which places his birth at about B. C. 375. This would be consistent with the account of *Suidas* that he lived in the reign of *Philip*, and at the 111th Olympiadⁿ. The age of his master *Anaxarchus* will not admit a higher date for his birth. As he lived to the age of 90 477 years, his life would be prolonged to B. C. 285. *Pyrrho* is mentioned in the Tables at B. C. 225.

5 *Cineas*. B. C. 280. Mentioned by Themistius Or. X p. 140 D after Plutarch. 492

6 *Dicæarchus*^o. *Suidas*: Δικαίαρχος Φειδίου Σικελιώτης ἐκ πόλεως Μεσσηνίας, Ἀριστοτέλους 474

¹ See the Tables 339.

^m See the Tables 310.

ⁿ If the other reading in *Suidas* v. Πύρρων is the true one, κατὰ τὴν ἑκατοστὴν πρώτην Ὀλυμπιάδα [B. C. 376], it probably expressed the date of the birth of *Pyrrho*. The passage might have originally stood,—φιλόσοφος, γεγωνὺς κατὰ τὴν ἑκατοστὴν πρώτην Ὀλυμπιάδα, ὃς ἦν ἐπὶ Φιλίππου τοῦ Μακεδόνος καὶ ἐπέκεινα. That *Pyrrho* flourished in the reign of *Alexander* is manifest from *Sextus Empir.* Math. I. 282.

^o Works of *Dicæarchus*.

1 περὶ Ἀλκαίου. *Athen.* XIV p. 666 b and *Schol. Aristoph. Pac.* 1243 Δικαίαρχος ὁ Μεσσηνίος, Ἀριστοτέλους μαθητὴς, ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀλκαίου καὶ τὴν λατάγην φησὶν εἶναι Σικελικὸν ὄνομα [τὴν λατάγην αὐτὴν εἶναι *Schol. Aristoph.*]. *Athen.* XI p. 461 a Δ. ὁ Μεσσ. ὁ Ἄρ. μαθητὴς ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀλκαίου μικροῖς φησὶν αὐτοὺς ἐκπώμασι κεκρῆσθαι κ.τ.λ. *Idem* XV p. 668 e ἱστορεῖ Δ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀλκαίου.

2 ἀναγραφὴ τῆς Ἑλλάδος πρὸς Θεόφραστον. A metrical work of which two fragments remain. Intended to illustrate geographical charts constructed by *Dicæarchus*.

3 πρὸς Ἀριστόξενον ἐπιστολή. See below § 13.

4 περὶ Διανυσιακῶν ἀγώνων. *Schol. Aristoph. Av.* 1403 οἱ ἀρχαιότεροι Ἑλλάνικος καὶ Δικαίαρχος,—Δῆμαρχος μὲν [Δικαίαρχος μὲν] ἐν τῷ περὶ Διονυσιακῶν ἀγώνων, Ἑλλάνικος δὲ ἐν τοῖς Κραναϊκοῖς. To this work may be referred the passage in *Arg. Ran.* ἀνευδάθχη, ὥς φησι Δικαίαρχος.

5 περὶ τοῦ τῆς Ἑλλάδος βίου. *Suidas*: Ἑλλάδος βίος ἐν βιβλίῳ γ'. *Athen.* XIV p. 636 c Δ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ τοῦ τῆς Ἑλλάδος βίου. *Steph. Byz.* Χαλδαῖοι. ἐκλήθησαν ἀπὸ Χαλδαίου τινος, ὡς Δ. ἐν πρώτῳ τοῦ τῆς Ἑ. βίου. *Schol. Apollon. IV.* 272—276 φησὶ Δ. ἐν δευτέρῳ καὶ Ἑλληνικοῦ βίου Σεσογώσιδι [Σεσώστριδι *Cod. Par.*] μεμεληκέναι.—Δ. ἐν πρώτῳ μετὰ τὸν

Ἰσίδος καὶ Ὀσίριδος Ὡρον βασιλέα γεγονέναι Σεσογώσιν λέγει [Σεσώστριν *Cod. Paris.*]. ὥστε γίνεσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς Σεσογώσιδος [Σεσώστριδος *Cod. Par.*] βασιλείας μέχρι τῆς Νεῖλου ἔτη δισχιλία φ', ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Νεῖλου βασιλείας μέχρι τῆς πρώτης Ὀλυμπιάδος ἔτη υλς'. ὡς εἶναι τὰ πάντα ὁμοῦ ἔτη δισχιλία ἐνακόσια λς'. *Athenæus* XIII p. 557 b ἱστορεῖ Δ. ἐν τρίτῳ περὶ τοῦ τῆς Ἑλλάδος βίου. de *Dario III.* See F. H. II p. 227 note. *Arg. Eur. Med.* τὸ δρᾶμα δοκεῖ υποβαλέσθαι διασκενάσας,—ὡς Δ. περὶ τοῦ Ἑλλάδος βίου. *Steph. Byz.* Δώριον. Δ. κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον τοῦ βίου τῆς Ἑλλάδος βιβλίον, "τῶν δ' ἐν τῇ Πελασγίῳτιδι χώρα Δωριέων κατοικούντων—" *Porphyrius de Abstin.* IV p. 295 τῶν συντόμως τε ὁμοῦ καὶ ἀκριβῶς τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ συναγαγόντων ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ περιπατητικὸς Δικαίαρχος" ὃς τὸν ἀρχαῖον βίον τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀφηγουμένος τοὺς παλαιούς καὶ ἐγγύς θεῶν φησὶ γεγονότας, βελτίστους τε ὄντας φύσει καὶ τὸν ἄριστον ἐξηκότας βίον, ὡς χρυσὸν γένος νομίζεσθαι παραβαλλομένους πρὸς τοὺς νῦν, κ. τ. λ. *Hieronymus adv. Jovinian.* I p. 572 *Dicæarchus in libris antiquitatum et descriptione Græciæ refert sub Saturno, id est, in aureo sæculo, cum omnia humus funderet, nullum comedisse carnes, sed universos vixisse frugibus et pomis quæ sponte terra gignebat.* An extant prose fragment of *Dicæarchus* is probably from this work. He there quotes *Posidippus*: ὁ τῶν κωμῳδιῶν ποιητῆς Ποσειδίππος p. 75 whence it appears that he was still employed upon this work after B. C. 289.

6 περὶ τῆς ἐν Ἰλίῳ θυσίας. *Athen.* XIII p. 603 b Δ. ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς ἐν Ἰλίῳ θυσίας, Βαγίου τοῦ εὐνούχου οὕτως αὐτὸν [*Alexandrum*] φησὶν ἡττᾶσθαι κ. τ. λ. A treatise on *Alexander's* sacrifice there.

7 καταμετρήσεις τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ ὁρῶν. *Suid.* v. Δικαίαρχος.

8 περὶ μουσικῆς. *Schol. Aristoph. Nub.* 1367 Δ. ἐν τῷ περὶ μουσικῆς "Ἐπεὶ δὲ κοινὸν τι πάθος αἰεὶ φαίνεται συνακολουθεῖν τοῖς διερχομένοις εἴτε μετὰ

ἀκουστής, φιλόσοφος καὶ ῥήτωρ καὶ γεωμέτρης. He was still living in B. C. 289, since he quotes *Posidippus*. He therefore flourished for about 40 years: cir. B. C. 326—287.

“ μέλους εἶτε ἄνευ μέλους ἔχοντά τι τῇ χειρὶ ποιεῖσθαι “ τὴν ἀφηγησίν” κ. τ. λ.

9 περὶ μουσικῶν ἀγώνων. Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1337 Vesp. 1231 Suid. v. σκολιόν. Δ. ἐν τῷ περὶ μουσικῶν ἀγώνων, ὅτι τρία γένη ἦν ᾠδῶν. τὸ μὲν ὑπὸ πάντων ἀδόμενον καθ’ ἓνα ἐξῆς, τὸ δ’ ὑπὸ τῶν συνετωτάτων ὡς ἔτυχε τῇ τάξει, ὃ δὴ καλεῖσθαι διὰ τὴν τάξιν σκολιόν.

10 Ὀλυμπικός. Athen. XIV p. 620 d τοὺς Ἑμπεδοκλέους καθαρμούς ἐρραψώδησεν Ὀλυμπιάσι Κλεομένης ὃ ῥαψῶδης, ὡς φησι Δ. ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπικῷ.

11 Παναθηναϊκός. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 542 ὃ Δ. ἐν τῷ Παναθηναϊκῷ οὐκ οἶδα ἐξ ὅτου ποτὲ καὶ τὰς γραῦς ἐν τοῖς Παναθηναίοις ὑπέιληφε θαλλοφορεῖν.

12 πολιτεία. Cic. Ep. Att. II. 2 Πελλαίων *in manibus tenebam, et Hercule magnum acervum Dicæarchi mihi ante pedes exstruxeram. O magnum hominem et a quo multo plura didiceris quam de Proclio* [conf. Plin. H. N. VIII. 2]. Κορινθίων *et Ἀθηναίων puto me Romæ habere. Mihi credes, leges; hæc doceo; mirabilis vir est.* Suid. v. Δικαίάρχος· οὗτος ἔγραψε τὴν πολιτείαν Σπαρτιατῶν· καὶ νόμος ἐτέθη ἐν Λακεδαιμονίᾳ καθ’ ἕκαστον ἔτος ἀναγιγνώσκεισθαι τὸν λόγον εἰς τὸ τῶν ἐφόρων ἀρχεῖον, τοὺς δὲ τὴν ἡβητικὴν ἔχοντας ἡλικίαν ἀκροᾶσθαι. καὶ τοῦτο ἐκράτησε μέχρι πολλοῦ.

13 Τριπολιτικός. Athen. IV p. 141 a περὶ τοῦ τῶν Φειδιτῆος δειπνου Δ. τάδε ἱστορεῖ ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ Τριπολιτικῷ· “ Τὸ δειπνον” κ. τ. λ. Cic. Ep. Att. XIII. 32 *Dicæarchi περὶ ψυχῆς utrosque velim mittas, et καταβάσεις.* τριπολιτικὸν non invenio, et *epistolam ejus, quam ad Aristoxenum misit: tres eos libros maxime nunc vellem.*

14 περὶ τῆς εἰς Τροφωνίου καταβάσεως. Athen. XIII p. 594 e Δ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῆς εἰς Τροφωνίου καταβάσεως φησί· “ Ταῦτό δὲ πάθου τις ἂν” κ. τ. λ. Idem XIV p. 641 e Δ. ἐν πρώτῳ τῆς εἰς Τρ. κατ. φησὶν οὕτως· “ Ἡ γε τὴν πολλὴν δαπάνην ἐν τοῖς δειπνοῖς παρέχουσα δευτέρα τράπεζα προσεγένετο” κ. τ. λ. Cic. Ep. Att. XIII. 31 *Dicæarchi quos scribis libros sane velim mihi mittas: addas etiam καταβάσεως.* Idem Ib. XIII. 33 *Dicæarchi librum accepi, et καταβάσεις exspecto.* Conf. XIII. 32. Written in dialogue: Idem Ep. Att. VI. 2 *Dicæarchus multis nominibus in Trophoniana Chæronis narratione* [a speaker in the dialogue] *Græcos in eo reprehendit quod mare tam secuti sunt.*

15 ὑποθέσεις τῶν Εὐρπίδου καὶ Σοφοκλέους μύθων· Sext. Empir. III. 3 p. 310 Δ. τινὰς ὑποθέσεις τῶν Εὐρ. καὶ Σοφ. μύθων. Hence perhaps Arg. Soph. Aj. Δ. δὲ Αἴαντος θάνατον ἐπιγράφει· ἐν δὲ ταῖς διδασκαλίαις ψιλῶς Αἴας ἀναγράφεται.

16 περὶ ψυχῆς. Cic. Tusc. I. 10 *Dicæarchus, in eo sermone quem Corinthi habitum tribus libris exponit doctorum hominum disputantium, primo libro multos loquentes facit, duobus Pherecratem quandam Phthiotam senem, quem ait a Deucalione ortum, disserentem inducit nihil esse omnino animum &c.* Hence Cic. Acad. IV. 39 *Sitne animus, aut, ut Dicæarcho visum est, ne sit quidem ullus.* Tusc. I. 18 *Dicæarchum cum Aristoxeno æquali et condiscipulo suo—omittamus; quorum alter ne condoluisse quidem unquam videtur, qui animum se habere non sentiat, alter ita delectatus est suis cantibus ut eos etiam ad hæc transferre conetur.* Sex. Empir. p. 74 οἱ μὲν μὴ εἶναι τὴν ψυχὴν ἔφασαν, ὡς οἱ περὶ τὸν Μ. Δικ. Idem p. 438 οἱ μὲν μηδὲν φασὶν εἶναι (τὴν διανοίαν)—καθὰπερ ὃ Δ. Atticus Platonius apud Euseb. Præp. XV p. 810 A τοῦτω [τῷ Ἀριστοτέλει] ἐπόμμενος ὃ Δ.—ἀνήρρηκε τὴν ὅλην ὑπόστασιν τῆς ψυχῆς. Conf. Stob. Eclog. I. 52 p. 796 Ibid. p. 870. Tertull. de Anim. c. 15 *Ipsam prius animam nihil censuerunt, Messenius aliquis Dicæarchus, &c.* Cf. Lactant. Inst. VII. 7. Cicero Tusc. I. 31 *Dicæarchus contra hanc immortalitatem disseruit: is enim tres libros scripsit, qui Lesbiaci vocantur quod Mytilenis sermo habetur, in quibus vult efficere animos esse mortales.* There were therefore (as Fabricius ad Sex. Empir. p. 438 remarks) two works περὶ ψυχῆς (*utrosque* Cic. Ep. Att. XIII. 32), Κορινθιακὸς and Λεσβιακός. Plutarch Mor. p. 1115 A alludes to them both: Δικαίάρχου τὰ περὶ ψυχῆς, ἐν οἷς—ὑπεναντιούμενος τῷ Πλάτῳ καὶ μαχώμενος διατελεῖ.

17 Cic. Off. II. 5 *Est Dicæarchi liber de interitu hominum, Peripatetici magni et copiosi, qui, collectis cæteris causis,—deinde comparat quanto plures deleti sint homines hominum impetu, id est, bellis aut seditionibus, quam omni reliqua calamitate.*

18 Cic. Div. II. 51 *Magnus Dicæarchi liber est, Nescire ea (quæ futura sint) melius esse quam scire.*

The geographical charts of *Dicæarchus* (see § 2) are noticed by Cicero Ep. Att. VI. 2 *Dicæarchi tabulis credidi.* Of the same charts Dodwell de *Dicæarcho* p. 15 rightly understands Agatham. I. 1 *συνήνεσε Δημοκρίτῳ καὶ Δ. ὃ περιπατητικός.—Δ. δὲ ὀρίζει τὴν γῆν οὐχ ὕδασιν ἀλλὰ τομῇ εὐθείᾳ ἀκράτῳ ἀπὸ σπηλῶν διὰ Σαρδοῦς, Σικελίας, κ. τ. λ.* And Laërt. V. 51 in *Theophrasti* testamento: τοὺς πίνακας ἐν οἷς αἱ τῆς γῆς περίοδοι εἰσίν. The geographical errors of *Dicæarchus*, principally in the west of Europe, are noticed by Polybius apud Strab. II p. 104. 105.

- 7 *Diodorus Cronus*. Died in the time of *Ptolemy Soter* and of *Stilpo*: Laërt. II. 111 εἰσι δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι διακηκοότες Εὐβουλίδου, ἐν οἷς καὶ Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ Κρόνος, οὗ Διοδώρος Ἀμεινίου Ἰασεὺς, καὶ αὐτὸς Κρόνος ἐπὶ κλην.—ἦν δὲ οὗτος διαλεκτικός κ. τ. λ.—οὗτος παρὰ Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ Σωτῆρι διατρίβων λόγους τινὰς διαλεκτικούς ἠρωτήθη πρὸς Στίλπωνος, καὶ παραχρῆμα μὴ δυνάμενος διαλύσασθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως τὰ τε ἄλλα ἐπετιμήθη καὶ δὴ καὶ Κρόνος ἤκουσεν ἐν σκώμματος μέρει. ἐξελθὼν δὴ τοῦ συμποσίου καὶ λόγον γράψας περὶ τοῦ προβλήματος ἀθυμίᾳ τὸν βίον κατέστρεψε. Conf. Plin. H. N. VII. 53. Strabo XIV p. 658 Ἰασός.—ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἦν ὁ διαλεκτικὸς Διοδώρος ὁ Κρόνος προσαγορευθεὶς, κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν ψευδῶς Ἀπολλώνιος γὰρ ἐκαλεῖτο Κρόνος ὁ ἐπιστατήσας ἐκείνων· μετήνεγκαν δ' ἐπ' αὐτὸν διὰ τὴν ἀδοξίαν τοῦ κατ' ἀλήθειαν Κρόνου. Idem XVII p. 838 Κυρήνη.—καὶ ὁ Κρόνος δὲ Ἀπολλώνιος ἐκείθεν ἐστιν, ὁ τοῦ διαλεκτικοῦ Διοδώρου διδάσκαλος τοῦ καὶ αὐτοῦ Κρόνου προσαγορευθέντος. *Diodorus Cronus* is mentioned Sext. Empir. Pyrrhon. II. 110. 245 III. 71 adv. logic. II. 115. 265 Math. I. 309. 310. 311 Phys. I. 363 Cic. de Fato 6 Ep. ad Fam. IX. 4. He taught *Zeno* the founder of the Stoics: Laërt. VII. 25 Ζήνων—συνδιέτριψε καὶ Διοδώρῳ—παρ' ᾧ καὶ τὰ διαλεκτικὰ ἐξεπόννησεν. Conf. VII. 16 Διοδώρου τοῦ διδασκάλου αὐτοῦ.
- 8 *Philo dialecticus*. Contemporary with *Zeno*: Laërt. VII. 16 ἐπιμελῶς δὲ καὶ πρὸς Φίλωνα τὸν διαλεκτικὸν διεκρίνετο καὶ συνεσχόλαζεν αὐτῷ. Chrysippus apud Laërt. VII. 191 wrote πρὸς τὸ περὶ σημασιῶν Φίλωνος. He is named by Sextus Empir. Pyrrhon. II. 110 ὁ Φίλων φησὶν κ. τ. λ. Logic. II. 113 ὁ μὲν Φίλων ἔλεγεν ἀληθὲς γίνεσθαι τὸ συνημμένον κ. τ. λ. II. 265 εἶτε τὸ κατὰ Φίλωνα—εἶτε κατὰ Διοδώρον. Clemens Alex. Strom. IV p. 523 Α αἱ γὰρ Διοδώρου τοῦ Κρόνου ἐπικληθέντος θυγατέρες πᾶσαι διαλεκτικὰ γεγονασιν, ὡς φησὶ Φίλων ὁ διαλεκτικὸς ἐν τῷ Μενεξένῳ κ. τ. λ. Called *Philo Carneadis magister* by Hieron. adv. Jovin. I p. 542, whose account is adopted by Menag. ad Laërt. VII. 16 Brucker tom. 1 p. 616. But, if *Philo dialecticus* was contemporary with *Zeno* of *Citium* and preceded *Chrysippus*, he could not have instructed *Carneades*, who was born in B. C. 213, 50 years after the death and almost 150 after the birth of *Zeno*. Hieronymus therefore has either confounded this with another *Philo*, or has named *Carneades* through mistake. *Philo* the Athenian the disciple of *Pyrrho*—Φίλων ὁ Ἀθηναῖος γνώριμος αὐτοῦ γεγονώς Laërt. IX. 67 (conf. IX. 69)—is reasonably conjectured by Jonsius Ser. phil. p. 119 to be no other than *Philo dialecticus*.
- 9 *Chlitarchus*. The son of the historian *Dinor*. The companion of *Alexander*: Diod. II. 7 472 ὡς Κλείταρχος καὶ τῶν ὕστερον μετ' Ἀλεξάνδρου διαβάντων εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν τινὲς ἀνέγραψαν. Κλείταρχος ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ τῶν περὶ Ἀλέξανδρον ἱστοριῶν is quoted by Athenæus IV p. 148 d. ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν περὶ Ἀλέξανδρον XII p. 530 a. ἐν ταῖς περὶ Ἀλέξανδρον ἱστορίαις XIII p. 586 d. Κλ. ἐν τῇ δεκάτῃ Schol. Aristoph. Av. 487. Κλ. ἐν τῇ πέμπτῃ

Plutarch Mor. p. 1096 A refers to *Dicaearchus*: Ποῖος ἂν αὐλὸς ἢ κιθάρα—οὕτως ἡψφρανεν Ἐπικούρου καὶ Μητροδώρον, ὡς Ἀριστοτέλη καὶ Θεόφραστον καὶ Ἱερώνυμον καὶ Δικαίαρχον οἱ περὶ χορῶν λόγοι καὶ διδασκαλίας, καὶ τὰ δι' αὐλῶν προβλήματα καὶ ῥυθμῶν καὶ ἁρμονιῶν; He has in view either § 4, or § 8, or 9, in which *Dicaearchus* would treat these subjects. Idem p. 1095 A μεμαθηκόσι γράφειν περὶ Ὀμήρου καὶ περὶ Εὐριπίδου, ὡς Ἀριστοτέλης καὶ Ἡρακλείδης καὶ Δικαίαρχος. p. 384 D Δικαίαρχος

Εὐριπίδην οἶεται πρὸς Ἀρχέλαον εἰπεῖν “Οὐ βούλομαι “πλουτοῦντι δωρεῖσθαι πένης” κ. τ. λ. [conf. Matthiæ fr. Eur. p. 94] These two passages perhaps occurred in § 15.

Cicero Ep. Att. XIII. 30 mentions *Dicaearchus* again: *Volo aliquem Olympiæ aut ubi visum πολιτικὸν σύλλογον, more Dicaearchi familiaris tui*. Perhaps referring to § 10.

p F. H. II p. 376.

Harpocr. v. ὀμηρεύουσιν. Quoted on the burning of Persepolis Athen. XIII p. 576 e. On the campaigns of *Alexander* in India Curt. IX. 5, 21. 8, 15. On the human sacrifices offered to Saturn at Carthage Phot. v. Σαρδόνιος γέλως⁹.

Longinus § 3 speaks contemptuously of his style; and an example of his bad taste is given in the treatise ascribed to Demetrius περὶ ἔρμην. § ult. His veracity was questioned: Quintil. X. 1, 74 *Clitarchi probatur ingenium fides infamatur*.

- 10 *Onesicritus*. Laërt. VI. 84 τοῦτον οἱ μὲν Αἰγινήτην, Δημήτριος δὲ ὁ Μάγνης Ἀστυπαλᾶα φησί. καὶ οὗτος τῶν ἑλλογίμων Διογένους μαθητῶν. ἔοικε δέ τι ὅμοιον πεπονηθέναι πρὸς Ξενοφῶντα· ἐκεῖνος μὲν γὰρ Κύρῳ συνεστράτευσεν οὗτος δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ· καὶ ἐκεῖνος μὲν παιδείαν Κύρῳ, ὁ δὲ πῶς Ἀλέξανδρος ἤχθη γέγραφε. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἐγκώμιον Κύρῳ ὁ δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρου πεποίηκε. He was the pilot of *Alexander's* ship in B. C. 326: Arrian. Exp. VI p. 381 τῆς δὲ αὐτοῦ νεὼς κυβερνήτης Ὀνησίκριτος, ὃς ἐν τῇ ξυγγραφῇ ἦν τινα ὑπὲρ Ἀλεξάνδρου ξυνέγραψε καὶ τοῦτο ἐψεύσατο, ναύαρχον ἑαυτὸν εἶναι γράψας, κυβερνήτην ὄντα. Plutarch. Mor. p. 331 E Ὀνησίκριτον δὲ τὸν Διογένους τοῦ κυνὸς μαθητὴν ὅτι ἄρχοντα τῶν κυβερνητῶν κατέστησεν ὑπὸ πλειόνων ἰστόρηται. Quoted by Lucian Macrob. c. 14 on the death of *Cyrus*: Ὀνησίκριτος ὁ τὰ περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου συγγράψας. And again de morte Peregrin. tom. VIII p. 290 on the death of *Calanus*: Ὀν. ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρου κυβερνήτης—φησὶ, κ.τ.λ. *Onesicritus* is often quoted by Strabo XV concerning India; and his narratives appear extravagant and absurd.

- 11 *Cyrus*. A companion of *Alexander* quoted on Armenia by Strabo XI p. 530 τοῦτου φασὶν ἐπώνυμον τὴν Ἀρμενίαν οἱ περὶ Κυρσίλον τὸν Φαρσάλιον καὶ Μήδιον τὸν Λαρισσαῖον, ἄνδρες συνεστρατευκότες Ἀλεξάνδρῳ.

- 12 *Medius*. See *Cyrus*. *Medius* is mentioned in the last illness of *Alexander* B. C. 323: Arrian. Exp. VII p. 497 Plutarch. Alex. c. 75. 76. And perhaps the same *Medius* is the friend of *Antigonus*—Μήδιος Ἀντιγόνου φίλος—in B. C. 305: Plutarch. Demetr. c. 19. But *Medius* who recorded the death of *Antigonus Gonatas* apud Lucian. Macrob. c. 11 was another *Medius*, because he still wrote history after B. C. 239 (when *Antigonus Gonatas* died), 95 years after the death of *Alexander*. He is therefore improperly taken for the companion of *Alexander* by Maius ad Lucian. tom. VIII p. 468.

- 13 *Androsthene*s. In the service of *Alexander*: Arrian. Exp. VII p. 488 Ἀνδροσθένης ξὺν ἄλλῃ τριακοντόρῳ σταλῆς [B. C. 323] καὶ τῆς Χερρονήσου τι τῶν Ἀράβων παρέπλευσε. Wrote παράπλου τῆς Ἰνδικῆς. Athen. III p. 93 b Ἀνδροσθένης ἐν τῷ τῆς Ἰνδικῆς παράπλῳ γράφει οὕτως κ.τ.λ. Theophrast. Caus. Plant. II. 5, 5 εἰ δ' ἄλλῃθες ὁ ἔλεγεν Ἀνδροσθένης ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐν Τύλῳ τῇ νήσῳ τῇ περὶ τὴν ἐρυθρὰν θάλασσαν κ.τ.λ. From whence we may collect that *Androsthene*s wrote at least not later than B. C. 314. See F. H. II p. 366 g. Strabo XVI p. 766 καθάπερ καὶ Ἀνδροσθένη λέγειν φασὶ τὸν

⁹ Plin. H. N. III. 5 *Theophrastus qui primus externorum aliqua de Romanis diligentius scripsit; nam Theopompus, ante quem nemo mentionem habuit, urbem duntaxat a Gallis captam dixit; Clitarchus ab eo proximus, legationem tantum ad Alexandrum missam* [sc. in B. C. 323. Conf. Arrian. Exp. VII p. 476]. Pliny implies that *Clitarchus* was the second Greek writer by whom the Romans were mentioned. And yet the capture of the city was

mentioned by *Aristotle* and by *Heraclides Ponticus*: Plutarch. Camill. c. 22. *Aristotle* must have preceded *Clitarchus*, who wrote after the death of *Alexander*. *Heraclides* might have followed him; and, as he wrote περὶ τῆς Ὀμήρου ἡλικίας after some works of *Chameleon* (see N^o 2), he might have written the treatise περὶ ψυχῆς after the history of *Clitarchus*.

Θάσιον τὸν καὶ Νεάρχῳ συμπλεύσαντα καθ' αὐτόν [de sinu Persico]. From this passage Vossius de Hist. Græc. p. 463 properly corrects Ἀνδρoσθένης ὁ Θάσιος for Ἀν. ὁ Ἰάσιος in Marcian. Heracleot. quoted in the Tables B. C. 262. 3.

- 14 *Aristobulus*. Lucian. Macrob. c. 22 Ἀριστόβουλος ὁ Κασανδρεὺς ὑπὲρ τὰ ἐνενήκοντα ἔτη λέγεται βεβιωκέναι τὴν ἱστορίαν δὲ τέταρτον καὶ ὀγδοηκοστόν ἔτος γεγονὼς ἤρξατο συγγράφειν, ὡς αὐτὸς ἐν ἀρχῇ τῆς πραγματείας λέγει. *Aristobulus* is quoted by Athenæus II p. 43 d VI p. 251 a X p. 434 d XII p. 513 f 530 b. although the title of his history is not named. Arrian, who every where follows *Aristobulus* and *Ptolemy*, describes their histories proœm. lib. I Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Λάγου καὶ Ἀριστόβουλος ὁ Ἀριστοβούλου ὅσα μὲν τὰντὰ ἄμφω περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Φιλίππου ξυνέγραψαν, ταῦτα ἐγὼ ὡς πάντῃ ἀληθῆ ἀναγράψω.—ἐμοὶ Πτολεμαῖός τε καὶ Ἀριστόβουλος πιστότεροι ἔδοξαν ἐς τὴν ἀφήγησιν, ὁ μὲν ὅτι ξυνεστράτευσσε βασιλεῖ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ, Ἀριστόβουλος Πτολεμαῖος δὲ πρὸς τῷ ξυστρατεῦσαι ὅτι καὶ αὐτῷ βασιλεῖ ὄντι αἰσχρότερον ἢ τῷ ἄλλῳ ψεύσασθαι ἦν· ἄμφω δὲ ὅτι τετελευτηκότος ἤδη Ἀλεξάνδρου συγγράφουσιν. As *Aristobulus* did not write his history till after the death of *Alexander* and in his 84th year, we may reject as fictitious the anecdote related by Lucian Conserib. Hist. tom. IV p. 172.

- 15 *Aristoxenus*. Suidas: Ἀριστόξενος υἱὸς Μνησίου τοῦ καὶ Σπινθάρου, μουσικοῦ [Sextus Empir. Math. VI. 1 Ἀριστόξενον τὸν Σπινθάρου λέγομεν. εἶναι μουσικόν] ἀπὸ Τάραντος τῆς Ἰταλίας. διατρίψας δὲ ἐν Μαντινείᾳ φιλόσοφος γέγονε καὶ μουσικῇ ἐπιθέμενος οὐκ ἡστόχησεν, ἀκουστῆς τοῦ τε πατρὸς καὶ Λάμπρου τοῦ Ἐρυθραίου· εἴτα Ξενοφίλου τοῦ Πυθαγορείου, καὶ τέλος Ἀριστοτέλους. εἰς δὲ ἀποθανόντα ὕβρισε διότι κατέλιπε τῆς σχολῆς διάδοχον Θεόφραστον.—γέγονε δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ τῶν μετέπειτα χρόνων· ὡς εἶναι ἀπὸ τῆς ριᾶ ὀλυμπιάδος, σύγχρονος Δικαιάρχῳ τῷ Μεσσηνίῳ. συνετάξατο δὲ μουσικά τε καὶ φιλόσοφα καὶ ἱστορίας, καὶ παντὸς εἶδους παιδείας. καὶ ἀριθμοῦ αὐτοῦ τὰ βιβλία εἰς νυνί.[†]

[†] Among his numerous treatises were the following:

1 περὶ ἁρμονικῶν στοιχείων. This work in three books is still extant. Cicero Fin. V. 19 remarks, *Quantum Aristoxeni ingenium consumptum videmus in musicis*. Themistius Or. 33 p. 364 B mentions the desire of *Aristoxenus* to restore music to its ancient energy and perfection.

2 περὶ αὐλῶν. Athen. XIV p. 634 d οὗτ' Ἀριστοξένου τοῦτ' εἰπόντος ἐν τοῖς περὶ αὐλῶν, ἡ ἐν τοῖς περὶ αὐλῶν καὶ ὀργάνων.

3 περὶ αὐλῶν καὶ ὀργάνων. See the preceding. To this work we may with Schweigh. refer Athen. XIV p. 634 e Ἀρ. ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ αὐλῶν τρῆσεως.

4 βίοι. Plutarch. Mor. p. 1093 C βίους ἀνδρῶν Ἀριστόξενος ἔγραψεν. See Hieronymus quoted below under *Hermippus* N° 101. Athenæus XII p. 545 a preserves a long extract from Ἀριστόξενος ὁ μουσικός ἐν τῷ Ἀρχύτῳ βίῳ. Laërt. V. 35 Ἀ. ἐν τῷ Πλάτωνος βίῳ. Euseb. Præp. XV p. 791 C τοῖς ὑπ' Ἀ. τοῦ μουσικοῦ λεγομένοις ἐν τῷ βίῳ τοῦ Πλάτωνος. Catalog. Cod. Clark. p. 72. 4 Ἀ. ἐν τῷ Σωκράτους βίῳ. Plutarch. Mor. p. 856 C ἐπὶ Σωκράτους Ἀ. ἀπαίδευτον καὶ ἀμαθῆ καὶ ἀκόλαστον εἰπὼν ἐπήνεγκεν, "ἀδικία δὲ οὐ προσήν." Conf. Laërt. II. 19. Laërt.

tius I. 118 Ἀ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Πυθαγόρου καὶ τῶν γνωρίμων αὐτοῦ φησὶ νοσήσαντα Φερεκίδην ὑπὸ Πυθαγόρου ταφῆναι ἐν Δήλῳ. Clem. Al. Strom. I p. 300 D Πυθαγόρας, ὡς Ἀ. ἐν τῷ Πυθαγόρου βίῳ καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ Θεόπομπος, Τυρρηνὸς ἦν. Gellius IV. 11 *Aristoxenus musicus, vir literarum veterum diligentissimus, Aristoteli philosophi auditor, in libro quem de Pythagora reliquit* &c.—*Verba ipsa Aristoxeni subscripsi: Πυθαγόρας δὲ τῶν ὁσπρίων μάλιστα τὸν κύαμον ἐδοκίμασε* κ. τ. λ.—*Quam rem videtur cognovisse e Xenophilo Pythagorico, familiari suo*. To this work περὶ Πυθαγόρου may be referred the passage quoted in the Tables B. C. 472. 3.

5 ἱστορικὰ ὑπομνήματα. Laërt. IX. 40 Ἀ. ἐν τοῖς ἱστορικοῖς ὑπομνήμασι φησὶ Πλάτωνα θελήσαι συμφλέξαι τὰ Δημοκρίτου συγγράμματα ὅποσα ἡδυνήθη συναγαγεῖν, κ. τ. λ.

6 περὶ μουσικῆς. Athen. XIV p. 619 d Ἀ. ἐν τετάρτῳ περὶ μουσικῆς. Plutarch de Musica often quotes this work: Ἀ. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ μουσικῆς p. 1136 C. Ἀ. ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν μουσικῶν p. 1136 F. A long passage from *Aristoxenus* is quoted p. 1142 B probably περὶ μουσικῆς, although the treatise is not named.

7 παιδευτικοὶ νόμοι. In Laërt. VIII. 15 Ἀ. ἐν

- 477 16 *Clytus*. A disciple of *Aristotle*: *Athen.* XIV p. 655 b Κλύτος ὁ Μιλήσιος Ἀριστοτέλους δὲ μαθητὴς ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ Μιλήτου γράφει οὕτως· “Περὶ δὲ τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς παρθένου ἐν “Λέρῳ,” κ. τ. λ. Idem XII p. 540 c Κλείτος [I. Κλύτος] ὁ Ἀριστοτελικὸς ἐν τοῖς περὶ Μιλήτου “Πολυκράτη,” φησὶ, “τὸν Σάμιον τύραννον,” κ. τ. λ.
- 17 *Clearchus*. *Athen.* VII p. 275 b Κλέαρχος Ἀριστοτέλους μαθητὴς, Σολεὺς δὲ τὸ γένος. Idem XV p. 701 c Κλέαρχος ὁ Σολεὺς οὐδένους ἂν δεύτερος τῶν τοῦ σοφοῦ Ἀριστοτέλους μαθητῶν. Largely quoted by *Athenæus* in many works. On this writer see the judgment of *Schweigh.* ad *Athen.* tom. XIV p. 77^s.
- 18 *Theocritus Chius*. *Suidas*: Θεοκρ. Χίος, ῥήτωρ, μαθητὴς Μητροδώρου τοῦ Ἰσοκρατικοῦ, ἔγραψε χρεῖας. ἀντεπολιτεύσατο δὲ Θεοπόμπῳ τῷ ἱστορικῷ. φέρεται δὲ αὐτοῦ ἱστορία Λιβύης, καὶ ἐπιστολαὶ θανμάσιαι. *Strabo* XIV p. 645 ἄνδρες δὲ Χίοι γεγόνασιν ἐλλόγιοι· Ἴων τε ὁ τραγικὸς καὶ Θεόπομπος ὁ συγγραφεὺς καὶ Θεόκριτος ὁ σοφιστής. οὗτοι δὲ καὶ ἀντεπολιτεύσαντο ἀλλήλοις. *Theocritus* was at Chios when a letter from *Alexander* to the people of Chios was received: *Athen.* XII p. 540 a ἀναγνωσθείσης τῆς ἐπιστολῆς Χίοις, παρὼν Θ. ὁ σοφὸς ἔφη, κ. τ. λ. He was accused to *Alexander* of luxury by *Theopompus*: *Athen.* VI p. 230 f.

Theocritus was put to death by the first *Antigonus*: *Plutarch.* *Mor.* p. 633 C Θ. τὸν Χίον ἀπέκτεινεν ὅτι φήσαντός τινος, εἰς τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἂν τοῦ βασιλέως παραγένηται, σω-

δεκάτῃ παιδευτικῶν νόμων is quoted on the Pythagoreans. *Ammonius* v. Αἰδώς. Ἀ. ὁ μουσικὸς—ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ νόμῳ παιδευτικῶν “Διαφορὰν τήνδε νομιστέον” αἰδοῦς τε καὶ αἰσχύνῃς, ὅτι ἡ μὲν αἰδὼς πρὸς ἡλικίαν, “πρὸς ἀρετὴν, πρὸς ἐμπειρίαν, πρὸς εὐδοξίαν—ἡ δ’ αἰσχὺν πρῶτον μὲν πρὸς πάντα ἄνθρωπον ἔπειτα ἐπὶ “τοῖς νομιζομένοις αἰσχροῖς.” *Conf. Schol. Hesiod.* *Opp.* 190 *Gaisford.* ad loc. Item *Tzetz.* ad *Opp.* 316.

8 πολιτικὸν νόμοι. *Athen.* XIV p. 648 d Ἀ. ἐν ὀγδόῳ πολιτικῶν νόμων.

9 Πραξιδαμάντεια. *Harpocr.* v. Μουσαῖος. περὶ Μουσαίου Ἀ. ἐν τοῖς Πραξιδαμαντείσι φησὶν, ὅτι οἱ μὲν ἐκ Θράκης εἰρήκασιν τὸν ἄνδρα εἶναι, οἱ δὲ αὐτόχθονα ἐξ Ἐλευσίνος.

10 Πυθαγορικά ἀποφάσεις. *Stob.* *Serm.* 5, 70 ἐκ τῶν Ἀ. Πυθαγορικῶν ἀποφάσεων. Idem 10, 67 ἐκ τῶν Ἀ. Π. α. Idem 43, 49 ἐκ τῶν Ἀ. Π. α. Idem 79, 45—48 four passages ἐκ τῶν Ἀ. Π. α. Idem 101, 4 ἐκ τῶν Ἀ. Πυθαγορείου. doubtless from the same work.

11 τὰ σποράδην. *Laërt.* I. 107 Ἀ. φησὶν ἐν τοῖς σποράδην οὐ πόρρω Τίμωνος καὶ Ἀπηνάμαντος (τὸν Μύσωνα) γεγονέναι· μισανθρώπειν γάρ.

12 σύμμικτα συμποτικά. *Athen.* XIV p. 632 a Ἀ. ἐν τοῖς σύμμικτοις συμποτικοῖς “ὅμοιον,” φησὶ, “ποιοῦμεν Ποσειδωνιάταις τοῖς ἐν τῷ Τυρσηνικῷ κόλπῳ κατοικοῦσιν. οἷς συνέβη τὰ μὲν ἐξ ἀρχῆς Ἑλλήσιν οὖσιν ἐκβεβαρβαρῶσθαι Τυρρήνους ἢ Ῥωμαίους γεγονόσι, καὶ τὴν τε φωνὴν μεταβεβλήκεναι τὰ τε λοιπὰ τῶν ἐπιτη-“δευμάτων,” κ. τ. λ. The Romans had already been mentioned by *Theopompus Aristotle* and *Clitarchus*, and about this time by *Heraclides Ponticus* and

Theophrastus. See the preceding note.

13 σύμμικτα ὑπομνήματα. *Phot. cod.* 161 p. 340 ἐκλογαὶ διάφοροι ἐν βιβλίοις ἰβ’ Σωπάτρου σοφιστοῦ. —ὁ τέταρτος αὐτῷ λόγος—ἐκ τῶν τοῦ Ἀ. σύμμικτων ὑπομνημάτων, οὐκ ἐκ πάντων δὲ ἀλλ’ ἐκ γὰρ τοῦ ἐκκαϊδεκάτου λόγου μόνου, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ὀγδόου λόγου τῆς Ῥούφου δραματικῆς ἱστορίας.

14 περὶ τραγωδοποιῶν. *Ammon.* v. ῥύεσθαι. Ἀ. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τραγωδοποιῶν περὶ νεωτέρων οὕτω φησὶ κατὰ λέξιν “ῥύεσθαι καὶ ἐρύεσθαι διαφορὰν ἔχει πρὸς ἀλλήλα. “τὸ μὲν γὰρ ῥύεσθαι, ἐκ θανάτου ἔλκειν· τὸ δὲ ἐρύεσθαι, “φυλάττειν.”

15 περὶ τραγικῆς ὀρχήσεως. *Bekker. Anecd. Gr.* p. 101, 16 κόρδακα καὶ κορδακίζειν.—Ἀ. ἐν τῷ περὶ τραγικῆς ὀρχήσεως δηλοῖ οὕτως· “ἦν δὲ τὸ μὲν εἶδος “τῆς τρ. ὀρ. ἡ καλουμένη ἐμμέλεια, καθάπερ τῆς σατυ-“ρικῆς ἢ καλουμένη σίκινις τῆς δὲ κωμικῆς ὁ καλού-“μενος κόρδαξ.” *Harpocr.* κορδακισμούς. ὁ κόρδαξ κωμικῆς ὀρχήσεως ἐστὶν εἶδος, καθάπερ φησὶν Ἀ. ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς τρ. ὀρ. *Photii lex. v.* σίκινις. σατυρικὴ ὀρχησις. ἐμμέλεια δὲ, τραγικὴ. κόρδαξ δὲ, κωμικὴ. ὥς Ἀ. α’ περὶ τρ. ὀρ. *Etymol. v.* σίκινις. σατυρικὴ ὀρχησις κ. τ. λ.—ὥς Ἀ. ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ τρ. ὀρ.

16 τὰ κατὰ βραχὺ ὑπομνήματα. *Athen.* XIV p. 619 e ἐν τοῖς κατὰ βραχὺ ὑπομνήμ. ὁ Ἀ. “Ἰφικλος,” φησὶν, “Ἀρπαλύκην ἐρασθεῖσαν ὑπερείδεν. ἡ δὲ ἀπέθανε, “καὶ γίνεται ἐπ’ αὐτῇ παρθένοιο ὥδης ἀγών, ἣτις Ἀρπα-“λύκη καλεῖται.”

8 Κλέαρχος ὁ Σολεὺς ἐν τῷ περὶ παιδείας is quoted *Laërt.* I. 9, one of the works named by *Athenæus*. To the works mentioned by *Athenæus* may be added ἐγκώμιον Πλάτωνος *Laërt.* III. 2, quoted also by *Hieronymus* apud *Menag.* ad locum.

θῆναι, 'Αλλ' ἐμοί, εἶπεν, ἀδύνατα φῆς τὰ τῆς σωτηρίας. To the same purpose Macrobius Saturn. VII. 3^t. He flourished therefore, like his rival *Theopompus*, in the reign of *Alexander*, and his death happened before B. C. 301, when *Antigonus* fell in battle^v.

- 19 *Chamaeleon*. ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης Athen. IV p. 184 d. ὁ Ποντικός Idem VI p. 273 C. Χαμαιλέων ὁ περιπατητικός Tatian. Or. ad Græc. p. 106. Some of his works were copied by *Heraclides Ponticus*: see above N° 2. *Chamaeleon* therefore flourished in the time of *Heraclides*, and was the disciple of *Aristotle* or *Theophrastus*^w.

^t The story of the death of *Theocritus* is told with some variation by Plutarch (or the author of the treatise περὶ παιδων ἀγωγῆς) Mor. p. 11 B Θεόκριτος ὁ σοφιστής—Ἀντίγονον τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Μακεδόνων ἐτερόφθαλμον ὄντα τὴν πῆρῳσιν προσφέρων εἰς οὐ μετρίαν ὀργὴν κατέστησε κ. τ. λ.

^v His epigram against *Aristotle* apud Brunck. Anal. tom. I p. 184 is preserved by Euseb. Præp. XV p. 793 A Θεόκρ. ὁ Χίος ἐποίησεν ἐπίγραμμα τοιούτων—and the two first lines by Laërt. V. 11 ἀπέσκωψεν εἰς αὐτὸν ἐπίγραμμα καὶ Θ. ὁ Χίος, οὕτως ποιήσας, ὥς φησιν Ἀμβρύων ἐν τῷ περὶ Θεοκρίτου. A sarcasm of *Theocritus Chius* is mentioned by Athen. VIII p. 344 b and another by Plutarch Mor. p. 631 F τοῦ Θ. πρὸς τὸν δοκοῦντα λωποδυτεῖν—where *Theocritus Chius* seems to be intended. Clemens Al. Protr. p. 61 C ἀγαμαὶ τὸν θεῖον σοφιστὴν, Θεόκριτος ὄνομα αὐτῷ. μετὰ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτὴν ἐπισκώπτων ὁ Θεόκριτος τὰς δόξας τὰς κενὰς τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἅς εἶχον περὶ θεῶν πρὸς τοὺς πολίτας, “ἀνδρες,” εἶπε, “θαρρεῖτε ἄχρις ἂν ὀράτε τοὺς θεοὺς” πρότερον τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀποθυήσκοντας.”

^w Many works of *Chamaeleon* are quoted.

1 περὶ Αἰσχύλου. Athen. IX p. 375 f ταῦτα παρέθετο X. ἐν τῷ περὶ Αἰσχύλου. Idem X p. 428 f ἱστορεῖ X. ἐν τῷ περὶ Αἰσχ.

2 περὶ Ἀνακρέοντος. Athen. XII p. 533 e X. ὁ Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀνακρ. προθεῖς τὸ ξανθὴ δ' Εὐρυπύλη μέλει ὁ περιφόρητος Ἀρτέμων,

τὴν προσηγορίαν ταύτην λαβεῖν τὸν Ἀρτέμωνα διὰ τὸ τρυφερῶς βιοῦντα περιφέρεισθαι ἐπὶ κλίνης. Plutarch Pericl. c. 27 quotes the same account from *Heraclides Ponticus*; whence Jonsius Scr. Hist. Phil. p. 93 infers that in this instance also *Heraclides* may have borrowed from *Chamaeleon*.

3 περὶ ἡδονῆς. Athen. VIII p. 347 e (ὁ Αἰσχύλος) ἡττηθεὶς ἀδίκως ποτὲ, ὡς Θεόφραστος ἢ X. ἐν τῷ περὶ ἡδονῆς εἰρηκεν, ἔφη χρόνῳ τὰς τραγωδίας ἀνατιθέναι.

4 περὶ Θέσπιδος. Phot. lex. οὐδὲν πρὸς τὸν Διόνυσον (whom Suid. transcribes). τὸ προσθέν εἰς τὸν Διόνυσον γράφοντες τούτους ἡγωνίζοντο ἅπερ καὶ σατυρικά ἐλέγετο ὕστερον δὲ μεταβάντες εἰς τραγωδίας γράφειν κατὰ μικρὸν εἰς μύθους καὶ ἱστορίας ἐτρέψαν, μηκέτι τοῦ θεοῦ μνημονεύοντες. ὅθεν καὶ ἐπέφωνησαν. καὶ X. ἐν τῷ περὶ Θέσπ. τὰ παραπλήσια ἱστορεῖ.

5 περὶ θεῶν. Clem. Alex. Strom. I p. 300 A

τὸ μὲν οὖν γινώθι σαντὸν—X. ἐν τῷ περὶ θεῶν Θαλοῦ ὑπείληφε.

6 περὶ Ἰλιάδος. Schol. Apollon. II. 904 X. ἰστόρησεν ἐν πέμπτῳ περὶ Ἰλιάδος. Tatian. ad Græc. p. 106. Euseb. Præp. X p. 492 A περὶ τῆς ποιήσεως τοῦ Ὀμήρου γένους τε αὐτοῦ καὶ χρόνου καθ' ὃν ἤκμασεν προηρεύησαν οἱ πρεσβύτατοι κ. τ. λ.—μετ' ἐκείνους Ἐφορος ὁ Κυμαῖος καὶ Φιλόχορος ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, Μεγακλείδης τε καὶ Χαμαιλέων οἱ περιπατητικοί. Perhaps *Chamaeleon* treated this subject in a separate work περὶ Ὀμήρου. From hence *Heraclides* borrowed: see above N° 2. *Chamaeleon* is quoted Schol. Iliad. XII. 231. XIX. 62. XXIII. 454.

7 περὶ κωμωδίας. Athen. IX p. 374 a εἴρηκε περὶ αὐτοῦ [de *Anaxandride*] X. ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης ἐν ἑκτῷ περὶ κωμωδίας. Idem Ib. p. 406 e X. ὁ Π. ἐν ἑκτῷ περὶ τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμ. “Ἠγῆμων,” φησὶν, “ὁ Θάσιος,” κ. τ. λ. See the Tables B. C. 413. 4.

8 περὶ Λάσου. Athen. VIII p. 338 b X. ὁ Ἡρακλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ Λάσου συγγράμματι.

9 περὶ μέθης. Athen. X p. 427 b X. ὁ Ἡρακλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ μέθης. Idem XI p. 461 a X. ὁ Ἡρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ μ. Clem. Al. Strom. I p. 351 D X. ὁ Ἡρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ μ. καὶ Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τῇ Δοκρῶν πολιτείᾳ Ζάλευκον τὸν Δοκρὸν παρὰ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς τοὺς νόμους λαμβάνειν ἀπομνημονεύουσιν.

10 περὶ Πινδάρου. Athen. XIII p. 573 c X. ὁ Ἡρακλ. ἱστορεῖ ἐν τῷ περὶ Πινδάρου.

11 προτρεπτικός. Athen. IV p. 184 d X. ὁ Ἡρακλ. ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ προτρεπτικῷ Λακεδαιμονίους φησὶ καὶ Θηβαίους πάντας αὐλεῖν μανθάνειν, Ἡρακλεώτας τε τοὺς ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἔτι.

12 περὶ Σαπφούς. Athen. XIII p. 599 c X. ἐν τῷ περὶ Σαπφούς λέγειν τινὰς φησὶν εἰς αὐτὴν πεποιῆσθαι ὑπὸ Ἀνακρέοντος τάδε “Σφαῖρη δευτέρη με” κ. τ. λ.

13 περὶ σατύρων. Suid. Ἀριστίου Κύκλωψ. μέμνηται τούτου X. ἐν τῷ περὶ σατύρων. Idem ἀπωλέσας τὸν οἶνον ἐπιχέας ὕδωρ.—αὕτη ἡ παροιμία γέγονεν ἐκ τοῦ Ἀριστίου Κύκλωπος, ὡς φησι X. ἐν τῷ περὶ σατύρων.

14 περὶ Σιμωνίδου. Athen. XIII p. 611 a X. φησὶν ἐν τῷ περὶ Σιμωνίδου. Idem XIV p. 656 c X. φησὶν ἐν τῷ περὶ Σιμ. ὡς δειπνῶν παρὰ τῷ Ἰέρωνι ὁ Σιμωνίδης κ. τ. λ.

15 περὶ Σησιχόρου. Athen. XIV p. 620 c X. ἐν τῷ περὶ Σησιχόρου καὶ μελωδηθῆναι φησιν οὐ μόνον τὰ Ὀμήρου ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ Ἡσίου καὶ Ἀρχιλόχου, ἔτι δὲ Μιμνέρμου καὶ Φωκυλίδου.

- 20 *Praxagoras medicus*. Taught *Herophilus*: Galen. tom. 7 p. 584 Πραξαγόρας ὁ Νικάρχον τὰ τε ἄλλα τῆς ἱατρικῆς ἐν τοῖς ἀρίστοις γενόμενος ἐν τε τοῖς περὶ φύσιν λογισμοῖς δεινότατος.—οὐχ ἵνα ἐλέγξαιμι Πραξαγόραν ἐν οἷς σφάλλεται· τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ αὐτάρκως Ἡρόφιλος ἔπραξε, μαθητὴς αὐτοῦ γενόμενος. See below N^o 28.
- 478 21 *Demetrius Phalereus*. The disciple of *Theophrastus*: Laërt. V. 75 Δημήτριος Φανοστράτου Φαληρεὺς. οὗτος ἤκουσε Θεοφράστου. The Tables F. H. II contain the leading events of his life; his first appearance in public affairs B. C. 325; his government of Athens B. C. 317—307; his retreat to Egypt after the death of *Cassander* B. C. 296; and it has been shewn at B. C. 283 that he died there in the beginning of the reign of *Philadelphus*. He would be from 20 to 25 years of age in B. C. 325, when he first came forward in public affairs at Athens, which would make him from 62 to 67 in B. C. 283 at the death of his patron *Ptolemy Soter*.

During his retreat in Egypt he composed many of his works: Cic. Fin. V. 19 *Phalereus Demetrius cum patria pulsus esset injuria ad Ptolemæum se regem Alexandriam contulit: qui cum—Theophrasti esset auditor multa præclara in illo calamitoso otio scripsit*. It will be seen in the note annexed that his treatise περὶ τύχης was composed during the period of his government of Athens^x.

^x Laërtius V. 80. 81 gives a catalogue of the works of *Demetrius*: πληθεὶ δὲ βιβλίων καὶ ἀριθμῷ στίχων σχεδὸν ἅπαντας παρελήλακε τοὺς κατ' αὐτὸν περιπατητικοὺς, εὐπαιδευτοὺς ὧν καὶ πολύπειρος παρ' ὄντινούν. ὧν ἐστὶ τὰ μὲν ἱστορικὰ τὰ δὲ πολιτικὰ τὰ δὲ περὶ ποιητῶν τὰ δὲ ῥητορικά. δημηγοριῶν τε καὶ πρεσβειῶν ἄλλα μὴν καὶ λόγων Αἰσωπειῶν συναγωγαὶ καὶ ἄλλα πλείω. The list of Laërtius, when arranged alphabetically, will stand thus:

- 1 περὶ τῆς Ἀθήνῃσι νομοθεσίας α'. β'. γ'. δ'. ε'.
- 2 περὶ τῶν Ἀθήνῃσι πολιτῶν α'. β'.
- 3 Ἀθηναίων καταδρομή α'.
- 4 Αἰσωπειῶν α'.
- 5 περὶ Ἀντιφάνους α'.
- 6 Ἀριστείδους α'.
- 7 Ἀριστόμαχος α'.
- 8 Ἀρταξέρξης α'.
- 9 ἀρχόντων ἀναγραφὴ. Not named V. 80, but quoted Laërt. II. 7 Δημ. ὁ Φ. ἐν τῇ τῶν ἀρχόντων ἀναγραφῇ. Marcellin. Vit. Thuc. p. XII κάθοδος ἐδόθη τοῖς φεύγουσιν, ὥς καὶ Φιλόχορος λέγει καὶ Δημήτριος ἐν τοῖς ἄρχουσιν.
- 10 περὶ γάμου α'.
- 11 περὶ γήρως α'. Laërt. II. 13. IX. 20 Δ. φησὶν ὁ Φ. ἐν τῷ περὶ γήρως. de *Anaxagora et Xenophane*.
- 12 περὶ τῆς δεκαετίας α'. *Accipio de Trojanæ obsidionis decennio* Menag. More probably an account of his own ten years' government of Athens. Strabo IX p. 398 mentions τὰ ὑπομνήματα ἃ συνέγραψε Δημήτριος περὶ τῆς πολιτείας ταύτης. Referring either to this very work or to § 36 ὑπὲρ τῆς πολιτείας.
- 13 περὶ δημαγωγίας α'. β'.

- 14 δίκαια α'.
- 15 Διονύσιος α'.
- 16 περὶ τοῦ δοκοῦ α'. *Legendum potius δόκου* Menag. Rather perhaps περὶ τοῦ δοκίμου, as Meibomius corrects it.
- 17 περὶ εἰρήνης α'.
- 18 ἐκκλησία ἔνορκος α'.
- 19 ἐπιστολαὶ α'.
- 20 περὶ ἐπιτηδευμάτων α'.
- 21 ἐρωτικὸς α'.
- 22 περὶ Ἰλιάδος α'. β'.
- 23 περὶ τῶν Ἰώνων α'.
- 24 περὶ καιροῦ α'.
- 25 Κλέων α'.
- 26 Μαίδων α'.
- 27 περὶ μεγαλοψυχίας α'.
- 28 περὶ νόμων α'.
- 29 περὶ Ὀδυσσείας α'. β'. γ'. δ'.
- 30 Ὀμηρικὸς α'.
- 31 περὶ πίστεως α'.
- 32 πρεσβευτικὸς α'.
- 33 προοίμιον ἱστορικὸν α'.
- 34 προτρεπτικὸς α'.
- 35 περὶ πολιτικῆς α'. β'.
- 36 ὑπὲρ τῆς πολιτείας α'.
- 37 Πτολεμαῖος α'.
- 38 περὶ ῥητορικῆς α'. β'.
- 39 στρατηγικὸν α'. β'.
- 40 Σωκράτης α'. Plutarch. Aristid. c. 1 ὁ Φαλ. Δημ. ἐν τῷ Σωκράτει. Ibid. c. 27 ὁ Φαλ. ἐν τῷ Σωκράτει. Laërt. IX. 15 ὁ Φ. Δ. ἐν τῇ Σωκράτους ἀπολογία. Quoted again IX. 37. 57.
- 41 περὶ τύχης α'. A fragment is preserved in Polybius fragm. Vatican. p. 434 Diod. fragm.

22 *Hecataeus of Abdera*, a disciple of *Pyrrho*: see N° 5. Flourished in the time of the 479
 διάδοχοι. Suidas: 'Εκαταῖος Ἀβδηρίτης, φιλόσοφος, ὃς ἐπεκλήθη κριτικὸς καὶ γραμματικὸς
 οἷα γραμματικὴν ἔχων παρασκευὴν γέγονε δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν διαδόχων. Visited Egypt in the
 reign of the first *Ptolemy*: Diod. I. 46 οὐ μόνον οἱ κατ' Αἴγυπτον ἱερεῖς ἐκ τῶν ἀναγρα-
 φῶν ἰστοροῦσιν ἀλλὰ καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τῶν παραβαλόντων μὲν εἰς τὰς Θήβας ἐπὶ
 Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Λάγου, συνταξαμένων δὲ τὰς Αἰγυπτιακὰς ἱστορίας (ὧν ἔστι καὶ Ἐκαταῖος)
 συμφωνοῦσι τοῖς ὑφ' ἡμῶν εἰρημένοις. Joseph. Apion. I. 22 Ἐκ. ὁ Ἀβδηρίτης, ἀνὴρ φιλό- 480
 σοφος ἅμα καὶ περὶ τὰς πράξεις ἱκανώτατος, Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ συνακμάσας καὶ Πτολε-
 μαίῳ τῷ Λάγου συγγενόμενος^γ.

Vatican. p. 81. Polybius: ὥστε πολλὰ καὶ λίαν
 μνημονεύει τῆς Δημητρίου τοῦ Φαληρέως φωνῆς· ἐκεῖ-
 νος γὰρ ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς τύχης ὑπομήματι βουλόμενος
 ἐναργῶς ὑποδεικνύει τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὸ ταύτης εὐμετά-
 βολον, ἐπιστὰς ἐπὶ τοὺς κατ' Ἀλέξανδρον καιροὺς, ὅτε
 κατέλυσεν τὴν Περσῶν ἀρχὴν, λέγει ταῦτα· “ εἰ γὰρ
 “ λάβοις^α μὴ χρόνον ἄπειρον μηδὲ γενεὰς πολλὰς, ἀλλὰ
 “ πεντήκοντα μόνον ἔτη ταυτὶ τὰ πρὸ ἡμῶν, γνοίης ἂν^β
 “ ὥς τὸ τῆς τύχης χαλεπὸν ἐνταῦθα. πεντηκοστῷ γὰρ
 “ ἔτει πρότερον οἶσθ' ἂν^ε ἡ Πέρσης ἢ βασιλείας^δ τῶν
 “ Περσῶν ἢ Μακεδόνων ἢ βασιλείας τῶν Μακεδόνων, εἰ
 “ τις θεῶν αὐτοῖς προῦλεγε τὸ μέλλον, πιστεῦσαί ποτ'
 “ ἂν ὥς εἰς τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν Περσῶν μὲν^ε οὐδ' ὄνομα
 “ λειφθήσεται τὸ παράπαν, οἱ πάσης σχεδὸν^ζ τῆς οἰκου-
 “ μένης ἐδέσποζον, Μακεδόνες δὲ καὶ πάσης κρατήσου-
 “ σιν, ὧν οὐδ' ὄνομα πρότερον ἦν^ς; ἀλλ' ὅμως ἡ πρὸς
 “ τὸν βίον ἡμῶν ἀσύνθετος τύχη^ι καὶ πάντα^κ παρὰ τὸν
 “ λογισμὸν τὸν ἡμέτερον καινοποιοῦσα, καὶ τὴν αὐτῆς
 “ δύναμιν ἐν τοῖς παραδόχοις^λ ἐνδεικνυμένη, καὶ νῦν ὥς
 “ ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ δέικνυσιν πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις Μακεδόνων^μ εἰς
 “ τὴν Περσῶν εὐδαιμονίαν εἰσुकίσασα^ν. διότι καὶ τού-
 “ τοις ταῦτα^ο τάχαθ' ἀκέρηκεν ἔως ἂν^ρ ἄλλο τι βου-
 “ λεύσῃται περὶ αὐτῶν.” Ταῦτα μὲν ὁ Δημήτριος ὥσανε
 θεῖον τινὲς στόματι περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος πεφοίβακεν ἐγὼ
 δὲ κατὰ τὴν γραφὴν ἐπιστὰς τοῖς καιροῖς κατ' οὓς
 συνέβη καταλυθῆναι τὴν Μακεδόνων βασιλείαν οὐκ
 ἔκρινον ἀνεπιστάτως παραδραμεῖν, ἅτε γεγωνὸς αὐτόπτης
 τῆς πράξεως, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς τε τὸν πρόποντα λόγον ἐπι-
 φθέγγεσθαι καὶ Δημητρίου μνησθῆναι. δοκεῖ γάρ μοι
 θεοιότατον ἢ κατ' ἀνθρώπων τὴν ἀπόφασιν ποιήσασθαι.
 σχεδὸν γὰρ ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντα πρότερον ἐτῶν
 τάληθες ἀπεφάνητο περὶ τῶν ἔπειτα συμβησομένων.
 In Diodorus προεῖπεν ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντα ἔτη.
 Almost 150 years before B. C. 167, the period
 to which Polybius refers, will place that piece of
Demetrius at almost B. C. 317, or during the
 time of his government at Athens.

42 Φαιδῶνδας α'.

43 περὶ χάριτος α'.

44 χαλκιδικὸς α'.

45 χρεῶν α'.

γ Among the works ascribed to *Hecataeus* we
 may trace the following:

1 Suidas: βιβλία αὐτοῦ ταῦτα περὶ τῆς ποιήσεως
 Ὀμήρου καὶ Ἡσιόδου.

2 περὶ τῶν Ὑπερβορείων. Schol. Apollon. II. 675
 Ἐκαταῖος—ἔστιν αὐτῷ βιβλία ἐπιγραφόμενα περὶ τῶν
 Ὑπερβορείων. *Ælian*. H. A. XI. 1 ἀνθρώπων Ὑπερ-
 βορέων γένος—ἔμνοῦσι καὶ συγγραφεῖς· ἐν δὲ τοῖς καὶ
 Ἐκαταῖος οὐ Μιλήσιος ἀλλ' ὁ Ἀβδηρίτης. *Steph.*
Byz. v. Ἐλίξιοι, νήσος Ὑπερβορέων.—οἱ νησιῶται
 Καραμβύκαι ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ, ὡς Ἐκ. ὁ Ἀβδ. *Idem*
 Καραμβύκαι. ἔθνος Ὑπερβορέων ἀπὸ ποταμοῦ Καραμ-
 βύκα, ὡς Ἐκ. ὁ Ἀβδ. Rightly referred to this
 work by Vossius de Hist. Græc. p. 53.

3 That he wrote concerning Egypt is attested
 by Diodorus l. c. and by Plutarch Is. Osir. p. 354 D
 τὸν Ἀμοῦν.—Ἐκαταῖος ὁ Ἀβδηρίτης φησὶ τοῦτ' οὗτ' οὗ καὶ πρὸς
 ἀλλήλους τῷ ῥήματι χρῆσθαι τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους ὅταν τινὰ
 προσκαλῶνται, κ. τ. λ.

4 Joseph. Apion. I. 22 Ἐκ. ὁ Ἀβδ.—περὶ αὐτῶν
 Ἰουδαίων συγγέγραφε βιβλίον. He quotes some
 passages p. 1186—1190. *Idem* Ib. II. 4 φησὶν
 Ἐκαταῖος περὶ ἡμῶν. *Idem* Ant. I. 7, 2 Ἐκ. βιβλίον
 περὶ τοῦ Ἀβράμου συνταξάμενος κατέλιπε. *Euseb.*
Præp. IX p. 408 Ἐκαταῖος ὁ Ἀβδ.—ἰδίαν βιβλίον
 ἀναβείς τῇ περὶ Ἰουδαίων ἱστορίᾳ πλείστα περὶ αὐτῶν
 διέξεισιν. He transcribes two passages from
 Josephus Apion. I p. 1188. 1190. *Clem. Al.*
Strom. V p. 603 B transcribed by *Euseb.* *Præp.*
XIII p. 680 D ὁ Σοφοκλῆς, ὡς φησὶν Ἐκ. ὁ τὰς
 ἱστορίας συνταξάμενος ἐν τῷ κατ' Ἀβραμὸν καὶ τοὺς
 Αἰγυπτίους, ἀντικρυς ἐπὶ τῆς σκῆπης ἐκβοᾷ “ εἰς ταῖς
 “ ἀληθείαις—κ. τ. λ. The lines ascribed to
 Sophocles had been already quoted by Justin
 Mart. Cohort. c. 18 and were given after the
 time of Eusebius by Theodoret *Ἑλλ. παθ. θερ.*
VII tom. IV p. 896, although Theodoret and
 Justin do not name *Hecataeus*. That this work,
 however, on the Jews was of very doubtful
 authority appears from Origen contra Cels. I. 15
 quoted by Voss. de Hist. Gr. p. 52 Ἐκ. τοῦ ἰστο-

^α λάβοι τις Pol. λάβοις πρὸ τῆς ἐννοίας Diod.

πεντηκοστῷ γὰρ ἔτει πρότερον οἶσθα μὴ Diod.

^ε καὶ om. P.

^κ πάντως Diod.

^ο τοῦτους ἡ τύχη Diod.

^β γνοίης τ' ἂν Pol.

^δ βασιλεία—βασιλεία Diod.

^η ὧν οὐδ' ὄνομα ἦν γνῶριμον Diod.

^ι ἀναλογία [ἀλογία recte Maius] τῆς τύχης Diod.

^μ ὁμοίως ἐνδείκνυται Μακεδόνων Diod.

^ρ ἂν om. Pol.

^ε πεντηκοστὸν γὰρ ἔτος οἶσθ' ἂν ἡ Pol.

^ε μὲν om. P.

^ι σχεδὸν om. Pol.

^η ἡγεμονίαν ἐνοικίσασα Diod.

481 23 *Menæchmus* of *Sicyon*. Suidas p. 2390 B Μάναιχμος [Μάναιχμος Eudoc.] Σικυνώνιος, υἱὸς Ἀλκιβίου ἢ Ἀλκιβιάδου, ἱστορικός. γέγονε δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν διαδόχων. ἔγραψεν ἱστορίαν τὴν κατὰ τὸν Μακεδόνα Ἀλέξανδρον. Μέναιχμος ἐν τοῖς Σικυωνιακοῖς is quoted Athen. VI p. 272 d.

24 *Euhemerus*. Euseb. Præp. II p. 59 ὁ Διόδωρος ἐν τῇ ἕκτῃ ἀπὸ τῆς Εὐήμερου τοῦ Μεσσηνίου γραφῆς ἐπικυροῖ τὴν αὐτὴν θεολογίαν, ὧδε κατὰ λέξιν φάσκων. “Περὶ θεῶν τοίνυν διττὰς οἱ παλαιοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοῖς μεταγενεστέροις δεδώκασιν ἐννοίας. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ αὐδίους καὶ ἀφθάρτους εἶναι φασίν, οἷον ἥλιον καὶ σελήνην κ. τ. λ.—ἐτέρους δὲ λέγουσιν ἐπιγείους γενέσθαι θεοὺς, διὰ δὲ τὰς εἰς ἀνθρώπους εὐεργεσίας τετυχηκότας τιμῆς καὶ δόξης, οἷον Ἥρα—κλέα, Διόνυσον, Ἀρισταῖον.—περὶ δὲ τῶν ἐπιγείων θεῶν πολλοὶ καὶ ποικίλοι παραδέδονται λόγοι παρὰ τοῖς ἱστορικοῖς τε καὶ μυθογράφοις. καὶ τῶν μὲν ἱστορικῶν Εὐήμερος ὁ τὴν ἱερὰν ἀναγραφὴν ποιησάμενος ἰδίως ἀνέγραψεν.—Εὐήμερος μὲν οὖν φίλος γεγονὼς Κασσάνδρου βασιλέως, καὶ διὰ τοῦτον ἠναγκασμένος τελεῖν βασιλικὰς τινὰς χρεῖας καὶ μεγάλας ἀποδημίας, φησὶν ἐκτοπισθῆναι κατὰ τὴν μεσημβρίαν εἰς τὸν ὠκεανόν· ἐκπλεύσαντα δὲ αὐτὸν ἐκ τῆς εὐδαίμονος Ἀραβίας ποιήσασθαι τὸν πλοῦν δι’ ὠκεανοῦ πλείους ἡμέρας καὶ προσενεχθῆναι νήοις πελαγίαις, ὧν μίαν ὑπερέχειν τὴν ὀνομαζομένην Παγχαῖαν κ. τ. λ.—καὶ περὶ μὲν Εὐήμερου τοῦ συνταξαμένου τὴν ἱερὰν ἀναγραφὴν ἀρκεσθησόμεθα τοῖς ῥηθεῖσιν.” His narratives are rejected as fabulous by Eratosthenes and Plutarch^h.

μικοῦ φέρεται περὶ Ἰουδαίων βιβλίον ἐν ᾧ προστίθεται μᾶλλον πῶς ὡς σοφῶ τῷ ἔθνει ἐπὶ τοσούτον, ὥς καὶ Ἑρένιον Φίλωνα ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἰουδαίων συγγράμματι πρῶτον μὲν ἀμφιβάλλειν εἰ τοῦ ἱστορικοῦ ἐστὶ τὸ σύγγραμμα, δεύτερον δὲ λέγειν ὅτι, εἴπερ ἐστὶν αὐτοῦ, εἰκὸς αὐτὸν συνηρᾶσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς παρὰ Ἰουδαίοις πιθανότητος, καὶ συγκατατεθεῖσθαι αὐτῷ τῷ λόγῳ. The lines ascribed to Sophocles are shewn to be spurious by Bentley ad Millium p. 11. 12.

ὁ τῶν παλαιῶν φιλοσόφων Ἐκαταῖος ὁ Ἀβδηρίτης is quoted by Plutarch Sympos. p. 666 E.

^h Strabo I p. 47 ὁ δὲ (Ἐρατοσθένους) Δαμάσθη χρώμενος μάρτυρι οὐδὲν διαφέρει τοῦ καλοῦντος μάρτυρα τὸν Βεργαῖον, ἢ τὸν Μεσσηνιον Εὐήμερον, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους οὓς αὐτὸς εἴρηκε διαβάλλων τὴν φλυαρίαν. Plutarch. Mor. p. 360 A λαμπρὰν τοῖς Εὐήμερου τοῦ Μεσσηνίου φενακισμοῖς παρρησίαν διδόντας, ὃς αὐτὸς ἀντίγραφα συνθεῖς ἀπίστου καὶ ἀνυπάρκτου μυθολογίας πᾶσαν ἀθεότητα κατασκεδάννυσιν τῆς οἰκουμένης τοὺς νομιζόμενους θεοὺς πάντας ὁμαλῶς διαγράφων εἰς ὄνομα στρατηγῶν καὶ ναυάρχων καὶ βασιλέων, ὥς δὴ πάλαι γεγονότων ἐν δὲ Πάγχοντι γράμμασι χρυσοῖς ἀναγεγραμμένοις, οἷς οὔτε βάρβαρος οὐδεὶς οὔτε Ἕλλην, ἀλλὰ μόνος Εὐήμερος, ὥς ἔοικε, πλεύσας εἰς τοὺς μηδαμόθι γῆς γεγονότας μηδὲ ὄντας Παγχώους καὶ Τριφύλλους ἐντετυχέει. He is charged with impiety in the following testimonies: Theophil. ad Autol. III. 6 τὰ περὶ Εὐήμερου τοῦ ἀθεωτάτου περίσσειον ἡμῖν καὶ λέγειν· πολλὰ γὰρ περὶ θεῶν τολμήσας φθέγξασθαι ἔσχατον καὶ τὸ ἐξόλου μὴ εἶναι θεοὺς ἀλλὰ τὰ πάντα αὐτοματιμῶ διοικεῖσθαι βούλεται. Elian. V. H. II. 31 μηδεὶς αὐτῶν εἰς ἀθεότητα ἐξέπεσεν—οὐδεὶς γοῦν ἔνωσαν ἔλαβε τοιαύτην οἴαν ὁ Εὐήμερος ὁ Μεσσηνίος κ. τ. λ. Sex. Empir. p. 561 μὴ εἶναι (φασὶ θεὸν) οἱ ἐπικληθέντες ἄθεοι, καθάπερ Εὐήμερος,

γέρων ἀλαζών, ἄδικα βιβλία ψύχων,

καὶ Διαγόρας ὁ Μήλιος καὶ Πρόδικος ὁ Κείος καὶ Θεόδωρος.—ὧν Εὐήμερος μὲν ἔλεγε τοὺς νομιζομένους θεοὺς δυνατοὺς τινὰς γεγονέναι ἀνθρώπους, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων θεοποιηθέντας δόξαι θεοῦς. His opinion was before expressed by Sextus Empir. p. 552 where he is also mentioned with Prodicus of Ceos. Cicero N. Deor. I. 42 (who also names him with Prodicus) *Quæ ratio maxime tractata ab Euhemero est: quem noster et interpretatus et secutus est præter ceteros Ennius. Ab Euhemero autem et mortes et sepultura demonstrantur Deorum.* This translation by Ennius is quoted Lactant. de fals. Rel. I. 11 *In sacra historia sic Ennius tradit &c.* Ibid. c. 14 *Hæc Ennii verba sunt, &c.* Augustin. Civ. Dei VII. 27 *Totam de hoc Euhemerus pandit historiam, quam Ennius in Latinum vertit eloquium.* Augustine Ibid. VI. 7 remarks *Euhemero qui omnes tales deos non fabulosa garrulitate sed historica diligentia homines fuisse mortalesque conscripsit.* The Pseudo-Plutarch de Placit. p. 880 D ἔνιοι τῶν φιλοσόφων, καθάπερ Διαγόρας ὁ Μήλιος καὶ Θεόδωρος ὁ Κυρηναῖος καὶ Εὐήμερος ὁ Τεγεάτης, καθόλου φασὶ μὴ εἶναι θεοῦς. τὸν δὲ Εὐήμερον καὶ Καλλίμαχος ὁ Κυρηναῖος αἰνίττεται ἐν τοῖς λάμβοις γράφων,

εἰς τὸ πρὸ τείχεος ἱερὸν ἀλέες δεῦτε,
οὐ τὸν πάλαι χάλκεον ὁ πλάσας Ζᾶνα
γέρων ἀλάζων ἄδικα βιβλία ψύχει.

ταῦτ' ἐστὶ τὰ περὶ τοῦ μὴ εἶναι θεοῦς. Wyttenb. ad loc. observes, *Bentleius ad Callim. t. I p. 458* [ed. Ern.] *χάλκεον mutat in Παγχαῖον et ψύχει in ψήχει. Probabiliter sane; nec tamen contra librorum auctoritatem recipere ausus sum.* The word ψύχει is vindicated by Sextus Empiricus already

25 *Megasthenes*. The companion of *Seleucus Nicator*: Clem. Al. Strom. I p. 305 D Μεγα- 482
σθένης ὁ συγγραφεὺς ὁ Σελεύκῳ τῷ Νικάτορι συμβεβιωκώς. He was sent by *Seleucus* to
the Indian king *Sandrocottus*: Arrian. Exp. V p. 323 Μεγασθένης ὃς ξυνὴν μὲν Σι-
βυρτίῳ τῷ σατράπῃ τῆς Ἀραχωσίας, πολλάκις δὲ λέγει ἀφικέσθαι παρὰ Σανδρόκοντον τὸν
Ἰνδῶν βασιλέα. Strabo XV p. 702 τὸν Σανδρόκοτον πρὸς ὃν ἦκεν ὁ Μεγασθένης πεμ-
φθεῖς. Idem II p. 70 ἐπέμφθησαν εἰς τὰ Παλίμβοθρα ὁ μὲν Μεγασθένης πρὸς Ἀνδρόκοτον
ὁ δὲ Δηΐμαχος πρὸς Ἀλλιτροχάδην τὸν ἐκείνου υἱὸν κατὰ πρεσβείαν. ὑπομνήματα δὲ τῆς
ἀποδημίας κατέλιπονⁱ. He seems to have seen more of India than the companions of
Alexander: Arrian. Indic. c. 5 ἀλλ' οὐδὲ Μεγασθένης πολλὴν δοκέει μοι ἐπελθεῖν τῆς
Ἰνδῶν χώρας πλὴν γε ὅτι πλεῖον ἢ οἱ ξὺν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ—ἐπελθόντες. ξυγγενέσθαι γὰρ Σαν-
δρακότῳ λέγει τῷ μεγίστῳ βασιλεῖ τῶν Ἰνδῶν καὶ Πόρῳ ἔτι τούτου μέζονι. Plin. H. N.
VI. 17 *Patefacta est (India) non modo Alexandri Magni armis regumque qui ei suc-*
cessere, circumvectis etiam in Hyrcanum mare et Caspium Seleuco et Antiocho, præfec-
toque classis eorum Patrocle, verum et aliis auctoribus Græcis, qui cum regibus Indicis
morati (sicut Megasthenes, et Dionysius a Philadelpho missus ex ea causa) vires quoque
gentium prodidere.

Arrian followed *Megasthenes* with satisfaction in Indian affairs: Exped. V p. 321
ὅσα Μεγασθένης τε καὶ Ἐρατοσθένης, δοκίμῳ ἄνδρε, ξυνεγραψάτην. Indic. c. 17 ταῦτά
μοι ἀπόχρη δεδηλωσθαι ὑπὲρ Ἰνδῶν, ὅσα γνωριμώτατα Νέαρχός τε καὶ Μεγασθένης δοκίμῳ
ἄνδρε ἀνεγραψάτην^k. But Strabo doubted his veracity in some particulars: II p. 70
διαφερόντως ἀπιπτεῖν ἄξιον Δηΐμαχῳ τε καὶ Μεγασθένει· οὗτοι γὰρ εἰσιν οἱ τοὺς ἐνωτο-
κοίτας καὶ τοὺς ἀστόμους καὶ ἄρρινας ἱστοροῦντες—ἀνεκαίνισαν δὲ καὶ τὴν Ὀμηρικὴν τῶν 483
Πυγμαλίων γερανομαχίαν.—οὗτοι δὲ καὶ τοὺς χρυσωρύχους μύρμηκας κ. τ. λ. περὶ ὧν ἕτερος
τὸν ἕτερον ἐλέγχει^l.

quoted, as Fabric. ad locum remarks. Minuc. Felix p. 160 *Euhemerus exsequitur et eorum [sc. Deorum] natales, patrias, sepulchra, dinumerat et per provincias monstrat.—Prodicus assumptos in Deos loquitur.* where he is named again with *Prodicus*. On *Euhemerus* conf. Fabric. ad Sext. Empir. p. 552. He is called of *Cos* by Athenæus XIV p. 658 f. Εὐήμερος ὁ Κῶς ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ τῆς ἱερᾶς ἀναγραφῆς τοῦθ' ἱστορεῖ κ. τ. λ. de *Cadmo*.

ⁱ That he was sent by *Seleucus* may be gathered from Justin, and from Appian Syr. c. 55 (Σελευκος) τὸν Ἰνδὸν περάσας ἐπολέμησεν Ἀνδροκότῳ βασιλεῖ τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν Ἰνδῶν, μέχρι φιλίαν αὐτῷ καὶ κῆδος συνέθετο. *Sandrocottus* had acquired the dominion upon the death of *Alexander*: Justin. XV. 4 *India—post mortem Alexandri—præfectos ejus occiderat. Auctor libertatis Sandrocottus fuerat: sed titulum libertatis post victoriam in servitutem verterat: siquidem occupato regno, populum—ipse servitio premebat. Fuit hic quidem humili genere natus sed ad regni potestatem majestate numinis impulsus &c.—Adquisito regno, Sandrocottus ea tempestate, qua Seleucus futuræ magnitudinis fundamenta jaciebat, Indiam possidebat; cum quo facta pactione Seleucus compositisque in Oriente rebus in bellum Antigoni descendit.* We may accordingly place the mission of *Megasthenes* to India a little before B. C. 302.

^k Arrian Indic. names *Megasthenes* in his account of the Indian rivers: τοῦ Γάγγεω καὶ τοῦ Ἰνδοῦ τὸν Γάγγεα πολὺ τι ὑπερφέρειν Μεγασθένης ἀνέγραψεν c. 4. After enumerating several rivers, he adds, *τούτων λέγει Μεγασθένης οὐδένα εἶναι τοῦ Μαϊάνδρου ἀποδέοντα, ὡς πρὸς ναυσίπορος ὁ Μαϊάνδρος* Ibid. Specifying many others, he subjoins, καὶ τούτων τοὺς πολλοὺς Μεγασθένης λέγει ὅτι πλωτοὶ εἰσι Ibid. *Megasthenes* reckoned 58 Indian rivers that were navigable: c. 5. He is appealed to again c. 6 respecting a river named *Silas*. Arrian receives with caution his account of the number of the Indian nations: ἔθνεα δὲ Ἰνδικὰ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν τι ἅπαντα λέγει Μεγασθένης, δυοῖν δέοντα. καὶ πολλὰ μὲν εἶναι ἔθνεα Ἰνδικὰ καὶ αὐτὸς ξυμφέρομαι Μεγασθένει· τὸ δὲ ἀπρεκές οὐκ ἔχω εἰκάσαι ὅπως ἐκμαθὼν ἀνέγραψεν, οὐδὲ πολλοστὸν μέρος τῆς Ἰνδῶν γῆς ἐπελθὼν, οὐδὲ ἐπιμείψης πᾶσι τοῖς γένεσιν εὐσίσης ἐς ἀλλήλους c. 7. He quotes *Megasthenes* again c. 9 for the early age of ripeness both in the inhabitants and in the fruits and produce of the country. *Megasthenes* described *Palibothra* the capital of *Sandrocottus*, in the country of the *Prasii*, near the confluence of the *Ganges* and *Eranoboas*, as the chief city of India: c. 10.

^l Strabo frequently quotes *Megasthenes* and *Daïmachus*, comparing their accounts with those

484 26 *Daïmachus*. Ambassador to India in the reign of *Seleucus*: Strabo II p. 70 quoted above N^o 25 and F. H. II p. 370 m^m.

of *Pytheas* and *Patrocles*: conf. II p. 68—77. He compares *Megasthenes* and *Patrocles* for the position of *Palibothra* XV p. 689. He mentions *Megasthenes* with others for the extent of India p. 690. Again: *Μεγασθένης τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν τῆς Ἰνδικῆς ἐπισημαίνεται τῷ δίκαιον εἶναι καὶ διφορον* p. 693. He quotes *Megasthenes* for the Ganges p. 702. and for the country of the *Prasii* p. 703. He appears to follow *Megasthenes* in the account of the Indian castes: p. 707 *ἐπανιόντες δ' ἐπὶ τὸν Μεγασθένη λέγωμεν τὰ ἐξῆς*.—*μετὰ γὰρ τοὺς θηρευτὰς καὶ τοὺς ποιμένας τέταρτον φησιν εἶναι μέρος τοὺς ἐργαζομένους τὰς τέχνας καὶ τοὺς καπηλικούς, κ. τ. λ. πέμπτον ἔστι τὸ τῶν πολεμιστῶν*—*ἕκτον δ' εἰσὶν οἱ ἔφοροι, κ. τ. λ.* He then proceeds to their manners and customs: p. 709 *εὐτελεῖς δὲ κατὰ τὴν διαίταν οἱ Ἰνδοὶ πάντες, μᾶλλον δ' ἐν ταῖς στραταῖς*.—*γενόμενος δ' οὖν ἐν τῷ Σανδρόκοττου στρατοπέδῳ φησὶν ὁ Μεγασθένης, κ. τ. λ.* Pursuing the description of their manners, Strabo adds p. 710 *δούλοις δὲ οὗτος μὲν φησι μηδὲνα Ἰνδῶν χρῆσθαι, Ὀνησίκριτος δὲ, κ. τ. λ.* Here *οὗτος* is *Megasthenes*. In the same manner φησὶ γὰρ τοὺς τὸν Καῖκασον οἰκοῦντας κ. τ. λ. Ibid. is *Megasthenes*; and *ὑπερεκπίπτων δ' ἐπὶ τὸ μυθώδες*—*λέγει* p. 711. Again, *περὶ τῶν χιλιετῶν Ὑπερβορέων τὰ αὐτὰ λέγει Σιμωνίδῃ καὶ Πινδάρῳ καὶ ἄλλοις μυθολόγοις* Ibid. He prefers *ibid.* the account of *Megasthenes* to that of *Timagenes* for the rivers of gold; and subjoins, *περὶ δὲ τῶν φιλοσόφων λέγων τοὺς μὲν ὀρεῖνους αὐτῶν φησὶν ὕμνητας εἶναι τοῦ Διονύσου*.—*ἄλλην δὲ διαίρεσιν ποιεῖται περὶ τῶν φιλοσόφων, δύο γένῃ φάσκων, κ. τ. λ.* p. 712. He returns to *Megasthenes* again p. 718 when examining the tale of *Calanus*.

Strabo considered all the accounts given of the east by *Alexander's* followers to be exaggerated; but *Daïmachus* to be the most fabulous of all, and *Megasthenes Onesicritus* and *Nearchus* to be one degree more credible II p. 70. Some of the wonders which Strabo II p. 70 has censured in *Megasthenes* are preserved by *Ælian*: conf. H. A. VIII. 7. XVI. 41. XVII. 39. Add *Antig. Caryst.* c. 147 M. δὲ τὸν τὰ Ἰνδικὰ γεγραφότα (φησὶν ὁ Καλλιμάχος) ἱστορεῖν ἐν τῇ κατὰ τὴν Ἰνδικὴν θαλάττῃ δένδρεα φύεσθαι. *Pliny* H. N. VI. 19. 22. VII. 2 quotes *Megasthenes* for geography. *Idem* VIII. 14 *Megasthenes scribit in India serpentes in tantam magnitudinem adolescere, ut solidos hauriant cervos taurosq̄ue*. A description of the *Boa constrictor*.

The *Ἰνδικὰ* of *Megasthenes* were in several books: *Athen.* IV p. 153 e M. ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ τῶν Ἰνδικῶν, “τοῖς Ἰνδοῖς” φησὶν “ἐν τῷ δειπνῷ παρατίθεσθαι “ἐκάστω τράπεζαν,” κ. τ. λ. *Clem. Al. Strom.* I p. 305 D M.—ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ τῶν Ἰνδικῶν ᾧδε γράφει: “Ἀπαντα μέντοι τὰ περὶ φύσεως εἰρηγμένα παρὰ τοῖς

“ἀρχαίοις λέγεται καὶ παρὰ τοῖς ἔξω τῆς Ἑλλάδος “φιλοσοφοῦσι, τὰ μὲν παρ’ Ἰνδοῖς ὑπὸ τῶν Βραχμά-
“ων τὰ δὲ ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ ὑπὸ τῶν καλουμένων Ἰουδαίων.” Strabo XV p. 687 M. κελεύει ἀπιστεῖν ταῖς ἀρχαίαις περὶ Ἰνδῶν ἱστορίαις οὔτε γὰρ παρ’ Ἰνδῶν ἔξω σταλῆ-
ναί ποτε στρατιῶν κ. τ. λ.—καίτοι Σέσωστριν μὲν τὸν Αἰγύπτιον καὶ Τεάρκωνα τὸν Αἰθίοπα ἕως Εὐρώπης προ-
ελθεῖν, Ναβοκοδρόσορον δὲ τὸν παρὰ Χαλδαίοις εὐδοκι-
μήσαντα Ἡρακλέους μᾶλλον καὶ ἕως στηλῶν ἑλᾶσαι. The same passage is also quoted by *Arrian* *Indic.* c. 5 more fully in some particulars: M. λέγει οὔτε Ἰνδοὺς ἐπιστρατεῦσαι οὐδαμοῖσι ἀνθρώποισιν, κ. τ. λ. But he omits *Nebuchadnezzar*. This passage was in the fourth book: *Joseph. Ant.* X. 11, 1 καὶ M. δὲ ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν Ἰνδικῶν μνημονεύει αὐτῶν [τῶν Ἰουδαίων] δι’ ἧς ἀποφαίνειν πειράται τοῦτον τὸν βασιλέα [*Nebuchadn.*] τῇ ἀνδρείᾳ καὶ τῷ μεγέθει τῶν πράξεων ὑπερβεβηκότα τὸν Ἡρακλέα καταστρέψασθαι γὰρ αὐτὸν φησὶ Λιβύης τὴν πολλὴν καὶ Ἰβηρίαν. Conf. *Joseph. Apion.* I. 20 p. 1174. The same passage is quoted by *Abydenus* apud *Euseb. Præp.* IX p. 456 D εὗρον δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἀβυδηνοῦ περὶ Ἀσσυρίων γραφῇ περὶ τοῦ Ναβουχοδονόσορος ταῦτα “Μεγασθένης δὲ φησι “Ναβουκοδρόσορον Ἡρακλέως ἀλκιμώτερον γεγονότα ἐπὶ “τε Λιβύην καὶ Ἰβηρίην στρατεῦσαι ταύτας δὲ χειρω-
“σάμενον ἀπόδοσμον αὐτέων εἰς τὰ δεξιὰ τοῦ Πόντου “κατοικίσαι. μετὰ δὲ, λέγεται πρὸς Χαλδαίων ὡς ἀναβὰς “ἐπὶ τὰ βασιλῆα κατασχεθεῖ θεῶ” κ. τ. λ. In F. H. II I had considered with *Valesius* ad loc. and *Larcher Chron. Herodot.* t. VII p. 170. 171 what follows to be from *Megasthenes*; who in that case would have written his Ἰνδικὰ in the Ionic dialect, although no traces of this appear in *Athen.* IV p. 153 d or *Clem. Al.* p. 305 D. But it is more probable that the quotation from *Megasthenes* ends at κατοικίσαι, and that the following account of the Babylonian dynasty is from *Abydenus* himself; and the expressions ὁ αὐτὸς ταῦτα γράφει p. 457 B καὶ μεθ’ ἕτερα ἐπιλέγει p. 457 C are the words of *Eusebius* quoting *Abydenus*; no less than ταῦτα δέ μοι ἀπὸ τῆς δηλωθείσης κείσθω γραφῆς p. 457 D. The reader therefore in F. H. II p. 304. 306 z 307. 308 for *Megasthenes* will substitute *Abydenus*. The argument there maintained derives additional force from this. The observation p. 308=p. 373 *Megasthenes* and *Berosus*—at the distance of 250 years from the facts, must be limited to *Berosus*. But the authority which is there denied to *Megasthenes* will be denied with still greater reason to *Abydenus*, who wrote in a later age.

^m His Ἰνδικὰ are quoted by *Athen.* IX p. 394 e Δαίμαχος ἐν τοῖς Ἰνδικαῖς, and by Strabo II p. 72. 76. 77. XV p. 690. Δηίμαχος, although the work is not named. *Harpocr.* v. ἐγγυθῆκη. Δαίμαχος ὁ Πλαταιεὺς ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ Ἰνδικῆς.

27 *Patrocles*. In the service of *Seleucus Nicator* : Plin. H. N. VI. 17 *Circumvectis in Hyrcanum mare et Caspium Seleuco et Antiocho præfectoque classis eorum Patrocle*. Strabo II p. 68 Πατροκλῆς ὁ μάλιστα πιστεύεσθαι δίκαιος διὰ τε τὸ ἀξίωμα καὶ διὰ τὸ μὴ ἰδιώτης εἶναι τῶν γεωγραφικῶν.—p. 69 ἡ τοῦ Πατροκλέους πίστις ἐκ πολλῶν μαρτυριῶν σύγκειται, τῶν βασιλέων τῶν πεπιστευκότων αὐτῷ τηλικαύτην ἀρχὴν, τῶν ἐπακολουθησάντων αὐτῷ, τῶν ἀντιδοξούντων, κ. τ. λ.—οὐδὲ τοῦτο δὲ ἀπίθανον τοῦ Πατροκλέους, ὅτι φησὶ τοὺς Ἀλέξανδρον συστρατεύσαντας ἐπιδρομάδην ἱστορήσαι ἕκαστα αὐτὸν δὲ Ἀλέξανδρον ἀκριβῶσαι, ἀναγραψάντων τὴν ὅλην χώραν τῶν ἐμπειροτάτων αὐτῷ· τὴν δ' ἀναγραφὴν αὐτῷ δοθῆναι φησιν ὕστερον ὑπὸ Ξενοκλέους τοῦ γαζοφύλακος. p. 74 ὁ τῶν τόπων ἡγησάμενος τούτων [India' or Bactriana] Πατροκλῆς. Idem XI p. 508 τὸ πλεόν της περὶ τὴν ὀρεινὴν παραλίας [of the Caspian] Καδούσιοι νέμονται, σχεδὸν δέ τι ἐπὶ πεντακισχιλίους σταδίου, ὥς φησι Πατροκλῆς· ὅς καὶ πάρισον ἡγείται τὸ πέλαγος τοῦτο τῷ Ποντικῷ. p. 509 (de Oxo) Ἀριστόβουλος δὲ—καὶ οὗτος καὶ Ἐρατοσθένης παρὰ Πατροκλέους λαβὼν. Again XV p. 689 he compares *Patrocles* with *Eratosthenes* and *Megasthenes*.

28 *Herophilus*. Lived in the time of *Diodorus Cronus* : Sext. Empir. Pyrrhon. II. 245 φέρεται δὲ καὶ Ἡρόφιλου τοῦ ἱατροῦ χάριεν ἀπομνημόνευμα· συνεχρόνισε γὰρ οὗτος Διοδώρῳ κ. τ. λ. Contemporary with *Erasistratus* : Galen. tom. 10 p. 28 τὸν Ἡρόφιλον ἐκείνον τὸν διαλεκτικόν, καὶ τὸν συμφοιτητὴν αὐτοῦ Φιλότιμον, καὶ τὸν διδάσκαλον αὐτοῦ Πραξαγόραν τὸν ἀπὸ Ἀσκληπίου [Galen. tom. 8 p. 723 τὸν διδάσκαλον Πραξαγόραν], καὶ σὺν τούτοις τε καὶ πρὸ τούτων Ἐρασίστρατον Διοκλέα Μνησίθεον Διευχὴ Φιλιστίωνα Πλειστόνικον, αὐτὸν Ἰπποκράτην. tom. 18 a p. 7 ταυτὶ μὲν οὖν ὁ Ἐρασίστρατος εἶπεν—τοῦτο οὐδεὶς προσέθηκεν οὔτε τῶν κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν αὐτῷ γεγονότων χρόνον ἐπιφανεστάτων, οἷον Φιλότιμος Ἡρόφιλος Εὐδήμος,—οὐ μὴν οὐδ'—οἱ πρότεροι ἱατροί, τούτεστιν ὅσοι πρεσβύτεροι τῶν Ἐρασιστράτου χρόνων. Διοκλῆς μὲν γὰρ—ταῦτα γράφει—Πραξαγόρας δ' ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ κ. τ. λ.—φησὶν—which explains the former passage. Pseudo-Galenus tom. 14 p. 683 Ἰπποκράτης Κῶος—πρῶτος συνέστησε τὴν λογικὴν αἵρεσιν, μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον Διοκλῆς ὁ Καρύστιος, Πραξαγόρας Κῶος, Ἡρόφιλος Καλχηδόνιος, Ἐρασίστρατος Χῖος, Μνησίθεος Ἀθηναῖος, Ἀσκληπιάδης Βιθυνὸς, Κιανὸς, ὅς καὶ Προυσίας [l. Προυσιεύς] ἐκαλείτο. Galenus tom. 15 p. 134 (ἐμπειροί) Εὐδήμος μὲν καὶ Ἡρόφιλος ἀνατομῆς. De *Diocle* Sextus Empir. Pyrrhon. III. 225 Διοκλῆς ἀπὸ τῶν κατὰ τοὺς Ἀσκληπιάδας ὁρμώμενος. Celsus proœm. p. 4 *Post Hippocratem Diocles Carystius, deinde Praxagoras et Chrysippus, tum Herophilus et Erasistratus sic artem hanc exercuerunt &c.*

29 *Idomeneus of Lampsacus* : B. C. 277. He flourished about B. C. 310—270ⁿ.

Δαίμαχος ἐν πολιорκητικοῖς ὑπομήμασι λέ' is quoted Steph. Byz. v. Λακεδαίμων. Plutarch. comp. Sol. et Poplicol. p. 434 τῶν μέντοι πολεμικῶν Σόλωνι μὲν οὐδὲ τὰ πρὸς Μεγαρεῖς Δαίμ. ὁ Πλαταιεὺς μεμαρτύρηκεν, ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς διεληλύθαμεν. Perhaps the author of the Ἰνδικά.

Deimachus is also quoted by Schol. Apollon. I. 558 ὁ τοὺς Φρυγίους λόγους γράψας, καὶ Δηίμαχος καὶ Διονύσιος ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς, οὗ τὴν περὶ Ἀχιλλέως διεσπαρμένην ἀφήκαν ἡμῖν ἐπὶ χώρας δόξαν, ἀλλὰ τοῦναντίον οἱ μὲν ἐκ Θέτιδος αὐτὸν νομίζουσι γεγονέναι τῆς Χείρωνος, Δηίμαχος δὲ ἐκ Φιλομήλης τῆς Ἀκτορος. Whether the same *Deimachus* does not appear.

ⁿ *Idomeneus* is quoted in the following works :

ἱστορία ἡ κατὰ [f. τῶν κατὰ] Σαμοθράκην. Suidas : Ἰδομενεὺς, ἱστορικός· ἔγραψεν ἱστορίαν τὴν [f. τῶν] κατὰ Σ.

περὶ τῶν Σωκρατικῶν. Laërt. II. 19. 20 Σωκράτης—ἦν ἐν τοῖς ῥητορικοῖς δεινός, ὥς φησι καὶ Ἰδομενεὺς.—πρῶτος μετὰ τοῦ μαθητοῦ Αἰσχίνου ῥητορεύειν ἐδίδασκε. λέγει δὲ τοῦτο καὶ Ἰ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῶν Σωκρατικῶν. Athen. XIII p. 611 d Αἰσχίνην τὸν Σωκρατικόν—ὃν ἐκ τῶν φερομένων ὡς αὐτοῦ διαλόγων θαυμάζομεν ὡς ἐπιεικὴ καὶ μέτριον· πλην εἰ μὴ ὡς ἀληθῶς τοῦ σοφοῦ Σωκράτους ἐστὶ συγγράμματα, ἐχαρίσθη δὲ αὐτῷ ὑπὸ Ξανθίππης τῆς Σωκράτους γυναικὸς μετὰ τὸν ἐκείνου θάνατον, ὡς οἱ ἀμφὶ τὸν Ἰ. φασίν.

The title of the work in which the following

30 *Erasistratus*. B. C. 258. He was the grandson of *Aristotle* according to Pliny H. N.

XXIX. 1 *Erasistratus Aristotelis filia genitus*. which might agree with his time as described in the Tables. If *Erasistratus* was about 40 years of age in B. C. 294, he would be about 50 years younger than *Aristotle*. Sextus Empiricus, however, p. 271 has the following account: Πυθιάς ἡ τοῦ Ἀριστοτέλους θυγάτηρ τρισὶν ἀνδρασιν ἐγαμήθη, πρῶτον μὲν Νικάνορι τῷ Σταγειρίτῃ [Laërt. V. 12 καὶ ὅταν ὦρα ἢ τῇ παιδί ἐκδεδοῖσθαι αὐτὴν Νικάνορι. Ammonius Vit. Aristot. p. 44 Buhle Ἀριστοτέλης—τελευτῶν ἐν ταῖς οἰκέλαις διαθήκαις ἐπέτρεψε τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θυγατέρα Πυθιάδα δοῦναι γαμετὴν τῷ Νικάνορι],—δευτέρῳ δὲ Προκλεῖ Δημαράτου τοῦ Λακεδαιμονίου βασιλέως ἀπογόνῳ, ὃς καὶ δύο ἐξ αὐτῆς τεκνοῦται παῖδας Προκλέα τε καὶ Δημάρατον τοὺς παρὰ Θεοφράστῳ φιλοσοφήσαντας· τρίτῳ δὲ Μητροδόρῳ ἱατρῷ Χρυσίππου μὲν τοῦ Κνιδίου μαθητῇ Ἐρασιστράτου δὲ ὑφηγητῇ· ᾧ γίνεται παῖς Ἀριστοτέλης [conf. Laërt. V. 53]. Menagius ad Laërt. V. 12, who quotes Sextus Ammonius and Pliny, observes, *Turbat Plinius*. It would seem that Pliny is in error; since Suidas names another mother, and only one daughter of *Aristotle* is recorded. *Pythias* was probably not older than *Erasistratus* himself.

500 31 *Antagoras of Rhodes*. B. C. 269. Plutarch Apophthegm. p. 182 F relates a conversation of *Antagoras*—Ἀνταγόρου τοῦ ποιητοῦ—with the first *Antigonos*. Perizonius ad Ælian. V. H. XIV. 26 observes, *Dubito tamen an erraverit Plutarchus in Antigono designando, qui, opinor, non primus fuit sed secundus*. Plutarch Sympos. IV p. 668 D relates the same fact again, where he simply has ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἀντίγονος. Athenæus VIII p. 340 f also has Ἀντίγονος ὁ βασιλεὺς. Wytttenbach ad Plutarch. p. 182 F differs from Perizonius: *Atqui secundum temporum rationem potuit Antagoras sub utroque Antigono floruisse: siquidem inter primi obitum et Gonatæ initium regnandi, certe imperandi, non nisi decem anni intersunt*. This is not quite exact. *Antigonos* was slain B. C. 301;

passages were contained does not appear: Plutarch. Pericl. c. 10 πῶς ἂν τις Ἴ. πιστεύσειε κατηγοροῦντι τοῦ Περικλέους ὡς τὸν δημαγωγὸν Ἐφιάλτην—δολοφονήσαντος; Ib. c. 35 de Periclis ζημία [conf. Thucyd. II. 65]. ἐπεγράφη τῇ δίκῃ κατήγορος, ὡς μὲν Ἴ. λέγει, Κλέων. Idem Aristid. c. 10 Ἀριστείδης πεμφθεὶς εἰς Λακεδαίμονα [B. C. 479]—οὐ κατὰ καιρὸν ἔφη παίζειν αὐτοὺς, ἀντὶ τῶν πολέμιων τοὺς φίλους ἐξαπατώντας. ταῦθ' οἱ περὶ Ἴ. λέγουσιν· ἐν δὲ τῷ ψηφίσματι τοῦ Ἀριστείδου πρεσβευτῆς οὐκ αὐτὸς ἀλλὰ Κίμων καὶ Ξάνθιππος καὶ Μυρωνίδης φέρονται. Athen. XII p. 532 f Ἴ. δέ φησι καὶ τοὺς Πεισιστρατίδας Ἰππίαν καὶ Ἰππαρχον εὐρεῖν θαλίας καὶ κώμους, κ. τ. λ. Idem XIII p. 576 c Θεμιστοκλῆς δέ, ὡς φησιν Ἴ. οὐχ ἄρμα ζευξάμενος ἑταιρῶν πληθούσης ἀγορᾶς εἰσήλασεν εἰς τὸ ἄστυ; ἦσαν δὲ αὐταὶ Λαμία καὶ Σκιώνη καὶ Σατύρα καὶ Νάννιον. Idem XII p. 533 d Θεμιστοκλῆς—ἐκφανὼς τέθριππον ζεύξας ἑταιρίδων διὰ τοῦ Κεραμικοῦ πληθύνοντος ἑωθινὸς ἦλθεν. ἀμφιβόλως δ' αὐτὸ εἴρηκεν ὁ Ἴ. εἴτε ἑταῖρας τέτταρας συνυπέζευξεν ὡς ἵππους, εἴτε ἀνεβίβασεν αὐτὰς ἐπὶ τὸ τέθριππον. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 941 ὅτι ὁ Ἀθηναῖον δῆμος ἀειφυγίαν αὐτοῦ καταγόνους ἐδήμευσεν τὴν οὐσίαν, καὶ πρὸς Ἀρταξέρηνη ἦκε φεύγων, σαφὲς ποιεῖ Ἰδομενεὺς διὰ τοῦ β' τὸν τρόπον τοῦτον· “οἱ μέντοι Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοῦ καὶ γένους

“ἀειφυγίαν κατέγνωσαν, προδιδόντος τὴν Ἑλλάδα, καὶ αὐτοῦ ἡ οὐσία ἐδημεύθη.” This passage, referred by an error of the Scholiast to *Thucydides* son of *Melesias*, appears to describe *Themistocles*. Athen. XIII p. 590 d Ὑπερίδης ὁ ῥήτωρ—Μυρρίνην τὴν πολυτελεστάτην ἑταῖραν ἀνέλαβε καὶ ταύτην μὲν ἐν ἄστει εἶχεν κ. τ. λ. ὡς Ἴ. ἱστορεῖ. Idem XIII p. 592 f ἀκόλαστος δ' ἦν ὁ ῥήτωρ [*Demosthenes*] περὶ τὰ ἀφροδίσια, ὡς φησιν Ἴ. Plutarch. Demosth. c. 15 καίτοι φησὶν Ἴ. παρὰ τριάκοντα μόνας τὸν Αἰσχίνην ἀποφυγεῖν [in B. C. 343]. Ibid. c. 23 ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἐξήτει πέμπων τῶν δημαγωγῶν δέκα μὲν, ὡς Ἴ. καὶ Δοῦρις εἰρήκασιν. Phocion. c. 4 Φωκίωνα τεκμαίρομαι μὴ παντάπασιν εἶναι γένους ἀτίμου καὶ καταπεπτωκότος. εἰ γὰρ ἦν, ὡς φησιν Ἴ., δοιδυκοποιοῦ πατρός, οὐκ ἂν ἐν τῷ λόγῳ Γλαύκιππος ὁ Ὑπερίδου, μυρία συνειλοχὼς καὶ εἰρηκὼς κατ' αὐτοῦ κακὰ, τὴν δυσγένειαν παρήκεν. *Idomeneus* is mentioned in connexion with *Epicurus* by Seneca Epist. 21 *Quis Idomenen nosset, nisi Epicurus illum suis literis incidisset* &c. Epist. 22 *Epicuri epistolam—legi Idomeneo quæ scribitur* &c.

Quoted also on the word Ἐμπουσα Bekker. Anecd. p. 250. 2 ὡς δὲ Ἰδομένης [sic] φησὶ, δημαγωγόν. Referring to Demosth. Cor. p. 270. 25.

Antigonus Gonatas began to govern B. C. 286, and to reign in Macedonia B. C. 277 (where *Antagoras* resided at his court), 24 years after the death of his grandfather. Doubtless, however, *Antagoras* might be contemporary with both°.

32 *Philinus Cous.* The disciple of *Herophilus*: Pseudo-Galenus apud Galenum tom. XIV p. 683. See F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 287 i.

33 *Bacchius medicus.* Contemporary with *Philinus*: Erotian. p. 6. 8 Ξενόκριτος ὁ Κῶος, γραμματικὸς ὢν (ὡς φησὶν ὁ Ταραντῖνος Ἡρακλείδης), πρῶτος ἐξελάβετο τὰς τοιαύτας ἐξαπλοῦν φωνάς.—μεθ' ὃν φασὶ τὸν Ταναγραῖον Βακχείον ἐπιβαλεῖν τῇ πραγματείᾳ, καὶ διὰ τριῶν συντάξεων πληρῶσαι τὴν προθεσμίαν πολλὰς παραθέμενον εἰς τοῦτο μαρτυρίας ποιητῶν. ᾧ δὴ τὸν ἐμπειρικὸν συγχρονίσαντα Φίλινον ἐξ ἐξαβίβλου πραγματείας ἀντειπεῖν. Idem p. 32 ἀτρεκέως] Βακχείος μὲν ἐν τῷ α' φησὶν "ἀληθῶς, αὐτάρκως, ἀκριβῶς." Φίλινος δὲ μόνον "ἀκριβῶς." Idem p. 86 ἡμεῖς—Βακχείῳ συγκατατιθέμεθα, ὃς ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ φησὶν ἄμβην καλεῖσθαι τὴν ὀφρυνώδη ἐπανάστασιν. Βακχείος ἐν ταῖς ἀκροάσεσιν is quoted by Galen tom. 8 p. 732. 749. tom. 19 p. 408 Βακχείος ὁ Ἡροφίλειος. Quoted also tom. 17 a p. 794 tom. 18 b p. 631.

34 *Lycus of Rhegium.* Suidas: Λύκος ὁ καὶ Βουθήρας, Ῥηγῖνος, ἱστορικὸς, πατὴρ Λυκόφρονος τοῦ τραγικοῦ, ἐπὶ τῶν διαδόχων γεγινώς, καὶ ἐπιβουλευθεὶς ὑπὸ Δημητρίου Φαληρέως. οὗτος ἔγραψεν ἱστορίαν Λιβύης, καὶ περὶ Σικελίας. Steph. Byz. Ἀβρότονον. Λύκος ὁ Ῥηγῖνος χωρίον οἶται εἶναι. Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 924 περὶ τῶν λαρινῶν βοῶν Λ. ὁ Ῥ. ἐπὶ ταῖς [f. ἐν ταῖς] πρὸς Ἀλέξανδρον φησὶν ἀπὸ Λαρινοῦ τινος βουκόλου ταύτην αὐτὸν [f. αὐτοῦς] τὴν προσηγορίαν ἐσχέκεναι. Conf. Phot. et Suid. v. Λαρινοὶ βόες. Steph. Byz. Σκίδρος. πόλις Ἰταλίας. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Σκιδρανός. ὡς Λύκος ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρον⁹.

35 *Rhithon of Tarentum*, a dramatic poet. Flourished in the reign of *Ptolemy Soter*: 486 Suidas p. 3216 C Ῥῖνθων Ταραντῖνος, κωμικός. ἀρχηγὸς τῆς καλουμένης ἱλαροτραγωδίας, ὃ ἐστὶ φλυακογραφία. υἱὸς δὲ ἦν κεραμέως, καὶ γέγονεν ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου Πτολεμαίου. δράματα

° On the *Thebaïs* of *Antagoras* see Maximus apud Wytttenbach. ad Plutarch. p. 182 F.

° That is, he adopted *Lycophron*. See Suid. Λυκοφρ. quoted in the Tables B. C. 259. 3.

4 We have therefore three works of *Lycus* of *Rhegium*:

1 περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου or πρὸς Ἀλέξανδρον.

2 Λιβυκά.

3 Σικελικά.

The Λιβυκά, though not named, are quoted Antig. Caryst. c. 66 τοῦτ' αὖτε παραπλήσιον Λύκος ἱστορεῖ φησὶ γὰρ ἐν Λιβύῃ κ. τ. λ. The Σικελικά in the following: Antig. Caryst. c. 148 περὶ δὲ τῶν ποταμῶν καὶ κρηνῶν Λύκον μὲν φησὶ [sc. Καλλιμαχος] λέγειν ὅτι ὁ μὲν Καμίσκος [Καμικός] θαλάττης ῥεούσης ῥεῖ, ὁ δὲ Κάπαιος καὶ Κριμίσιος κ. τ. λ.—τὸν δ' Ἰμέραν κ. τ. λ. Idem c. 154 Λ. δὲ τὸν Ῥ. λέγειν τὴν μὲν ἐν τῇ Σικανῶν χώρα φέρειν ὄξος κ. τ. λ. [ex *Callimacho*]. Idem c. 170 Λ. δὲ περὶ τὴν ἐν Μύλαις τῆς Σικελίας κ. τ. λ. c. 175 ἐν δὲ τῇ Λεοντίνων ἱστορεῖν Λύκον κ. τ. λ. c. 188 περὶ δὲ τῶν Κῶων [τῶν ζῶων Meurs. et Bentl.] Λύκον μὲν φησὶν [ὁ Καλλιμαχος] ἱστορεῖν κ. τ. λ. *Lycus* is quoted by Athen. II

p. 47 a Λ. δὲ πολυχρονίους φησὶν εἶναι τοὺς Κυρνίους (οἰκοῦσι δ' οὗτοι περὶ Σαρδῶν) διὰ τὸ μέλιτι αἰεὶ χρῆσθαι. Schweigh. tom. XIII p. 400 Rectius Λύκων scribetur. Vide X p. 418 e ibique notata. Athenæus there observes Πυθαγόρας ὁ Σάμιος μετρία τροφή ἐχρήτο, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Λύκων ὁ Ἰασεὺς ἐν τῷ περὶ Πυθαγόρου. And the editor remarks, Qui supra II p. 47 a Λύκος nominatur, si istum locum cum hoc contuleris, non dubitabis Λύκων ibi scriptum oportuisse. There is no reason for this correction, and no connexion between the two passages. *Lycus* might mention the Corsicans in his Σικελικά or Λιβυκά.

Λύκος ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν is quoted by Porphyry Vit. Pythag. § 5 p. 12.

Tzetzes ad Lycophron. 615 ἱστορεῖ τοῦτο [de *Diomede cæso a Dauno*—καὶ Λύκος ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ. Idem ad 1206 Λύκος ἐν τῷ περὶ Θηβῶν ἱστορεῖ. Meursius enquires *An emendare præstat Λυσίμαχος*? But Λύκος ἐν τῷ περὶ Θηβαίων is also quoted by Schol. Hesiod. Theog. 326. *Lycus* therefore (whether *Lycus* of *Rhegium* or not) seems to be the true name, which there is no need to change into *Lysimachus*.

δὲ αὐτοῦ τραγικὰ καὶ κωμικὰ λή'. Steph. Byz. Τάρας. ὁ πολίτης Ταραντίνος. καὶ ἀνεγράφησαν οὕτω πολλοὶ χρηματίζοντες, μάλιστα Πυθαγόρειοι, καὶ Ἀριστόξενος μουσικὸς, Ἀριστοτέλους γνῶριμος, καὶ Ῥίνθων Ταραντίνος φλύαξ, τὰ τραγικὰ μεταρρυθμίζων ἐς τὸ γελοῖον. φέρονται δ' αὐτοῦ δράματα τριακονταοκτώ. Eustath. ad Dionys. Perieg. 376 Τάρας.—ἐκείθεν καὶ Ῥίνθων ἦν ὁ ἐπικαλούμενος φλύαξ ἥγον φλύαρος ὑποκοριστικῶς ὥς τὰ τραγικὰ εἰς γελοῖα μεταρρυθμίζων. καὶ παίζων ἐν οὐ παικτοῖς, ἀλλὰ φλυαρῶν ἀντικρυσ. If *Rhinthon* was the inventor of φλυακογραφία, *Sopater* of *Paphos*, who is also called φλυακογράφος, must have applied late in life to that species of composition. See the Tables B. C. 283. 4^r.

- 36 *Nossis*. Of Locri in Italy: *Nossidis* Epigr. 11. The daughter of *Theophilis*: Epigr. 2. Flourished at least not earlier than *Rhinthon*, whom she mentions Epigr. 12. The war of the Bruttians with the Locrians is noticed in Epigr. 6. and the Bruttians were established ἡνίκα ἐπεστράτευσεν Δίων Διονυσίῳ Strab. VI p. 255. that is, in the archonship of *Elpines* B. C. 356: Diod. XVI. 15^s.

- 37 *Anyte* of *Tegea*. ἡ Τεγεαῖτις Ἀνύτη Pollux V. 48. Steph. Byz. Τεγέα. ἦν δὲ μελοποιὸς Αὔγῃ [Ἀνύτῃ] Τεγεαῖτις. *Anyte* mentions Epigr. 17 the irruption of the Gauls into Asia, which occurred B. C. 278.

φχόμεθ', ὦ Μίλητε φίλη πατρί, τὰν ἀθέμιστον
τῶν ἀνόμων Γαλατῶν ὕβριν ἀναϊνόμεναι.

And yet her statue was made by *Euthykrates* and *Cephisodotus*: Tatian. p. 114 τί γάρ μοι περὶ Ἀνύτης λέγειν;—τῆς μὲν γὰρ Εὐθυκράτης τε καὶ Κηφισόδοτος—εἰσὶν οἱ δημιουργοί. who are referred by Pliny H. N. XXXIV. 8 to Ol. 120 B. C. 300 *Centesima vicesima* (*Olympiade*) *Eutychides*, *Euthykrates*, *Cephisodorus*, *Timarchus*, *Pyromachus*^r. *Anyte* therefore flourished about B. C. 300—270^v.

- 487 38 *Myro* or *Mæro* of *Byzantium*. Meleager Epigr. I. 5 πολλὰ μὲν ἐμπλέξας Ἀνύτης κρίνα πολλὰ δὲ Μυροῦς Λεῖρια—Antipat. Thess. Epigr. XXIII. 3 Πηρίλλαν, Μυρῶ, Ἀνύτης στόμα, θῆλυν Ὀμηρον. *Myro* was the mother of *Homerus* the tragic poet, who flou-

^r Among the dramas of *Rhinthon* were the following:

Ἀμφιτρύων. Athen. III p. 111b c πανὸς, ἄρτος, Μεσσάπιοι.—καὶ πάντα τὰ πλήσμα.—Ῥ. ἐν Ἀμφιτρύωνι.

Ἡρακλῆς. Athen. XI p. 500 f Ῥ. ἐν Ἡρακλεῖ. "ἐν ὑστιακῷ τε καθαρὸν ἐλατήρα καθαρῶν τ' ἀλήτων κἀλφίτων ἀπερρόφεις.

Ἰφιγένεια ἡ ἐν Αὐλίδι. Pollux VII. 90 μένηται—ὁ Ῥ. Κολοφωνίου τε καὶ καλτίου καὶ ὄγκου ἐν Ἰφ. τῇ ἐν Αὐλίδι.

Ἰφιγένεια ἡ ἐν Ταύροις. Pollux VII. 61 ἐν Ῥ. Ἰφ. τῇ ἐν Ταύροις. "ἐχούση καὶ νῦν φαινόμεναι." [ἐχουσα Hesych. v. φαινόμεναι].

Ὀρέστης. Hephaest. p. 9 (ubi conf. Gaisfordium) Ῥ. ἐν Ὀρέστῃ δράματι φησίν,

ὥς σὲ Διώνυσος αὐτὸς ἐξώλη θείη

ἦθ' Ἰππώνακτος τὸ μέτρον, οὐδέν μοι μέλει.

Τηλέφος. Pollux X. 35 ἐν τῇ Κρίτωνος Μεσσηνία καὶ τῷ Ῥ. Τηλέφῳ καὶ κράββατον εἰρήσθαι λέγουσιν ἐγὼ δὲ οὐκ ἐντετύχηκα τοῖς δράμασι.

Cicero Ep. Att. I. 20 quotes *Rhinthon*: *Ait Rhinthon*

οἱ μὲν παρ' οὐδέν εἰσιν οἷς δ' οὐδέν μέλει.

See an epitaph upon *Rhinthon*, *Nossidis* Ep. 12 apud Bruck. Anal. tom. I p. 196 and consult Jacobs Anthol. tom. VI p. 421 and Toup Emend. ad Suidam tom. II p. 135—137, who observes *Rhinthonem* laudant Steph. Byz. Pollux, Athenæus, Photius, Hephaestio, alii bene multi. He quotes Cicero, Varro, Hesychius.

^s See Bentley Diss. Phal. p. 355—357 Jacobs Anthol. tom. VI p. 412—422 tom. XIII p. 925. Twelve epigrams of *Nossis* are extant in the collection of Bruck and Jacobs.

^t Ἀθηναῖοι Κηφισόδοτος καὶ Ξενοφῶν Pausan. VIII. 30, 5 Κηφισόδοτος Idem IX. 16, 1. 30, 1. Εὐτυχίδης Σικωνίου παρὰ Δυσίππῳ δεδιδαγμένος Idem VI. 2, 4.

^v Twenty-two epigrams of *Anyte* are extant in Anthol. Jacobs. tom. I p. 130 conf. tom. VI p. 422—436. One in the collection being restored to *Antipater*: Jacobs tom. VI p. 435.

rished Ol. 124. See Suidas v. Ὀμηρος v. Σωσίθεος quoted in the Tables B. C. 278, and Schol. Hephæst. p. 185 in the Tables B. C. 259. Suidas: Μυρὸ Βυζαντία, ποιήτρια ἐπῶν καὶ ἐλεγείων καὶ μελῶν, Ὀμήρου τοῦ τραγικοῦ θυγάτηρ [leg. μήτηρ. conf. Kust. ad locum], γυνὴ Ἀνδρομάχου τοῦ ἐπικληθέντος φιλολόγου. *Myro* therefore, from the time of her son, may be placed in the reign of the first *Ptolemy*, a little before the 124th Olympiad. Jacobs Antholog. tom. XIII p. 920 misled by Suidas v. Μυρὸ makes *Myro* the daughter of *Homerus*, and gives an erroneous account of Suidas v. Ὀμηρος and of Schol. Hephæst.^w

39 *Simmias*. Suidas: Σιμμίας Ῥόδιος, γραμματικός. ἔγραψε γλώσσας, βιβλία γ'. ποιήματα διάφορα, βιβλία δ'. All that follows in Suidas—ἦν δὲ τὸ ἐξ ἀρχῆς Σάμιος κ. τ. λ.—belongs to *Simonides Amorginus*. Σιμμίας ὁ γραμματικὸς is mentioned among the eminent men of Rhodes by Strabo XIV p. 655. Hephæst. Enchirid. p. 53 Φίλικος ὁ Κερκυραῖος—πρὸ γὰρ αὐτοῦ Σιμμίας ὁ Ῥόδιος—ἐν τε τῷ πελέκει κὰν ταῖς πτέρυξι. He flourished therefore before the *Pleias*^x.

40 *Teles*. Quoted by Stobæus Flor. 40, 8 Τέλητος περὶ φυγῆς.—μὴ οὐδὲν λέγητε πρὸς τὸ τοῦ Στίλπωνος, ὃ καὶ πρῶην εἰπόντι λέγειν φησί.—Λυκῖνος ἐκεῖνος οὐ παρ' ἡμῶν ἐφρούρει φυγὰς ὧν ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας, πιστενόμενος παρ' Ἀντιγόνῳ; καὶ τὸ προσταττόμενον ἐποιούμεν Λυκίνῳ ἡμεῖς ἐν τῇ ἰδίᾳ μένουτες; Ἱππομέδων ὁ Λακεδαίμονιος ὁ νῦν ἐπὶ Θοράκης καθιστάμενος ὑπὸ Πτολεμαίου, Χρεμωνίδης καὶ Γλαύκων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, οὐ πάρεδροι καὶ σύμβουλοι; ἵνα μὴ τὰ παλαιὰ σοι λέγω ἀλλὰ τὸ καθ' ἡμᾶς. καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον οὐκ ἐπὶ στόλου τηλικούτου ἐξ- 488
απεστάλη κ. τ. λ. Wytttenbach. ad Plutarch. p. 251 A *Colligimus indicium de ætate Teletis, quem æqualem aut supparem Stilponis fuisse arguit, quod ait Stilponem nuper, πρῶην, hæc dixisse.*

^w Two works of *Myro* are quoted:

Ἀραΐ. Parthenius c. 27 ἱστορεῖ Μοιρῶ ἐν ταῖς Ἀραΐς.

Μνημοσύνη. Eustath. ad Hom. Il. p. 1351, 32 ἡ δὲ Βυζαντία Μοιρῶ, ποιήτρια δὲ καὶ αὕτη, γράφει κατὰ τὴν τοῦ Ἀθηναίου ἱστορίαν ἐν τῷ περὶ διαλέκτων περὶ αἰετοῦ κ. τ. λ. Athen. XI p. 490 e πρώτη δὲ Μοιρῶ ἡ Βυζαντία καλῶς ἐδέξατο τὸν νοῦν τῶν Ὀμήρου ποιημάτων, ἐν τῇ Μνημοσύνῃ ἐπιγραφομένη φάσκουσα κ. τ. λ. Idem p. 491 a ἡ δὲ Μοιρῶ καὶ αὕτη τὸν τρόπον τοῦτον φησί. “Ζεὺς δ' ἄρ' ἐνὶ Κρήτῃ τρέφετο μέγας, οὐδ' ἄρα τίς νυν” κ. τ. λ. ten hexameters.

Two epigrams of *Myro* are extant in Antholog. tom. I p. 135.

^x Works of *Simmias*.

1 Ἀπόλλων. Tzetz. Chil. VII. 694 Σιμμίας ἐν Ἀπόλλωνι κατ' ἔπος οὕτω γράφει. 13 hexameters follow, edited by Brunck. Anal. t. II p. 525 and Jacobs Anthol. t. I p. 137.

2 The γλώσσαι of *Simmias*, though not named, appear to be quoted by Athen. VII p. 327 e XI p. 479 c. Idem XV p. 677 c Τιμαχίδας καὶ Σιμμίας οἱ Ῥόδιοι ἀποδιδόσων κ. τ. λ. from the same work.

3 Γοργώ. Athen. XI p. 491 c Σιμμίας ἐν τῇ Γοργῷ.

αἰθέρος ὠκέϊαι πρόπολοι πῖλναντο πέλειαι.

4 Πέλεκυς. Hephæst. p. 54. Extant in Jacobs

Anthol. tom. I p. 142 conf. tom. VII p. 18.

5 πτέρυγες. Hephæst. p. 54 Jacobs Anthol. tom. I p. 139. conf. t. VII p. 7.

6 ὦν. Hephæst. p. 114 ἀντιθετικά.—ταύτης τῆς ἰδέας ἐστὶ τὸ ὦν τοῦ Σιμμίου καὶ ἄλλα παίγνια. Idem p. 124 παρὰ δὲ Σιμμίᾳ τῷ Ῥοδίῳ ἐστὶν οὕτω πεποιημένα ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ ὦφ. Extant in Jacobs Anthol. tom. I p. 140. conf. tom. VII p. 11.

Simmias is also quoted in the following passages: Hephæst. p. 46 τῷ τριμέτρῳ ἀναπαιστικῷ Σ. ὁ Ῥόδιος ὄλον ποιημάτων ἔγραψεν. Idem p. 38 τὸ δακτυλικὸν πεντάμετρον καταληκτικὸν εἰς δισύλλαβον, τὸ καλούμενον Σιμμίειον. οἶον. “χαίρε ἄναξ ἔταρε, ζαθέας “μάκαρ ἦβας.” Idem p. 74 Σ. ἐπετήδευσεν ἐν τισὶ ποιήμασι τοὺς πλείστους κρητικούς παραλαμβάνειν.

μᾶτερ ὦ πότνια κλῦθι νυμφᾶν ἀβρᾶν,
Δῶρι, κυμοκτύπων ἦραν' ἀλίων μυχῶν.

καὶ πάλιν

σοὶ μὲν εὖπιπος εὖπωλος ἐγχέσπαλος
δῶκεν αἰχμὰν Ἐνυάλιος εὖσκοπον ἔχειν.

Idem p. 60 Σ. τῷ ἀντισπαστικῷ τετραμέτρῳ ὑπερκαταλήκτῳ κέχρηται. “τὸν στυγρὸν Μελανίππου φόνον αἱ “πατροφόνων ἔριθοι.” ὅπερ καὶ καλεῖται Σιμμιακόν. Parthenius c. 33 περὶ Ἀσσανος. ἱστορεῖ Ξάνθος Λυδιακοῖς, καὶ Νεάνθος β', καὶ Σ. ὁ Ῥόδιος.

Besides these fragments, in Antholog. Jacobs t. I p. 136—138 are five epigrams.

3 x 2

Stobæus Serm. 97, 31, σύγκρισις πενίας καὶ πλούτου, gives a large fragment tom. 3 p. 267—274 ἐκ τῶν Τέλητος ἐν ἐπιτομῇ, in which he quotes *Philemon*, who died about B. C. 262, and introduces *Bion*; probably *Bion Borysthenita*, who flourished in the reign of *Antigonos Gonatas* B. C. 277—239, and was contemporary with *Persæus*, who flourished B. C. 260—241.

41 *Callias* of *Syracuse*, the historian of *Agathocles*, flourished in his time: Diod. tom. IX p. 281 ὅτι Καλλίας ὁ Συρακούσιος δικάως καὶ προσηκόντως κατηγορίας ἀξιοθεῖη. ἀναληφθεὶς γὰρ ὑπ' Ἀγαθοκλέους καὶ δῶρων μεγάλων ἀποδόμενος τὴν προφήτην τῆς ἀληθείας ἱστορίαν, οὐκ ἀπολέλοιπεν ἀδίκως ἐγκωμιάζων τὸν μισθοδότην. Idem Ib. p. 278 Ἀγαθοκλῆς—βιώσας δύο πρὸς τοῖς ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτη, καθὼς Τίμαιος ὁ Συρακούσιος συγγράφει, καὶ Καλλίας καὶ αὐτὸς Συρακούσιος εἴκοσι δύο βίβλους συγγράψας^γ. He appears to have published his history before *Timæus*: Joseph. Apion. I. 3 p. 1140 ἀλλ' οὐδὲ περὶ τῶν Σικελῶν τοῖς περὶ Ἀντίοχον καὶ Φίλιστον ἢ Καλλίαν Τίμαιος συμφωνεῖν ἤξιώσεν. Although, as he mentioned the death of *Agathocles*, he was still employed upon his work after B. C. 289.

42 *Timotheus*. Plutarch. Is. Osir. p. 362 A Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Σωτὴρ ἀνέειλε τὸν ἐν Σινώπῃ τοῦ Πλούτωνος κολοσσόν—ἐπεὶ δὲ κομισθεὶς ὤφθη, συμβαλόντες οἱ περὶ Τιμόθεον τὸν ἐξηγητὴν καὶ Μανέθωνα τὸν Σεβεννίτην Πλούτωνος ὄν ἄγαλμα—πέιθουσι τὸν Πτολεμαῖον ὥς ἐτέρου θεῶν οὐδενὸς ἀλλὰ Σαράπιδός ἐστιν. Related at large by Tacitus Hist. IV. 83 *Ægyptiorum antistites sic memorant: Ptolemæo regi, qui Macedonum primus Ægypti opes firmavit, cum Alexandriæ recens conditæ mœnia templaque et religiones adderet, oblatum per quietem—juvenem, qui moneret ut, fidissimis amicorum in Pontum missis, effigiem suam acciret.—Ptolemæus—Timotheum Atheniensem e gente Eumolpidarum, quem ut antistitem cæremoniæ Eleusine exciverat, quænam illa superstitio, quod numen, interrogat, &c.* Plutarch Mor. p. 984 A again ascribes this to *Ptolemy Soter*. Clemens Alex. Protr. p. 31 B by an error ascribes it to *Philadelphus*.

489 43 *Timæus*. B. C. 264. Suidas p. 3566 A Τίμαιος Ἀνδρομάχου Ταυρομενίτης· ὃν Ἀθηναῖοι Ἐπιτίμαιον ὠνόμασαν· Φιλίσκου μαθητῆς τοῦ Μιλησίου· παρωνόμαστο δὲ τοῦτο διὰ τὸ πολλὰ ἐπιτιμᾶν^z. καὶ Γραοσυλλέκτρια δὲ διὰ τὸ τὰ τυχόντα ἀναγράφειν. ἔγραψεν Ἰταλικά καὶ Σικελικά ἐν βιβλίοις ἡ'. Ἑλληνικά καὶ Σικελικά^a.—Ὀλυμπιονίκας ἢ χρονικά πραξίδια. Diod. XVI. 7 ἅμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις [in the year of *Cephisodorus* B. C. 358] Ἀνδρομάχος ὁ Ταυρομενίτης, Τιμαίου μὲν τοῦ τὰς ἱστορίας συγγράψαντος πατὴρ ὢν πλούτῳ δὲ καὶ ψυχῇ λαμπρότητι διαφέρων, ἤθροισε τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Νάξου τῆς κατασκαφείσης ὑπὸ Διουσιῶν περιλειφθέντας· οἰκίσας δὲ τὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς Νάξου λόφον τὸν ὀνομαζόμενον Ταῦρον καὶ μέγας κατ' αὐτὸν πλείω χρόνον ἀπὸ τῆς ἐπὶ τοῦ Ταύρου μονῆς ὠνόμασε Ταυρομένειον^b. *Timoleon* in B. C. 344 was received at *Tauromenium* by *Andromachus*: Plutarch. *Timol.* c. 10 κατήχθησαν εἰς Ταυρομένιον τῆς Σικελίας, ὑποδεχομένου καὶ καλοῦντος αὐτοὺς

^γ Athen. XII p. 542 a Καλλίας ἐν ὁγδόῃ τῶν περὶ Ἀγαθοκλέα ἱστοριῶν. Schol. Apollon. III. 41 ἱστορεῖ Κ. ἐν δεκάτῳ τῶν περὶ Ἀγαθοκλέα. Macrob. Sat. V. 19 *Callias in septima historia de rebus Siculis ita scripsit: ἡ δὲ Ἐρική τῆς μὲν Γελώας ὅσον ἐνεήκοντα στάδια διέστηκεν, κ. τ. λ.* *Callias* is quoted Dionys. Ant. I p. 182 for the foundation of Rome by *Romus* and *Romulus*, sons of *Latinus* king of the Aborigines in Italy and *Rome* a Trojan woman:

Κ. ὁ τὰς Ἀγαθοκλέους πράξεις ἀναγράφας, Ῥώμην τινὰ Τρωάδα τῶν ἀφικνουμένων ἅμα τοῖς ἄλλοις Τρωσὶν εἰς Ἰταλίαν γήμασθαι Λατίνῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ τῶν Ἀβοριγινῶν καὶ γεννησάι δύο παῖδας Ῥώμον καὶ Ῥωμύλον, κ. τ. λ. Conf. Festum v. *Roma* apud Casaubon. ad locum.

^z Conf. Athen. VI p. 272 b Diod. V. 1.

^a Suidas adds, συλλογὴν ῥητορικῶν ἀφορμῶν βιβλία ξή. Conf. Ruhnken. ad *Timæi* lex. p. xiv.

^b Conf. Wess. ad Diod. XIV. 59.

ἔτι πάλοι προθύμως Ἀνδρομάχου τοῦ τὴν πόλιν ἔχοντος καὶ δυναστεύοντος· οὗτος ἦν πατὴρ Τιμαίου τοῦ ἱστορικοῦ.

The history of *Timæus* ended at B. C. 265^c. The last five books contained the history of *Agathocles*, in which he was far from impartial: Diod. tom. IX p. 279—281 (Τίμαιος) τὰς ἀμαρτίας τῶν πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ συγγραφέων πικρότατα ἐλέγξας κατὰ μὲν τὰλλα μέρη τῆς γραφῆς πλείστην πρόνοιαν εἶχε τῆς ἀληθείας· ἐν δὲ ταῖς Ἀγαθοκλέους πράξεσι τὰ πολλὰ κατέψευσται τοῦ δυνάστου διὰ τὴν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔχθραν.—φανερὸς ἐστὶ τὸ φιλαληθὲς τῆς ἱστορικῆς παρρησίας προδεδοκῶς ἰδίας ἔνεκεν ἔχθρας καὶ φιλονεικίας· διόπερ τὰς ἐσχάτας τῆς συντάξεως πέντε βίβλους τοῦ συγγραφέως τούτου, καθ' ἃς περιείληφε τὰς Ἀγαθοκλέους πράξεις, οὐκ ἂν τις δικαίως ἀποδέξαιτο. This abuse of *Agathocles* occurred ἐπὶ τῇ καταστροφῇ τῆς ὅλης ἱστορίας Polyb. XII. 15. The 21st book of his history is quoted Polyb. XII. 25 ἐν τῇ μιᾷ καὶ εἰκοστῇ βίβλῳ λέγει κατὰ τὴν τοῦ Τιμολέοντος παράκλησιν ταῦτα κ. τ. λ. Fragm. Vatican. p. 396 ὁ δὲ φησὶν ἐν τῇ μιᾷ καὶ εἰκοστῇ βίβλῳ καθ' ὃν καιρὸν Εὐρυμεδῶν παραγενόμενος εἰς Σικελίαν [in the Peloponnesian war] παρεκάλει τὰς πόλεις εἰς τὸν κατὰ Συρακουσίων πόλεμον κ. τ. λ. The 22nd book Athen. VI p. 250 a T. ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν Δημοκλέα φησὶ τὸν Διονυσίου τοῦ νεωτέρου κόλακα, κ. τ. λ. The 28th Athen. XI p. 471 f T. ἐν τῇ ὀγδόῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν. For libb. 34. 38 see the Tables B. C. 264. His general history therefore consisted of at least 38 books, of which the last five contained the history of *Agathocles*. He described the Italian wars of *Pyrrhus* in a separate work: Dionys. Ant. I p. 17 T. τοῦ Σικελιώτου τὰ μὲν ἀρχαῖα τῶν ἱστοριῶν ἐν ταῖς κοιναῖς ἱστορίαις ἀφηγησαμένου τοὺς δὲ πρὸς Πύρρον τὸν Ἡπειρώτην πολέμους εἰς ἰδίαν καταχωρίσαντος πραγματείαν. This separate work is noticed by Cicero Ep. Fam. V. 12 *Callisthenes Troicum bellum, Timæus Pyrrhi, Polybius Numantinum*,—*omnes a perpetuis suis historiis ea quæ dixi bella separaverunt*. This separate account of the wars of *Pyrrhus* in Italy and Sicily is probably described by Suidas under the title Ἱταλικά καὶ Σικελικά ἐν βιβλίοις ἡ^d as his κοιναὶ ἱστορίαι or 490 *perpetuæ historiæ* are designated in the title Ἑλληνικά καὶ Σικελικά^c.

The Ὀλυμπιονίκαι of *Timæus* are perhaps described by Polybius XII. 12 ὁ τὰς συγ-

^c See the Tables B. C. 264. Goller p. 181 collects that *Timæus* was born Ol. 106 B. C. 356, and banished at the age of 60: *Sequitur ut natales ejus redeant ad idem ferme tempus quo Philistus obiit; scil. Ol. 160. sexagenarium hac computatione efficio ab Agathocle expulsus*. We now know from the Vatican fragments that he lived more than 50 years in exile: see the Tables B. C. 264. He was therefore banished at a much earlier age. But, as the time of his death is unknown (for we only know that he survived B. C. 264), and as we are not informed at what period of the reign of *Agathocles* he was banished, these two dates, his birth and his exile, cannot be determined.

^d Hence probably Gellius quotes XI. 1 *Timæus in historiis quas oratione Græca de rebus populi Romani composuit—terram Italian de Græco vocabulo appellatam scripsit &c.*

^e The early books are called τὰ πρῶτα ὑπομήματα in Polyb. Vatican. p. 401 τοὺς μὲν πολλοὺς

καταπέπληκται ἀλόγως ἡνάγκακε δ' αὐτῷ διὰ τὴν ἐπίφασιν τῆς ἀληθινολογίας· τινὰς δὲ καὶ προσκέκληται καὶ μετ' ἀποδείξεως δοκεῖ πείσειν· καὶ μάλιστα ταύτην γ' ἐνείργασται τὴν δόξαν ἐκ τῶν περὶ τὰς ἀποικίας καὶ κτήσεις [l. κτίσεις] καὶ συγγενείας ἀποφάσεων· ἐν γὰρ τούτοις τηλικαύτην ἐπίφασιν ποιεῖ διὰ τῆς ἀκριβολογίας καὶ τῆς πικρίας τῆς ἐπὶ τῶν ἐλέγχων οἷς χρῆται κατὰ τῶν πέλας, ὥστε δοκεῖν κατὰ [f. καὶ] τοὺς ἄλλους συγγραφέας ἅπαντας συγκεκοιμῆσθαι καὶ κατεσχεδιακέναι τῆς οἰκουμένης, αὐτὸν δὲ μόνον ἐξητακέναι τὴν ἀκρίβειαν καὶ διευκρινηκέναι τὰς ἐν ἐκάστοις ἱστορίας, ἐν οἷς πολλὰ μὲν ὑγιῶς λέγεται, πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ψευδῶς· οὐ μὴν ἄλλοι [l. ἀλλὰ οἱ] πλείω χρόνον συντραφέντες ἐν τούτοις [adde τοῖς] πρῶτοις ὑπομνήμασιν ἐν οἷς αἱ τῶν προειρημένων εἰσὶ συντάξεις, ὅταν ἅπασαν συνταξάμενοι τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς ἐπαγγελίας ἀποπιστεύσουσι [l. —σωσι], καπειτὰ τις αὐτοῖς ἀποδεικνύει [l. —ύη] τὸν Τίμαιον ἐν οἷς πικρότατος ἐστὶ κατὰ τῶν πέλας αὐτὸν ἔνοχον ὄντα,—δυσέριδες γίνονται καὶ φιλόνικοι καὶ δυσμετάθετοι.

κρίσεις ποιούμενος ἀνέκαθεν τῶν ἐφόρων πρὸς τοὺς βασιλεῖς τοὺς ἐν Λακεδαίμονι, καὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας τοὺς Ἀθηήνῃσι καὶ τὰς ἱερείας τὰς ἐν Ἀργεὶ παραβάλλων πρὸς τοὺς Ὀλυμπιονίκας, καὶ τὰς ἁμαρτίας τῶν πόλεων περὶ τὰς ἀναγραφὰς τὰς τούτων ἐξελέγχων παρὰ τρίμηνον ἔχουσας τὸ διαφέρον, οὗτός ἐστι· καὶ μὴν ὁ τὰς ὀπισθοδόμους στήλας καὶ τὰς ἐν ταῖς φλῳαῖς τῶν νεῶν προξενίας ἐξευρηκώς, Τίμαιός ἐστι^f.

^f Diodorus V. 1 commends his skill in chronology: Τίμαιος μεγίστην πρόνοιαν πεποιημένος τῆς τῶν χρόνων ἀκριβείας καὶ τῆς πολυπειρίας πεφροντικός. But in the fragments which remain there are considerable difficulties in ascertaining what the date of *Timæus* was upon some leading epochs. Goller de Orig. Syracus. who has treated *de Timæi vita et scriptis* p. 179—306, and has collected *Historiarum et Olympionicarum fragmenta* p. 209—306, professes not to undertake chronological investigation: proœm. p. xxii. He has left therefore some of these difficulties unexplored. The difficulties will appear in comparing the following passages.

1 Censorinus c. 21 (fr. 39 p. 246 Goller) in a mutilated passage computes from the taking of Troy to Ol. 1 *annos paullo plus CCCC. et quidem Sosibius scripsit esse CCCXCV, Eratosthenes CCCCVII, Timæus CCCXVII, Aretes DXIV*. An excess therefore of 10 years above the numbers of *Eratosthenes*.

2 Clem. Al. Strom. I p. 337 A (fr. 40 p. 247 Goll.) ἀπὸ τούτου [τῆς Ἡρακλειδῶν καθόδου] ἐπὶ Εὐαίνετον ἄρχοντα [B. C. 335]—ὥς Τίμαιος καὶ Κλείταρχος, (ἔτη) ὀκτακόσια εἴκοσι, ὡς δὲ Ἐρατοσθένης, ἑπτακόσια ἐβδομηκοντατέσσαρα. A difference of 820—774, or 46 years, between *Timæus* and *Eratosthenes*.

3 Schol. Apollon. IV. 1216 Τίμαιος δὲ φησι μετὰ ἔτη ἑξακόσια τῶν Τρωϊκῶν Χερσικράτη—κατωκηκέναι (Κερκύραν) τὴν νῆσον. ἑξακόσια also in Cod. Paris. Corcyra was founded according to one account at the same time as Syracuse, or B. C. 733; according to another, in B. C. 708. See F. H. II p. 265=322 p. 410 u=500 u. These numbers, 708+600, or 733+600, give B. C. 1308 or 1333 for the Trojan era of *Timæus*, about 125 or 150 years above the date of *Eratosthenes*. Compare F. H. I p. 135^w.

4 Tzet. ad Lycophron. 1141—1145 (fr. 16 p. 224 Goll.) ἔχρησε δ' ὁ θεὸς ἰδίσκεσθαι Ἀθηναίαν τὴν ἐν Ἰλίῳ ἐπ' ἔτη χίλια—χιλίων δ' ἑτῶν παρελθόντων μετὰ τὸν Φωκικὸν πόλεμον, ἐπαύσαντο,—ὥς φησι Τίμαιος ὁ Σικελός. These Locrian virgins were sent διὰ τὴν Αἰαντος ἀκολασίαν Plutarch. Mor. p. 557 D. The 1000 years—χίλια ἔτη—are mentioned by Callimach. apud Schol. Iliad. XIII. 66. But this period, computed from the end of the Phocian war B. C. 346, will carry back the Trojan era to

B. C. 1346. Although *Timæus* is not expressing his own opinion, but only recording the tradition of the Locrians, yet in round numbers his own computation of 600 years before the settlement of Corcyra approaches this amount. We may suspect some error in the numbers of Censorinus; and as that passage is otherwise mutilated, we may the more readily suspect corruption in this case. Censorinus means to express that 1600 years were computed from the flood of *Ogyges* to Ol. 1. 1 B. C. 776. This he thus delivers in the extant text: *A cataclysmo priore ad Ol. 1—ad mille circiter et DC annos esse creditur: A priore scilicet cataclysmo quem Ogygium dicunt ad Inachi regnum anni circiter CCCC. hinc ad Olympiadem primam paullo plus CCCC*. One step is omitted, which must be thus supplied: *Ad Inachi regnum—CCCC. [hinc ad excidium Trojæ anni DCCC.] hinc ad Ol. 1 paullo plus CCCC*.

That *Timæus* computed the early period largely appears from the account of Plutarch Lycurg. c. 1 that he imagined two *Lycurgi*: (fr. 47 p. 252 Goll.) Τίμαιος ὑπονοεῖ, δυοῖν ἐν Σπάρτῃ γεγονότων Λυκούργων οὐ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον, κ. τ. λ. And from his era for Rome: Dionys. Ant. I p. 187 τὸν τελευταῖον τῆς Ῥώμης γενόμενον οἰκισμόν ἢ κτίσιν, ἢ ὃ τι δήποτε χρὴ καλεῖν, Τίμαιος μὲν ὁ Σικελιώτης οὐκ οἶδ' ὅτῳ κανόνι χρησάμενος ἅμα Καρχηδόνι κτιζομένη γενέσθαι φησιν, ὀγδόῳ καὶ τριακοστῷ πρότερον ἔτει τῆς πρώτης ὀλυμπιάδος. or B. C. 813.

Timæus is quoted by Dionys. Ant. I p. 170 as speaking of the images of the Trojan gods deposited at Lavinium by *Æneas*. He is quoted by Tzetzes ad Lycophron. 1050 for the etymology of *Althenus* a Daunian river; for the dress and customs of the Daunian women ad 1137; for the adventures of *Diomed* after the fall of Troy, also connected with Daunia, ad 615; on the Balearic Islands ad 633; on Sardinia ad 796; for the barbarous customs of Sardinia Phot. et Suid. v. Σαρδόνιος γέλως. Plutarch Sympos. V. 3 p. 676 D quotes *Timæus* for some particulars respecting the battle of Crimesus; from which passage it appears that he copied *Timæus* in his own account of the same incident Vit. Timol. c. 26. Longinus de Sublim. § 4 gives the character of *Timæus* at some length. He touches upon an example of bad taste, also noticed by Plutarch Nicia c. 1.

- 44 *Zenodotus of Ephesus*. B. C. 271. The name of *Zenodotus* occurs with three additions, 491 besides that of *Ephesius*. 1 Suidas: Ζηνόδοτος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς. γραμματικὸς, ὁ ἐν ἄστει κληθεῖς. πρὸς τὰ ὑπ' Ἀριστάρχου ἀθετούμενα τοῦ ποιητοῦ. ἔγραψε πρὸς Πλάτωνα περὶ θεῶν. περὶ τῆς Ὀμηρικῆς συνθηκῆς. λύσεις Ὀμηρικῶν ἀπορημάτων. εἰς τὴν Ἡσιόδου θεογονίαν. 2 Theon ad Arat. Phænomen. 33 δίκτω.—Ζηνόδοτος ὁ Μαλλώτης δίκτον ἤκουσε τὸ καλοῦμενον δίκταμον. 3 Schol. Hom. Iliad. XXIII. 79 Ζηνόδοτος ὁ Κρατήτειος Χαλδαῖον τὸν Ὀμηρὸν φησιν. Wolf Prolegomen. Hom. p. cxcix thinks that all these three may be different appellations of the same person. He observes that the disciple of *Crates* would naturally be the adversary of *Aristarchus*. This opinion seems probable. *Zenodotus*, who commented upon *Aratus*, must have been as late as the time of *Crates*, and *Crates* being himself of *Mallus* might have *Zenodotus* of *Mallus* for his disciple. We have therefore two critics of the name; *Zenodotus* of *Ephesus*, who flourished in the time of the second *Ptolemy*, and *Zenodotus* the disciple of *Crates*, who was called of *Mallus* from the place of his birth, and the *Alexandrian* from the place of his residence. When *Zenodotus* simply is named, we may conclude with Wolf that the *Ephesian* is intended.

§ Wolf. l. c. *Malloten eundem fortasse qui Κρατήτειος vocatur: sed ne hunc quidem ab altero illo Alexandrino diversum habuerim, ut ab aliis a patria Mallotes ab aliis Alexandrinus a domicilio dictus sit, fueritque in iis Cratetis discipulis qui magistri sui contentionem cum Aristarcho suam facerent. Jam quum in Schol. Ven. tot locis, excepto uno isto XXIII. 79, semper Zenodotus simpliciter appelletur, compositus etiam vel præpositus Aristophani et Aristarcho, omniaque illi tributa ad eandem rationem et formam ingenii referantur, plane non dubito ubique fere apud interpretes Homeri Ephesium criticum intelligendum.*

The corrections which *Zenodotus* applied to the text of Homer were of three kinds. 1 He expunged verses. 2 He marked them as spurious, but left them in his copy. 3 He introduced new readings or transposed or altered verses. Examples of the first and second class are the following: Schol. Hom. Iliad. I. 4 Ζηνόδοτος τοὺς δύο ἀθετεῖ. 46. 47 Z. ἀμφοτέρους ἡθέτηκεν. 63 Z. ἡθέτηκεν. 80 Z. ἀθετεῖ. 143 Z. ἡθέτηκεν. 208. 209 ἀμφοτέρους Z. ἡθέτηκεν. 225—233 Z. τοῦτον τὸν τόπον ἡθέτηκε. 396—406 Z. ἀθετεῖ. 488—492 Z. ἡθέτηκε. τὸν δὲ “οὔτε ποτ’ ἐς πόλεμον”—οὐδὲ ἔγραψεν. II. 220—223 Z. ἡθέτηκεν. 227 τοῦτον καὶ τὸν ἐξῆς Z. ἡθέτηκε. 231—234 Z. τοὺς τέσσαρας ἡθέτηκε. 318 Z. γράφει “ἀρίδην,” καὶ τὸν ἐχόμενον προσέθηκεν [l. ἡθέτηκεν conf. 319 ἀθετεῖται]. 528 Z. ἡθέτηκεν αὐτόν. 553 Z. ἀπὸ τούτου τρεῖς στίχους ἡθέτηκε. 579. 580 Z. ἀμφοτέρους ἡθέτηκε. 612—614 Z. ἡθέτηκε τρεῖς στίχοις. 641 Z. τοῦτον καὶ τὸν ἐξῆς ἡθέτηκε. 673—675 ἐκ τῶν τριῶν τοὺς δύο ἡθέτηκε Z. τὸν δὲ μέσον οὐδὲ ἔγραψεν. 686—694 Z. ἀθετεῖ στίχους ἑνέα. 724 Z. τοῦτον καὶ τὸν ἐξῆς ἡθέτηκε. III. 18 Z. ἡθέτηκε. 334. 335 Z. ἀμφοτέ-

ρους ἡθέτηκε. Conf. ad 361. V. 187 Z. ἡθέτηκεν αὐτόν. 249 δοκεῖ Z. τοῦτον καὶ τὸν ἐξῆς ἡθετηκέναι. VII. 255. 256 τοὺς στίχους τούτους οὐ προσίενται ἔνιοι, ὥσπερ οὐδὲ Z. 482 Z. καὶ τοῦτον καὶ τὸν πρῶτον τῆς ἐξῆς ῥαφιδίας εἴρηκε [l. ἦρκε cum Bekkero] στίχον. VIII. 25. 26 Z. ἀμφοτέρους ἡθέτηκεν. IX. 14 Z. περιήρηκε πάντα τὰ κατὰ τὴν παράθεσιν (15. 16). 23—25 παρὰ Z. οὐκ ἐφέροντο οἱ τρεῖς, καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης δὲ ἡθέτει. 694. (690) Z. τὸν στίχον οὐκ ἔγραψεν, Ἀριστοφάνης δὲ ἡθέτει. X. 387 ἡθέτει Ἀριστοφάνης. 534 παρὰ Z. οὐκ ἦν ὁ στίχος. XI. 13. 14 παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει ἡθετοῦντο παρὰ Z. δὲ οὐδὲ ἦσαν. 705 Z. οὐδὲ ἔγραψεν. 794 Z. ἐκ τούτου καὶ τὸν ἐξῆς περιέγραψεν. XII. 450 Ἀριστοφάνης ἡθέτει Z. οὐδὲ ἔγραψεν. XIV. 114 Z. ἡθέτει, παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει δὲ οὐκ ἦν. XV 21 Z. οὐδὲ ὅλως τὴν κόλασιν τῆς Ἥρας γράφει. 33 οὔτε παρὰ Z. οὔτε παρ’ Ἀριστοφάνει ἦν. 64—77 Z. οὐδ’ ὅλως ἔγραψεν. XVI. 89 Z. τοῦτον καὶ τὸν ἐξῆς ἦρκεν. 140 Z. τοῦτον ἀθετήσας τοὺς ἐξῆς τέσσαρας οὐκ ἔγραψε. 237 Z. οὐδὲ γράφει, Ἀριστοφάνης ἀθετεῖ. 432 Z. καθόλου περιγράφει τὴν ὁμίλιαν τοῦ Διὸς καὶ τῆς Ἥρας. 677 Z. καὶ τοῦτον περιήρηκε. XVII. 404—425 Z. οὐ γράφει, Ἀρίσταρχος μόνον ἀθετεῖ “ὥς δέ τις”—(420). XVIII. 483 Z. ἡθέτηκεν ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ στίχου τὰ λοιπὰ. XXIII. 259 καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει ἡθέτηται τοῦτο.

The following testimonies will illustrate the third class of corrections, by which he altered the forms of words to adapt them to his own grammatical notions, or transposed and supplied verses. Apollon. Syntax. II. 21 p. 163 δέκνται ὡς οὐ παρὰ τὰς ἀντωνυμίας Ζηνόδοτος ἤμαρτε, παρὰ δὲ τὸ Ὀμηρικὸν ἔθος. Idem Ibid. p. 164 ἔτι κακέιναι αἱ γραφαὶ εἰς αὐτὸν ἀναφέρονται, “Μνησαι πατρός σείω”—“πατρός ἐμείο πατήρ.” II. 22 p. 166 οὐ μὲν τοιαύτη πρόφασις ἐστὶν ἐπὶ τῆς Ζηνοδοτείου γραφῆς τοῦ

Δημήτριος ὁ Ζηνοδότειος is quoted as commenting upon Aristoph. Pac. 122 apud Schol. ed. Dindorf. Whence we may fix the probable time of this *Demetrius*—cir.

παραδέξασθαι τὴν “ἐμείο.” Idem de pronom. p. 97 ὁ μέντοι Ζ. καὶ τὸ “ἀπὸ ἑο χειρὶ παχείῃ” διὰ τῆς οὐ ἔγραφεν. Conf. de Syntax. II. 21 p. 163. Idem de pronom. p. 140 ἐν ταῖς Ζηνοδοτείοις διορθώσεσι δῖχα τοῦ ν τὸ “Ζεὺς δὲ πρὸς ὃν λέχος.” Idem de Syntax. II. 22 p. 167 ἐπεὶ οὖν προήλθομεν εἰς τὰς ἀνω- νυμκὰς γραφὰς τοῦ Ζηνοδότου κ. τ. λ. Ibid. I. 2 p. 5 πῶθεν ἐστοχάσατο Ζ. τὸ “ἄλλοι” κατὰ συναλοιφὴν τοῦ ἄρθρου γράφειν, εἰ μὴ ἐκ τῆς δεούσης συντάξεως κινού- μενος; Schol. Iliad. XII. 365 Ζ. γράφει “αὐτίκ’ ἄρ’ “Ἰλιάδην.” XIII. 203 Ζ. ἄρθρον ἐνόμιζε τὸ ο, “Ἰλέως τὸν Αἴαντα καὶ οὐκ “Οἰλέως ἀκούων. διὸ καὶ ἔγραφε “κόψε” γὰρ “Ἰλιάδης. Strabo IX p. 413 Ζηνόδοτος γράφων “οἱ δὲ πολυστάφυλον “Ἀσκληρὴν ἔχον” [II. II. 507] οὐκ ἔοικεν ἐντυχεῖν τοῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ “Ἡσιόδου περὶ τῆς πατρίδος λεχθεῖσι. Steph. Byz. Δωδώνη p. 320 C Ζηνόδοτος γράφει “Φηγωαῖε” [sc. II. XVI. 233], ἐπεὶ ἐν Δω- δώνῃ πρῶτον φηγὸς ἐμαντεύετο. Schol. Iliad. III. 334 335 Ζ. ἀμφοτέρους ἠθέτηκε καὶ μετὰ τὸν “οἶο κασιγ- νήτω” ὑποτάσσει “Κρατὶ δ’ ἐπ’ ἰφθίμῳ—“Ἰππουρι— “Εἴλετο δ’ ἄλκιμον ἔγχος.” III. 423 Ζ. μετετίθει τὴν συνέπειαν οὕτως “Ἀμφίπολοι μὲν ἔπειτα—Αὐτὴ δ’ ἀν- τίων ἱζεν “Ἀλεξάνδριο ἀνακτος [a verse of his own] “Ὅσσε πάλιν κλίνασα—” ἀπρεπὲς γὰρ αὐτῷ ἐφαίνετο τὸ τῇ “Ἑλένῃ τὴν “Ἀφροδίτῃ διφρον βαστάζειν. I. 219 220 Ζ. μεταγράφει “ὡς εἰπὼν πάλιν ὥσε μεγά ξίφος “οὐδ’ ἀπίθησε.” καὶ τοὺς δύο ἓνα ἐποίησεν. I. 446— 448 Ζ. οὕτως συντετμημένος “ὡς εἰπὼν, τοὶ δ’ ὄκα “θεῷ ἱερὴν ἐκατόμβην “Ἐξείης ἔστησαν.” I. 80 “κρίσ- σων γὰρ βασιλεὺς—” Ζ. κρίσσω γράφει. 249 “μέ- “λιτος γλυκίων—” Ζ. χωρὶς τοῦ ν γράφει γλυκίω. XI. 27 “Ἴρισσιν.” Ζ. γράφει “ἐρίδουσιν” οὐκ ἔστι δὲ ἡ αὕτη “Ἴρις καὶ “Ἴρις καθ’ “Ὀμηρον, ὡς ὑπέλαβεν. II. 60—70 Ζ. συντέτμηκεν. 111—119 Ζ. οὕτως συντέμνει κ. τ. λ. 156—169 Ζ. οὕτως συντέτμηκεν κ. τ. λ. III. 422—426 Ζ. μετετίθει τὴν συνέπειαν οὕτως κ. τ. λ. V. 194 Ζ. μετέθηκεν ὡς ταυτολογούντος. XIV. 394 Ζ. τοῦτων τῶν ὁμοιώσεων τὴν πρώτην τρίτην τέταχεν. XVI. 93 Ζ. τέσσαρας ἀπὸ τούτου ἤρκε, γράφει δὲ ἀντὶ αὐτῶν τοῦτον κ. τ. λ. 666 Ζ. καὶ ἐνταῦθα διεσκεύακε γράφων κ. τ. λ. XVIII. 155 Ζ. γράφει οὕτως κ. τ. λ. Etymol. v. κεφαλῶν [II. III. 273 ἀρνῶν ἐκ κεφα- λέων] μέμφονται τὸν Ζηνόδοτον, ἐπειδὴ τὸ “Ἀρνῶν ἐκ “κεφαλαίων” κτητικὸν ἀνεγίνωσκεν.

Wolf. Prolegom. in Hom. p. CCIII is of opinion that many of these corrections may have been founded upon the readings of early manu- scripts: *Minime credibile est ea omnia excogitasse Zenodotum; atque adeo Zenodoteas scripturas, magnam certe partem, non alias esse quam anti- quiorum plerorumque librorum.* Heyne is inconsis- tent. He sometimes is inclined to attribute the corrections of the ancient critics to the varia- tions in the copies. Conf. Heyn. ad Iliad. XI. 78.

XV. 27. XVII. 260. XVIII. 155. 207. XXIII. 92. But on other occasions he fully admits that they consulted their own taste and not the au- thority of MSS. in what they condemned, omitted, or altered: *Enimvero hoc iudicium eo valet ut ap- pareat quid melius sit, non quid verius. Veteres grammatici nullis criticis regulis subnixi, nulla co- dicum auctoritate memorata, argutati sunt, ut saepe alibi, ita et hoc loco.* Ad IV. 407. Idem ad III. 396 *Improbare grammaticorum iudicio, non codi- cum auctoritate.* Conf. Heyn. ad VII. 443. VIII. 28. 108. IX. 29. 684. XI. 766. XV. 56. 212. XVI. 97. XVIII. 356. 444. 483. 604. XIX. 365. XX. 205. XXI. 331. XXII. 393. 487. XXIII. 581.

As it is desirable that the whole evidence upon this point should be exhibited in one view, the following passages have been brought together in this place, to shew in what spirit the criticisms of Zenodotus Aristophanes and Aristarchus were made upon the text of Homer. Schol. Iliad. I. 29—31 ἀθετοῦνται ὅτι ἀναλύνουσι τὴν ἐπίτασιν τοῦ νοῦ. 110 ἀθετεῖται ὅτι αἰρομένου τούτου σύντομος γίνεται ἡ ἔρμηνεία. 117 Ζ. ἠθέτηκεν ὡς τῆς διανοίας εὐήθους οὕσης. 133. 134 ἀθετοῦνται ὅτι εὐτελεῖς. 139 ἀθετεῖται ὅτι εὐήθης τὸ προσκείμενον κ. τ. λ. II. 76—83 ἀθετοῦνται, καὶ ὅτι οὐκ ὀρθοῦ εἰρηκότος Ἀγαμέμνονος κ. τ. λ. 130— 133 ἀθετοῦνται ὅτι καθόλου πάντας τοὺς βαρβάρους— ἥσσοντας τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ παντός φησιν εἶναι. 141 ἀναιρεῖ τὴν ἀμφιβολίαν διὸ ἔν τισιν οὐ φέρεται. 143 ἀθετεῖται ὅτι κενῶς ἐπεξηγείται. 160—162 ἀθετοῦνται ὅτι οἰκειότερον—ἐξῆς εἰσι τεταγμένοι. 193—197 ἀθε- τοῦνται ὅτι ἀπεικοίτες οἱ λόγοι. 252—256 ἀθετ. ὅτι πεζότεροι τῇ συνθέσει. 254. 255 ἀθετ. ὡς περισσοὶ οὗτοι οἱ δύο. 529. 530 ἀθετ. ἀμφοτέροι ὅτι προεῖρηκε “μείων” κ. τ. λ. 791—795 ἀθ. στίχοι πέντε· εἰ γὰρ ἔνεκα τοῦ προαπαγγεῖλαι κ. τ. λ. 860. 861 ἀθ. ἀμφό- τεροι ὅτι κατὰ τὴν παραποταμίαν μάχην οὐχ εὐρίσκεται ἐπ’ ὀνόματι πίπτων. III. 19. 20 ἀθ. ἀμφοτέροι· ὁ γὰρ παρδαλὴν ἀνείληφώς κ. τ. λ. 108—110 ἀθ. ὅτι ἀπο- λογία ἐστὶν αὕτη ὑπὲρ τῶν παραβάντων Πριαμίδων. 352 ἀθ. ὅτι οὐκ ἀναγκαίως ἐπιλέγεται. 395 ἀθ. στίχοι κγ’. [396—418]· πῶς γὰρ ἡ γραιὰ παλαιγενεὶ εἰκασμένη περικαλλέα δειρὴν εἶχε; κ. τ. λ. 432—436 ἀθ. ὅτι πεζότεροί εἰσιν. IV. 55. 56 ἀθ. ὅτι τὴν χάριν ἀναλύ- ουσιν. 117 ἀθ. ὅτι νῦν ἀπλῶς ἄβλητον κ. τ. λ. conf. Apollon. lex. Hom. v. ἔρματα: ὁ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχος ἀθετεῖ τὸν στίχον, λέγων κ. τ. λ. conf. Tollium ad lo- cum. 140 ἀθ. ὅτι οὐκ ἂν λέγοι “Ὀμηρος ὠτειλὴν τὸ ἐκ βολῆς τραῦμα. 149 ἀθ. πάλιν διὰ τὴν ὠτειλὴν. 407—409 ἀθ. ὅτι ἐπιλύει τὸ διὰ τῶν προειρημένων λεγό- μενον. V. 64 ἀθ. ὅτι οὐχ ὑγιῶς ἐξενήνοχεν. 183 ἀθ. ὅτι δεξάμενός τις εἰ μὴ τις θεός ἐστιν ὁ ἐναντιούμενος ἐνέγραψεν αὐτόν. 734. 735 ἐνταῦθα μὲν καλῶς κείνται, ἐν δὲ τῇ κόλῳ μάχῃ [VIII. 385] μηδεμίᾳς φαινομένης

B. C. 230—210. *Agathocles* a disciple of *Zenodotus* is also mentioned by *Suidas* p. 3156 B Πτολεμαῖος γραμματικὸς ὁ ἐπιθέτης κληθεὶς διότι εἴπετο τῷ Ἀριστάρχῳ, διηκῆκει

ἀριστείας οὐ δεόντως· ὁ δὲ Z. τοὺτους μὲν ἀθετεῖ ἐκείνους δὲ καταλείπει. 838 ἀθ. στίχοι δύο ὅτι οὐκ ἀναγκαῖοι. 906 ὡς ἀλλοπρόσαλλος ἥδη ἐπιλέλησται ὧν πέπονθε. διὸ τὸ ἔπος Z. ἀθετεῖ. Ἀριστάρχος δὲ ἀθετεῖ. VI. 311 ἀθ. ὅτι πρὸς οὐδὲν τὸ ἐπιφάνημα. 433—439 ἀθ. ὅτι ἀνοικεῖοι οἱ λόγοι. As the cause of the ἀθέτησις is plainly assigned, Heyne ad loc. unnecessarily doubts: *Ægre ferendum tam parum explicite hoc ἀθετεῖται ponī: primo loco erat monendum abfuerintne hi versus ab antiquioribus codicibus an iudicio tantum grammaticorum damnentur.* He properly adds, however, *Hoc quidem probabilius.* VII. 195—199 ἀθ. ὅτι οὐ κατὰ τὸν Αἰάντα οἱ λόγοι. ἡθέτητο δὲ καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει καὶ Ζηνοδότῳ. 295 ἀθ. ὡς καθαιρῶν τὰ προειρημένα. 334. 335 ἀθ. ὅτι οὐ διὰ τοῦτο ἐκαίοντο κ. τ. λ. 353 ἀθ. ὅτι ἀγνοήσας τις—ὡς ἐλλείποντος τοῦ λόγου προσανεπλήρωσεν. 443—464 ἀθ. στίχοι κβ' ὅτι περὶ τῆς ἀναειρέσεως τοῦ τείχους λέγει πρὸ τῆς τειχομαχίας, ὡς ἂν μὴ προειρηκῶς ἐνθάδε. τὴν τῶν θεῶν ἀγορὰν ἡθέτουν οἱ περὶ Z. καὶ Ἀριστοφάνη καὶ αὐτὸς Ἀριστάρχος. 475 ἀθ. ὅτι νεωτερικὴ ὀνομασία τοῦ "ἀνδράποδον." VIII. 28—40 ἀθ. ὅτι ἐξ ἄλλων τόπων μετάνεινται. 73. 74 ἀθ. ὅτι ὑπὲρ ἐκάστου στρατεύματος κῆρα ζυγοστατεῖ ὁ Ζεὺς, κ. τ. λ. 108 ἀθ. ὅτι ἄτοπον προστιθέναι τὴν ἱστορίαν. 164 ἀθ. στίχοι τρεῖς, ὅτι εὐτελεῖς. τοὺτους· καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης ἡθέτησεν. 189 ἀθ. ὅτι οὐ σύνηθες οἶνον πίνειν ἵππων. καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει ἀθετεῖται. 191 ἀθετητέον τὸν στίχον ἐν ᾧ τέσσαρά ἐστιν ὀνόματα. 235 ἐκλύει καὶ ἀπαμβλύνει τὸν ὀνειδισμὸν ὁ στίχος. ἡθέτητο δὲ καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφ. 284 παρὰ Z. οὐδὲ ἦν. ἡθέτητο δὲ καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφ. ὅτι ἄκαιρος ἡ γενεαλογία. 371 372 ἀθ. ὅτι οὐκ ἔδει κατὰ μέρος διηγῆσθαι. οὐδὲ παρὰ Z. ἦσαν. 385—387 ἀθ. ὅτι ἐν τῇ τοῦ Διομήδους ἀριστεία καλῶς ἐπεξείργασται. ἡθέτει δὲ καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης, Z. δὲ οὐδὲ ἔγραφεν. 420 ἀθ. στίχοι πέντε ὅτι ἐκ τῶν ἐπάνω μετάνεινται. 423. 424 ἀθ. διὰ τὸ τραχύ. 493 Z. περιγράφει ἀπὸ τούτου τέσσαρας στίχους διὰ τὸ καὶ ἐν ἄλλῳ τόπῳ γεγραφῆναι. 524 ἀθ. δύο στίχοι διότι τῇ ἐξῆς οὐδὲν λέγει κ. τ. λ. 528 ἀθ. ὅτι περισσός. ὁ δὲ Z. οὐδὲ ἔγραφεν αὐτόν. 535—537 ἡ τοὺτους δεῖ τοὺς τρεῖς στίχους μένειν, ἡ τοὺς ἐξῆς τρεῖς.—ἐγκρίνει δὲ μάλλον ὁ Ἀριστάρχος τοὺς δευτέρους διὰ τὸ καυχηματικῶς εἶναι. ὁ δὲ Z. τοὺς πρώτους τρεῖς οὐδὲ ἔγραφεν. 557 ἀθ. ὅτι οἰκειότερον ἔχει κατὰ τὴν Πατρόκλου ἐπιφάνειαν. καὶ ὁ ἐξῆς δὲ συναθετεῖται αὐτῷ. οὐκ ἐφέροντο δὲ οὐδὲ παρὰ Ζηνοδότῳ, ἡθέτει δὲ καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης. IX. 23—25 ἀθ. ὅτι ἄμεινον ταῦτα λέγειν ἐν τῇ ἀποπείρᾳ. Z. ἦρκε τοὺς στίχους πρὸς οὐδὲν ἀναγκαῖον, ἀλλ' ἐνεκα τοῦ κατ' ἄλλους τόπους φέρεσθαι. 44 ἀθ. ὅτι περισσός. 416 ἀθ. ὅτι νομίσας τις κρέμασθαι τὸν λόγον προσέθηκεν αὐτόν. 688—692 [684—688] ἀθ. ὅτι καὶ νεώτεροι τοῖς νοήμασι καὶ τῇ συνθέσει πεζότεροι. τοὺτους δὲ τοὺς στίχους Ἀριστοφάνης ἡθέτει, Z. τὸν "αὔριον" μόνον [692]. X. 51. 52 ἀθ. ὅτι παλλιλογεῖ ταῦτα. ἀθετεῖ ὁ Ἀριστοφ. 84

ἀθ. ὅτι οὐρῶν βούλεται λέγειν τῶν φυλάκων. 240 ἀθ. ὅτι περισσός. οὐδὲ ἐν τῇ Ζηνοδότου δὲ ἦν. 253 ἀθ. ὅτι αὐταρκες τὸ κεφαλαιωδῶς εἰπεῖν κ. τ. λ. Z. δὲ [add οὐδὲ] ἔγραφεν. Ἀριστοφάνης ἡθέτει. 397 ἀθετητέον τοὺς τρεῖς στίχους· καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει δὲ ἡθετοῦντο. Ἀμμώνιος δὲ ὁ Ἀριστάρχιος [See the Tables B. C. 156] πρῶτον μὲν στιγμαῖς φησὶ τὸν Ἀριστάρχον παρασημειώσασθαι αὐτοὺς εἶτα δὲ καὶ τέλειον ἐξελεῖν. τάχα διὰ τὸ ἐπὶ δευτέρου προσώπου τὸ "σφίσι" τετάχθαι καὶ ἄνωθεν μετενηχῆθαι. 409—411 ἀθ. ὅτι ἐκ τῶν τοῦ Νέστορος λόγων μετενηνεγμένοι εἰσὶν οὐ δεόντως. 497 ἀθ. ὅτι τῇ συνθέσει εὐτελής. οὔτε ἐν Z. οὔτε ἐν τῇ Ἀριστοφ. ἐφέρετο. XI. 78—83 ἀθ. ὅτι ψεῦδος. τοὺτους καὶ Ἀριστοφ. ἡθέτει, παρὰ δὲ Z. οὐδὲ ἐγράφοντο. 179. 180 ἀθ. ἀμφότεροι ὅτι κατὰ τὴν Πατρόκλου ἀριστείαν τάξιν ἔχουσι, νῦν δὲ οὐ. Z. οὐκ ἔγραφεν. Ἀριστοφ. δὲ ἡθέτει τὸν "Ἀτρεΐδew" [180]. 515 ἀθ. ὅτι οὐκ ἀναγκαῖα ἡ ἐξαρῖθμησις. Ἀριστοφ. προσητέει, Z. δὲ οὐδὲ ἔγραφοντο. 548—557 Z. ἀθετεῖ, ἴσως ὅτι νῦν μὲν λέοντι παραβέβληκεν, ἐξῆς δὲ ὄνῳ. And yet this simile was in Aristotle's copy: conf. Aristot. H. An. IX p. 952 B. 767—785 ἀθ. στίχοι ιθ' ὅτι ἡ σύνθεσις αὐτῶν περὶ, καὶ διαφωνεῖ τοῖς ἐν ταῖς λιταῖς κ. τ. λ. XII. 127 Z. καὶ Ἀριστοφ. δυνικῶς ἅπαντα. "ἀνέρε, ἀρίστῳ," κ. τ. λ. —ἐν τῇ τειχομαχίᾳ τεταράχθαι δοκεῖ τὰ ἐπη ταῦτα κ. τ. λ. —Ἡφαιστίων δὲ διπλὴν τὴν γραφὴν εἶναι ἔφη, καὶ δεῖν περιγράψαι ἡ τοὺς ι' στίχους [131—140] ἡ τοὺς ιγ' [141—153]. μήποτε δὲ κἂν οὕτως μὲν ἡ γραφὴ καὶ ἡ τάξις, οὐδὲν ἄτοπον, κ. τ. λ. Conf. Heyn. ad XII. 127. 175—180 ἀθ. ὅτι παρῳδῆνται κ. τ. λ. ἡθετοῦντο δὲ καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφ. παρὰ Z. δὲ οὐδὲ ἐγράφοντο. ἀθετεῖ Ἀριστάρχος, πρῶτον μὲν διὰ τὸ πύλας ἄλλας ὀνομάζεσθαι κ. τ. λ.—Πῖος δὲ ἀπολογούμενος πρὸς τὰς ἀθετήσεις Ἀριστάρχου ταῦτα φησιν, ὅτι Ἄσιος μὲν περὶ τὴν μίαν πόλιν τὴν ἱππῆλατον ἐμάχετο κ. τ. λ.—ἄλλως τε καὶ Ὀμηρικὴν ἐνάργειαν ἔχουσιν οἱ στίχοι. XIII. 658. 659 ἀθ. ἀμφότεροι ὅτι πλανηθεῖς τις—ἔταξεν αὐτοὺς. ὁ μὲν Ἀριστοφ. ἀθετεῖ ὁ δὲ Ἀριστάρχ. ἡ ἀθετεῖν φησὶ δεῖν ἡ ὁμωνυμίαν νομίζειν. XIV. 213 ἀθ. ὅτι ἐκλύει τὴν χάριν. προσητέει δὲ καὶ Ἀριστοφ. 301 ἀθ. οἱ στίχοι ὡς ἀμβλύνοντες τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν τοῦ Διός· κακῶς· οὐ γὰρ ἡμβλύνθη. 304—306 ἀθ. ὅτι πρὸς μὲν Ἀφροδίτῃν [v. 200] δεόντως λέγονται πρὸς δὲ τὸν Δία οὐκέτι. ἡθετοῦντο παρὰ Z. 317—327 ἀθ. ὅτι ἄκαιρος ἡ ἀπαρίθμησις. καὶ Ἀριστοφ. προσητέει. 376 οὗτος καὶ ὁ ἐξῆς ἀθετοῦνται ὅτι γελοῖον μὴ τὰ ἀρμόζοντα ἀναλαμβάνειν.—τοὺς δύο Z. μὲν οὐδὲ γράφει, Ἀριστοφ. δὲ ἀθετεῖ. 509 ἀθετοῦσι διὰ τὸ ξένον τῆς λέξεως. XV. 56—77 ἀθ. στίχοι κβ' ὅτι οὐκ ἀναγκαῖως παλλιλογεῖται. καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφ. ἡθέτητο. ἀθετοῦνται ὡς περιττοί. 147. 148 ἀθ. ἀμφότεροι ὅτι ἀνηθοποίητοί εἰσι. καὶ Ἀριστοφ. προσητέει. 212—217 ἀθ. ὅτι εὐτελὴ τὰ κατὰ τὴν σύνθεσιν, κ. τ. λ. 231—235 ἀθ. ὅτι ἄκαιροι οἱ λόγοι. καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφ. ἡθετοῦντο. ἀθ. ὑπὸ Ἀριστοφ. ὡς ἀχρεῖοι. 449—451 ἀθ.

δὲ Ἑλλανικοῦ τοῦ γραμματικοῦ· ὁ δὲ, Ἀγαθοκλέους· ὁ δὲ, Ζηνοδότου τοῦ Ἐφεσίου. ἔγραψε περὶ τῶν παρ' Ὀμήρῳ πληγῶν, ὑπόμνημα εἰς τὴν Ὀδύσσειαν. These grammarians may be placed, *Agathocles* at B. C. 230, *Hellanicus* at B. C. 200, *Ptolemæus* at B. C. 170.

ὅτι ἐπὶ Ἱπποθόου ἀρμόζει ἐν τῇ ρ' [291], ἐπὶ δὲ τούτου οὐχ ἀρμόζει. ἀνοίκειον δέ φησιν ὁ Ἀρίσταρχ. ἐπὶ Κλείτου τὸ "Τρώεσσι χαριζόμενος." καὶ διὰ τὴν πληγὴν ἀθετήτος ὁ στίχος. πῶς γὰρ ἡνίοχος ὦν ὅπισθεν βάλλεται; 610 ἀθ. στίχοι πέντε ὡς περιττοί. οὐδὲ παρὰ Ζ. δὲ ἦσαν οἱ πέντε. 668—673 ἀθ. ὅτι οὐ προσυνίσταται ἀχλὺς, κ. τ. λ. 711 ἀθετεῖ Ἀρίσταρχος. ἐπιφέρει γὰρ, φησί, περὶ ἱφίων. 712 ἀθ. ὅτι εὐτελής ὁ στίχος. XVI. 97—100 ἀθ. ὅτι κατὰ διασκευὴν ἐμφαίνουσι γεγράφθαι ὑπὸ τινος τῶν νομιζόντων ἔραν τὸν Ἀχιλλέα κ. τ. λ. 261 ἡθέτει καὶ Ἀριστοφ. ἀθετεῖται διὰ τὴν ταυτολογίαν. XVII. 134—136 παρὰ Ζ. καὶ ἐν τῇ Χίᾳ οὐκ ἦσαν οἱ γ' στίχοι. ἴσως, φασιν ἔτι, ὅτι οἱ ἄρσενες λέοντες οὐ σκυμναγωγῶσιν.—ὁ δὲ Ἀντίμαχος ἐκ τούτου πλανηθεὶς ᾤθη καὶ τὸν ἄρσενα σκυμναγωγῶν. The passage therefore was extant in the time of *Antimachus*. 260 Ζ. τοῦτον καὶ τὸν ἐξῆς ἡθέτηκεν. οὐδὲν δὲ ἔχουσιν εἰς ἐπαίτιασιν. XVIII. 39 ὁ τῶν Νηρείδων χορὸς προηθήτῃται καὶ παρὰ Ζ. ὡς Ἡσιόδειον ἔχων χαρακτήρα. 356 Ζηνοδόρῳ [Ζηνοδότῳ Leid.] τῷ συγγράψαντι περὶ τῆς Ὀμήρου συνηθείας τὰ δέκα βιβλία συγγέγραπται καὶ περὶ τούτου τοῦ τόπου· ἐν ᾧ συγγράμματι πειράται ἀποδεικνύναι διεσκεασμένον τοῦτον τὸν τόπον ἔπων γ'.—ταῦτα ὡς ἐν κεφαλῇ ὑπὸ Ζηνοδόρου συγγέγραπται. ἀφαρουμενῶν δὲ τῶν γ' στίχων τὸ λοιπὸν ἀρμονίαν ἔχει. Heyne ad loc. observes, *Tota argumentatione hoc tantum efficitur, quod male ista scripta sunt*. 444—456 ἀθ. ὅτι συνήγαγέ τις τὰ διὰ πολλῶν εἰρημένα εἰς ἓνα τόπον.—ἀνακεφαλαιώσας αὐτῇ. κακῶς οὖν Ἀρίσταρχος ἀθετεῖ. 597. 598 ἀθ. ὅτι οὐδέποτε μάχαιραν εἶπε τὸ ξίφος. οὗτοι δὲ οὐδὲ παρὰ Ἀριστοφ. ἦσαν. 600 Senec. Epist. 90 p. 412 *Anacharsis, inquit Posidonius, invenit rotam figuli.—Dein, quia apud Homerum invenitur figuli rota, mavult videri versus falsos esse quam fabulam*. 603 Confer Athen. V p. 181. XIX. 94 ἀθ. ὡς περισσὸς καὶ κακοσύνθετος. 327 καὶ Ἀριστοφ. προηθεῖται τὸν στίχον, ὡς φησι Καλλίστρατος. τό τε γὰρ ἐπὶ παιδὸς κομιδῇ λέγεσθαι—ὑποπτον, τό τε "θεοειδής" ἀκαίρως προσέρριπται. 365—368 ἀθ. γελοῖον γὰρ τὸ βρυχᾶσθαι τὸν Ἀχιλλέα [conf. ad XXI. 594]. 387 ἀθ. στίχοι τέσσαρες ὅτι ἐκ τοῦ Πατρόκλου ὀπλισμοῦ μετακινῶνται.—ἐνταῦθα μὲν αὐτοὺς Ζ. καταλέλοιπεν, ἐπὶ δὲ Πατρόκλου ἡθέτηκεν. 407 ἀθ. ὡς περιτὸς καὶ ἐναντίον ἔχων. XX. 125 ἡθέτηται στίχοι δ' ὡς ἐναντιούμενοι τοῖς ὑπὸ Διὸς εἰρημένοις. 180 ἀθ. στίχοι ζ' ὅτι εὐτελεῖς εἰσὶ τῇ κατασκευῇ καὶ τοῖς νοήμασι. 195—198 ἀθ. ὅτι XVII. 30 ὁρθῶς λέγονται, νῦν δὲ παντελῶς ἐκλελυμένοις τις ὁ Ἀχιλλεὺς φαίνεται. 205—209 ἀθ. ὅτι οὐκ ἀναγκαῖα τὰ δι' αὐτῶν λεγόμενα. 251—255 ἀθ. ὡς ἄκαιροι καὶ ὀχληροί. 269 ἀθ. στίχοι τέσσαρες ὅτι διεσκεασμένοι εἰσὶν ὑπὸ τινος τῶν βουλομένων πρόβλημα ποιεῖν. μάχεται δὲ σαφῶς τοῖς γησίοις.

XXI. 130—135 Ἀριστοφ. ἡθέτηκεν. Ἀρίσταρχος διὰ τῶν ποιημάτων Ἀριστοφάνη φησὶ στίχους ἐξ ἡθετηκέναι ὡς παρεμβληθέντας ὑπὸ τῶν ἀπορούντων διὰ τί ὁ ποταμὸς ὀργίζεται. 290 ἀθ. ὅτι ἀπίθανον κ. τ. λ. 331 ἀθ. ὅτι ἄκαιρον τὸ ἐπίθετον. 475 ἀθ. στίχοι γ'. οὐ δύναται γὰρ ὁ αἰδούμενος "πατροκασιγνήτου" κ. τ. λ. προκαλεῖσθαι τὸν Ποσειδῶνα ἐν τῷ Ὀλύμπῳ πρὸς μάχην. The critic condemned these lines because he misunderstood the structure of the sentence. 538 Ζ. τοὺς στίχους ἡθέτηκε, γελοῖον ἡγούμενος διὰ πύλης φωτίξεσθαι τὴν πόλιν. 570 ἀθ. ὅτι ὡς ἐλλείποντος τοῦ λόγου ἐνέταξέ τις αὐτόν. XXII. 199—201 ἀθ. ὅτι καὶ τῇ κατασκευῇ καὶ τῷ νοήματι εὐτελεῖς. 329 ἀθ. ὅτι γελοῖος κ. τ. λ. 375 οὗτος τῶν ἄλλων δικαιότερος ἀθετεῖσθαι. οὐ μόνον γὰρ ὀμότητος ὑπερβολικῆς ἐμφασίς ἐστι δι' αὐτοῦ ἀλλὰ καὶ θηριώδους ἀγριότητος κ. τ. λ. 393. 394 ἀθ. ὅτι παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν Ἀχιλλέως οἱ λόγοι. 487—499 ἀθ. στίχοι γ' ὅτι ἀδιάθετοι. XXXIII. 91 ἀθ. ὅτι εἰ σορὸν δέδωκεν—πρὸς τί καὶ ἀμφιφορῇ; μετενήκεται οὖν ἐκ τῆς δευτέρας νεκυίας [Od. XXIV. 74]. ἐν πάσαις οὐκ ἦν ὁ στίχος. καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος ἐκ τῆς νεκυίας αὐτὸν ἐσπᾶσθαι φησί. Here ἐν πάσαις means ἐν πάσαις ταῖς ἐκδόσεσι. not with reference to ancient MSS. but to the editions of the critics. 104 ἐνέσεισται ἐκ τῆς Ὀδυσσεΐας ὁ στίχος· ἐκεῖ γὰρ τὰς ψυχὰς εἶδωλα—ὑπέθετο. 405. 406 ἀθ. πῶς γὰρ τὸ ἐκ τῆς Ἀθήνης γενόμενον οἶδεν ὁ Ἀντίλοχος; 471 ἀθ. ὡς ληρώδης. 581 ἀθ. ὅτι ἀκαίρως λέγει "διοτρεφές." ὁ δὲ στίχος περισσός. 806 ἀθ. Ἀρίσταρχος—τό τε "διά τ' ἔντεα—" μετήκεται ἀπὸ τῆς Δολωνίας [X. 298]. οἱ δὲ ἐνδύνων τῶν ἐντὸς ὀπλων. Ἀριστοφ. δὲ οὕτω γράφει "Ὀππότερός κεν πρόσθεν"—κ. τ. λ. 810 ἀθ. ὅτι ἔδει καὶ πᾶσιν ἀλλ' οὐχὶ τούτοις μόνον. 824. 825 ἡθέτηται. συλλύσεως γὰρ γεγεννημένης ἔδει κοινῇ διελεῖσθαι τὰ ἔπαθλα. προηθετοῦντο δὲ παρὰ Ἀριστοφ. ἀθετεῖ Ἀρίσταρχος. 843 ἀθ. ὅτι δυεῖν προδεδισκευκότων ἔδει εἰπεῖν ἀμφοτέρων. μετενήκεται δὲ ἐκ τῆς Ὀδυσσεΐας [VIII. 192]. XXIV. 6—9 ἀθ. ὅτι εὐτελεῖς εἰσὶν. 20. 21 ἀθ. ἀρκεῖ γὰρ τὸ προειρησθαι κ. τ. λ. 23 ἀπὸ τούτου ὀκτῶ ἀθετοῦσι. καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἐξ οὐκ ἀλόγως κ. τ. λ. 30 ἀθ. Ἀρίσταρχος διὰ τὴν "μαχλοσύνην" τὸν στίχον. 45 ἀθ. ὅτι ἐκ τῶν Ἡσιόδου μετενήκεται. 71—73 ἀθ. ὅτι ψεῦδος περιέχουσι. 86 ἀθ. ὅτι περισσός ἐστι. 130—132 ἀθ. ὅτι ἀπρεπὲς μητέρα νιφὶ λέγειν κ. τ. λ. This passage was probably extant in the time of *Aristotle*: cf. *Aristot. Eth. Nicom.* III. 11, 1. 423 ὡς περισσός ὁ στίχος ἀθετεῖται. 476 It is observed εἰ δὲ εὐτελεῖς οἱ στίχοι, καὶ ἄλλοι, whence we may collect that ἡθετοῦντο ὅτι εὐτελεῖς. It is added ἀθετεῖται, οὐ γὰρ ἀφηροῦντο αἱ τράπεζαι κ. τ. λ. 514 ἀθ. ὁ Θράξ [sc. *Dionysius*], ὁ γὰρ ἡμέρος περὶ μόνην τὴν ψυχὴν. 556. 557 ἀθ. ὅτι ἀνάρμοστοι τῷ προσώπῳ. Ἀρίσταρχος

- 45 *Aristarchus of Samos*. B. C. 280. Contemporary with *Cleanthes*: *Plutarch*. *Mor.* p. 492
923 A 'Αρίσταρχον ᾤετο δεῖν Κλεάνθης τὸν Σάμιον ἀσεβείας προκαλεῖσθαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας,
ὡς κινουῦντα τοῦ κόσμου τὴν ἑστίαν, ὅτι φαινόμενα σώζειν ἀνὴρ ἐπειράτο, μένειν τὸν οὐρανὸν 493
ὑποτιθέμενος ἐξελλίττεσθαι δὲ κατὰ λοξοῦ κύκλου τὴν γῆν, ἅμα καὶ περὶ τὴν αὐτῆς ἄξονα
δινουμένην. This doctrine of *Aristarchus*, that the earth moved and the sun stood 494
still, is noticed by *Stobæus* *Ecl. Phys.* I p. 534 'Αρίσταρχος τὸν ἥλιον ἴστησι μετὰ τῶν
ἀπλανῶν τὴν δὲ γῆν κινεῖσθαι περὶ τὸν ἡλιακὸν κύκλον. And by *Sextus Empir.* *adv.* 495
Math. X p. 663 οἷ γε μὴν τὴν τοῦ κόσμου κίνησιν ἀνελόντες τὴν δὲ γῆν κινεῖσθαι δοξά-
σαντες, ὡς οἱ περὶ 'Αρίσταρχον τὸν μαθηματικόν. On *Aristarchus* conf. *Fabric.* ad *Sex-*
tum L c.^h
- 46 *Timon*. B. C. 279. *Laërt.* IX. 109—112 'Απολλωνίδης ὁ Νικαεὺς—φασὶ τὸν Τίμωνα εἶναι
πατρὸς μὲν Τιμάρχου Φλιάσιον δὲ τὸ γένος· νέον δὲ καταλειφθέντα χορεύειν, ἔπειτα κατα-
γνόντα ἀποδημῆσαι εἰς Μέγαρα πρὸς Στίλπωνα, κάκεινφ συνδιατρίψαντα αὐθις ἐπαελθεῖν
οἴκαδε καὶ γῆμαι. εἴτα πρὸς Πύρρωνα εἰς Ἥλιν ἀποδημῆσαι μετὰ γυναικός.—ἀπορῶν μέντοι
τροφῶν ἀπῆρεν εἰς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον καὶ τὴν Προποντίδα· ἐν Χαλκηδόνι τε σοφιστεύων
ἐπιπλέον ἀποδοχῆς ἠξιώθη. ἐντεῦθεν τε πορισάμενος ἀπῆρεν εἰς Ἀθήνας, κάκεῖ διέτριβε
μέχρι καὶ τελευτῆς, ὀλίγον χρόνον εἰς Θήβας διαδραμών. ἐγνώσθη δὲ καὶ Ἀντιγόνφ τῷ
βασιλεῖ καὶ Πτολεμαίφ τῷ Φιλαδέλφφ.—ποιήματα συνέγραφε καὶ ἔπη, καὶ τραγῳδίας, καὶ
σατύρους, καὶ δράματα κωμικὰ τριάκοντα, τραγικὰ δὲ ἐξήκοντα, σίλλους τε καὶ κιναιδούς.
φέρεται δὲ αὐτοῦ καὶ καταλογάδην βιβλία εἰς ἑπὼν τείνοντα μυριάδας δύο, ὧν καὶ Ἀντίγονος
ὁ Καρύστιος μέμνηται.—ἐτελεύτησε δὲ ἐγγὺς ἑτῶν ἐνενήκοντα, ὥς φησιν ὁ Ἀντίγονος καὶ
Σωτίων. *Aristocles* apud *Euseb.* *Præp.* XIV p. 763 C ἐγένετο δὲ μαθητὴς αὐτοῦ [τοῦ
Πύρρωνος] Τίμων Φλιάσιος, ὃς τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐχόρευεν ἐν τοῖς θεάτροις ἔπειτα δ' ἐντυχὼν
αὐτῷ συνέγραψεν ἀργαλέας παρωδίας καὶ βωμολόχους, ἐν αἷς βεβλασφήμηκε πάντας τοὺς
πώποτε φιλοσοφήσαντας. *Suidas*: Τίμων Φλιάσιος, καὶ αὐτὸς φιλόσοφος, τῆς Πύρρωνος
ἀγωγῆς, ὁ γράψας τοὺς καλουμένους σίλλους, ἧτοι ψόγους τῶν φιλοσόφων, βιβλία γ'.
Steph. Byz. Φλιοῦς. Τίμων ὁ περὶ σίλλων γεγραφὼς Φλιάσιος ἐχηρημάτισε. *Timon*
thought the older copies of *Homer* more genuine than the corrected copies: *Laërt.*
IX. 113 φασὶ καὶ Ἀρατὸν πυθέσθαι αὐτοῦ πῶς τὴν Ὀμήρου πόλιν ἀσφαλῶς κτήσαιο;
τὸν δὲ εἰπεῖν, εἰ τοῖς ἀρχαίοις ἀντιγράφοις ἐντυγχάνοι καὶ μὴ τοῖς ἤδη διωρθωμένοις. This
observation would be made after the corrections of *Zenodotus*ⁱ.

οὐδὲν ἀποφαίνεται, ἢ μόνον ἀθετεῖ τοὺς στίχους. 594
595 ἀθ. ὅτι οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἔνεκα δῶρων λέγει ἀπολελυκέναι
τὸν νεκρόν. τινὲς ἀθετοῦσι. τὴν γὰρ Διὸς κέλευσιν αἰτίαν
ἔδει λέγειν τῆς λύσεως. 614—617 ἀθ. ὅτι οὐκ ἀκό-
λουθοι τῷ "ἢ δ' ἄρα σίτου"—πῶς δὲ καὶ λίθος κῆδεα
πέσσει; προηβέτουντο δὲ καὶ παρ' Ἀριστοφάνει.

In none of these passages is there any appeal
to the faith of copies. The critic rejected what
he disapproved.

^h *Aristarchus* wrote in prose but *Eudoxus* in
verse: *Plutarch*. *Mor.* p. 402 F οὐδὲ ἀστρολογίαν
ἀδοξότεραν ἐποίησαν οἱ περὶ 'Αρίσταρχον καὶ Τιμόχαρον
καὶ 'Αρίστυλλον καὶ Ἰππαρχον, καταλογάδην γράφοντες,
ἐν μέτρφ πρότερον Εὐδόξου καὶ Ἡσιόδου καὶ Θαλοῦ
γραφόντων, εἷγε Θαλῆς ἐποίησε—τὴν αὐτῷ ἀναφερομέ-
νην ἀστρολογίαν. *Wytttenbach* ad loc. suspects,

perhaps without reason, that *Eudoxus* is not pro-
perly named here.

ⁱ Among the works of *Timon* were the follow-
ing:

1 Ἀρκεσιλάου περιδείπνων or πρόδειπνων. *Laërt.*
IX. 115 ἐπῆνεσεν αὐτὸν τῷ ἐπιγραφόμενφ Ἀρ. περι-
δείπνω. *Athen.* IX p. 406 e οὐκ ὦν "λαβάργυρος
" ὠρολογήτης," κατὰ τὸν [τῷ] Τίμωνος πρόδειπνων.

2 περὶ αἰσθήσεων. *Laërt.* IX. 105 ὁ Τ. ἐν τοῖς
περὶ αἰσθήσεων φησὶ, "τὸ μὲν ὅτι ἐστὶ γλυκὺ οὐ τίθημι,
" τὸ δὲ ὅτι φαίνεται ὁμολογῶ."

3 ἱάμβοι. *Laërt.* IX. 110 ἐγνώσθη δὲ καὶ Ἀντι-
γόνφ τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ Πτολεμαίφ τῷ Φιλαδέλφφ, ὡς αὐτὸς
ἐν τοῖς ἱάμβοις αὐτοῦ μαρτυρεῖ.

4 ἰνδαλμοί. *Laërt.* IX. 65 Τίμων—ἐν τοῖς ἰν-
δαλμοῖς.

- 496 47 *Dionysius Metathemenus*. B. C. 263. He lived to his 81st year, according to Censorinus c. 15 *Hoc (octogesimo et uno) anno et Dionysius Heracleotes ut vita abiret cibo abstinuit.*

Chares apud Athen. XII p. 538 e describing the marriage of *Alexander* mentions αὐλοῦδοι παρήλθον Διονύσιος ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης, Ὑπέρβολος Κυζικηνός. Menag. ad Laërt. VII. 167 understands this of *Dionysius Metathemenus*: *Ad sonos tibiarum in nuptiis Alexandri Dionysium cecinisse scribit Athenæus.* Schweigh. ad Athen. l. c. Διονύσιος. *Diversus, ut puto, ab illo qui Metathemenus cognominatus est.* Schweighæuser is right in his opinion. The marriage of *Alexander* (which was celebrated at Susa: Diod. XVII. 107 Plutarch. Alex. c. 70 in B. C. 324. see above p. 309) was between 60 and 70 years before the death of *Zeno*, whom *Dionysius* survived.

- 48 *Duris of Samos*^k. B. C. 280. Plutarch. Alcib. c. 32 Δοῦρις ὁ Σάμιος, Ἀλκιβιάδου φάσκων

τοῦτό μοι, ὃ Πύρρων, ἰμείρεται ἥτορ ἀκοῦσαι
πὼς ποτ' ἀνὴρ ἔτ' ἄγεις ῥάστα μεθ' ἡσυχίης,
μῦθος ἐν ἀνθρώποισι θεοῦ τρόπον ἡγεμονεύων.

See fragments in Brunck. Anal. tom. II p. 76.

5 Πύθων. Laërt. IX. 105 ὁ Τ. ἐν τῷ Πύθωνι φησὶ μὴ ἐκβεβηκέναι τὴν συνήθειαν. IX. 64 ὁ Τ. φησὶν οὕτως ἐν τῷ Πύθωνι. Euseb. Præp. XIV p. 761 A ὁ γε μὴν Τ. ἐν τῷ Πύθωνι διηγείται μακρόν τινα κατατείνας λόγον, ὡς ἐντύχοι τῷ Πύρρῳ βαδίζοντι Πυθοῖδε περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀμφιαράου, καὶ τίνα διαλεχθείεν ἀλλήλοις.

6 σίλλοι. Laërt. IX. 111 τῶν δὲ σίλλων τρία ἐστὶν ἐν οἷς ὡς ἂν σκεπτικός ὢν πάντας λοιδορεῖ καὶ σιλλαινέει τοὺς δογματικούς ἐν παρῳδίας εἶδει· ὢν τὸ μὲν πρῶτον αὐτοδιήγητον ἔχει τὴν ἐρμηνείαν, τὸ δὲ δεύτερον καὶ τρίτον ἐν διαλόγῳ σχήματι.—καὶ ἐν μὲν τῷ δευτέρῳ περὶ τῶν ἀρχαιοτέρων ἐν δὲ τῷ τρίτῳ περὶ τῶν ὑστερότερων. ὅθεν δὴ αὐτὸς τινες καὶ ἐπιλόγον ἐπέγραψαν. τὸ δὲ πρῶτον ταῦτα περιέχει πράγματα, πλὴν ὅτι μονοπρόσωπος ἐστὶν ἡ ποίησις. Brunck Anal. tom. II p. 67—76 (after H. Steph. poës. Philosoph. p. 60) has given fragments of the σίλλοι, about 120 lines; but without indicating the sources from which they are derived.

Omitted by Brunck: Athen. XV p. 698 b Εὐβοίος ὁ Πάριος γενόμενος τοῖς χρόνοις κατὰ Φίλιππον.—σώζεται αὐτοῦ τῶν παρῳδιῶν βιβλία τέσσαρα. μνημονεύει δ' αὐτοῦ Τ. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τῶν σίλλων. Idem VI p. 251 b Τ. ὁ Φλ. ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ τῶν σίλλων Ἀρίστωνα φησὶ τὸν Χίον Ζήνωνος δὲ τοῦ Κιτιέως γνώριμον κόλακα γενέσθαι Περσαίου τοῦ φιλοσόφου, ὅτι ἦν ἐταῖρος Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ βασιλέως. Idem VIII p. 337 a παγκάλως δὲ καὶ ὁ Τ. ἔφη·

πάντων μὲν πρότιστα κακῶν ἐπιθυμίη ἐστίν.

Idem XIII p. 610 b καὶ ὁ Τ. δὲ ἔφη·

—ἐν δὲ πλατυσμὸς

πολυμαθημοσύνης, τῆς οὐ κενώτερον ἄλλο.

Sext. Empir. p. 372 ὁ Τ. αἰτιάται τὸν Πλάτωνα ἐπὶ τῷ οὕτω καλλωπίζειν τὸν Σακράτην πολλοῖς μαθήμασιν. ἢ γὰρ φησι τὸν οὐκ ἐθέλοντα μέναι ἡθολόγον. Gellius III. 17 describes the σίλλοι. Τίμων *amarulentus li-*

brum maledicentissimum conscripsit qui σῖλλος inscribitur. In eo libro Platonem philosophum contumeliose appellat quod impenso pretio librum Pythagoricæ disciplinæ emisset.—Versus Timonis hi sunt &c. The lines are in Brunck. p. 70.

The fragments given by Brunck will be found in the following passages: Fr. I Laërt. IX. 112. fr. II Clem. Strom. V p. 550 D. III Laërt. IX. 65. IV Euseb. Præp. XIV p. 763 C Theodoret. Ἑλλην. p. 489 A. V Laërt. II 107. VI Sext. Empir. p. 564 ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν σίλλων. VII Idem p. 721. VIII Laërt. I. 34. IX Idem II. 6. X Idem II. 19 Sext. Empir. p. 371. XI Laërt. II. 55. 62. XII Idem II. 66. XIII Idem II. 126. XIV Laërt. III. 7. 26 Athen. XI p. 505 e Gell. III. 17. XV Laërt. IV. 33. 34. 42. XVI Laërt. IV. 67. XVII Laërt. V. 11. XVIII Laërt. VII. 161 ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ τῶν σίλλων. Conf. Athen. VI p. 251 b. XIX Laërt. VII. 170. XX Athen. VII p. 281 e. XXI Laërt. VII. 15. 16. XXII Laërt. VIII. 36. XXIII Sext. Empir. p. 58 Laërt. IX. 18. XXIV Sext. Empir. p. 227. XXV Laërt. VIII. 67. XXVI Laërt. IX. 6. XXVII Laërt. IX. 23. XXVIII Laërt. IX. 25. XXIX Laërt. IX. 40. XXX Laërt. X. 3 Athen. XIII p. 588 b VII p. 279 f. XXXII Athen. IV p. 162 f. XXXIII Laërt. IX. 52. XXXIV Laërt. IX. 69. XXXV Euseb. Præp. XIV p. 761 D 762 A. XXXVI Athen. I p. 22 d. XXXVII Athen. IV p. 158 a. XXXVIII Athen. IV p. 160 A. XXXIX Athen. X p. 445 d.

7 πρὸς τοὺς φυσικούς. Sext. Empir. p. 310 Τ. ἐν τοῖς πρὸς τοὺς φυσικούς τοῦτο ὑπέλαβε δεῖν ἐν πρώτοις ζητεῖν. φημὶ δὲ τὸ εἰ ἐξ ὑποθέσεως τι ληπτέον.

^k Among the works of *Duris* were,

1 περὶ Ἀγαθοκλέους. Athen. XIV p. 618 c Λίβυν δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν προσαγορεύουσιν οἱ ποιηταί, φησὶ Δοῦρις ἐν δευτέρῳ τῶν περὶ Ἀγαθοκλέα, ἐπειδὴ Σευρίτης ὃς δοκεῖ πρῶτον εὐρεῖν τὴν αὐλητικὴν Λίβυν ἢ τῶν Νομάδων· ὃς καὶ κατήλυσε τὰ μητρώα πρῶτος. Idem XIII p. 603 e Κλεώνυμος ὁ Σπαρτιάτης πρῶτος ἀνθρώπων εἰς ὀμηρίαν

ἀπόγονος εἶναι. Mentioned by Dionys. de Comp. p. 30 as negligent in his style. See N° 103. *Duris* is inaccurately called by Mitford vol. VIII p. 28 note the contemporary of *Aristotle*.

λαβὼν παρὰ Μεταποντίνων γυναικας—ὡς ἱστορεῖ Δ. ὁ Σάμ. 497 ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ τῶν περὶ Ἀγαθοκλέα ἱστ. Idem XII p. 541 f Δ. ἐν τῇ δεκάτῃ τῶν περὶ Ἀγαθοκλέα καὶ πλησίον Ἰππωνίων πόλεως ἄλλος τι δείκνυσθαι κάλλει διάφορον καὶ κατάρρυτον ὕδασι, ἐν ᾧ καὶ τόπον τινὰ εἶναι καλούμενον Ἀμαλθείας κέρας, ὃ τὸν Γέλωνα κατασκευάσαι. Tzetz. ad Lycophron. 772 Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἀγαθοκλέους φησὶ τὴν Πηνελόπην συγγενέσθαι πᾶσι τοῖς μνηστήρσι καὶ γενήσθαι τραγοσκελῆ Πάνα.

2 περὶ ἀγώνων. Phot. lex. σελίνου στέφανος. πένθυμος· τὸ γὰρ σέλινον πένθεσι προσήκει, ὡς ἔφη καὶ Δ. ἐν τῇ περὶ ἀγώνων. Tzetz. ad Lycophron. 613 καὶ Δ. φησὶ ἐν τῇ περὶ ἀγώνων τοὺς βωμοὺς τάφους καλεῖσθαι.

3. Ἑλληνικά. Diod. XV. 60 Δ. δ' ὁ Σάμ. ὁ ἱστοριογράφος τῆς τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἱστορίας ἐντεῦθεν [B. C. 370] ἐποιήσατο τὴν ἀρχήν. Probably quoted by Athenæus by the title of ἱστορίαι. Athen. XIII p. 560 b ὁ ἱερός καλούμενος πόλεμος [B. C. 357] δι' ἑτέραν γαμέτην, φησὶ Δ. ἐν δευτέρᾳ ἱστοριῶν, Θηβαίαν γένος, ὄνομα Θεανὸν, ἀρπασθεῖσαν ὑπὸ Φωκέως τινός. Idem X p. 434 e Δ. ἐν τῇ ἐβδόμῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν· “Ἐν μόνῃ τῶν ἑορτῶν τῶν ἀγομένων ὑπὸ Περσῶν τῷ Μίθρῃ βασιλεὺς μεθύσκειται” κ. τ. λ. Idem XII p. 542 c “Δημήτριος ὁ Φαληρεὺς” ὡς φησὶ Δ. ἐν τῇ ἐκκαίδεκάτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν, “χιλίων καὶ διακοσίων τάλαντων κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν κύριος γενόμενος, καὶ ἀπὸ τούτων “βραχέα δαπανῶν εἰς τοὺς στρατιώτας καὶ τὴν τῆς πόλεως διοίκησιν” κ. τ. λ. referring to B. C. 317—307. Idem IV p. 155 c Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν ἐπτακαίδεκάτῃ Πολυσπέρχοντα, φησὶν, εἰ μεθυσθεῖν, καίτοι πρεσβύτερον ὄντα, ὀρχεῖσθαι, οὐδένοιο Μακεδόνων ὄντα δεύτερον οὔτε κατὰ τὴν στρατηγίαν οὔτε κατὰ τὴν ἀξίωσιν κ. τ. λ. Idem VI p. 253 d Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν καὶ αὐτὸν τὸν Ἰθύβαλλον (εἶρηκε).—in honour of *Demetrius Poliorcetes* B. C. 301. Idem XII p. 535 e Δ. ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν “Πανσανίας μὲν,” φησὶν, κ. τ. λ. on the luxury of *Demetrius Poliorcetes* at Athens. Idem XII p. 546 c καὶ Δ. δέ φησιν ἐν τῇ εἰκοστῇ τρίτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν ὡς ἦν τὸ παλαιὸν τοῖς δυνάσταις ἐπιθυμία τῆς μέθης. διὸ ποιεῖν τὸν Ὅμηρον τῷ Ἀγαμέμνονι κ. τ. λ.

4 περὶ Εὐριπίδου καὶ Σοφοκλέους. Athen. IV p. 184 d Δ. ἐν τῇ περὶ Εὐριπίδου καὶ Σοφοκλέους Ἀλκιβιάδην φησὶ μαθεῖν τὴν αὐλητικὴν οὐ παρὰ τοῦ τυχόντος, ἀλλὰ Προνόμου τοῦ μεγίστου ἐσχηκότος δόξαν.

5 Λιβυκά. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 1030 Phot. Lex. v. Λαμία. Δ. ἐν β' Λιβυκῶν ἱστορεῖ γυναικα καλὴν γενέσθαι τὴν Λαμίαν κ. τ. λ. Tzetz. ad Lycophron. 847 τινες δέ φασιν ἐν Λιβίῃ εἶναι τὰς πηγὰς τοῦ Νείλου, ὡς Δοῦρις. Probably from this Libyan history.

6 Μακεδονικά. Athen. VI p. 249 c ἀλλ' οὐκ Ἀρκαδίων ὁ Ἀχαιὺς κόλαξ ἦν, περὶ οὗ ὁ αὐτὸς ἱστορεῖ Θεόπομπος, καὶ Δοῦρις ἐν πέμπτῃ Μακεδονικῶν. οὗτος δὲ ὁ Ἀρκαδίων μισὼν τὸν Φίλιππον κ. τ. λ. Idem IV p. 167 c Δ. ἐν ἐβδόμῃ Μακεδονικῶν περὶ Πασικύπρου λέγων τοῦ ἐν Κύπρῳ βασιλέως ὅτι ἄσματος ἦν γράφει καὶ τάδε· “Ἀλέξανδρος μετὰ τὴν Τύρου πολιορκίαν” κ. τ. λ. Bekk. Anecd. Gr. p. 782, 22 Φοινίκεια δὲ τὰ γράμματα ἐλέγοντο—(ὡς φησὶ) Δ. ὁ Σάμιος ὁ ἱστορικὸς ἐν ὀγδόῃ τῶν Μακεδονικῶν, ἀπὸ Φοινίκους τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως τροφου. Schol. Eurip. Alcest. 255 μαρτυρεῖ καὶ Δοῦρις ἐν τῇ ις' τῶν Μακεδονικῶν [sic recte Matthiæus] ὅτι ἐν Ἰωλκῷ ἐνυμφεύθη [sc. *Alcestis*]. Ἰωλκοῦ γὰρ Πελίας ἐβασίλευσεν. Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 397 Δ. ἐν τῇ πεντεκαίδεκάτῃ τῶν Μακεδονικῶν Ἀρκαδία φησὶν ἀφ' οὗ ἡ Ἀρκαδία καλεῖται Ὀρχομενοῦ νύον· διὸ καὶ ποταμὸν τῆς Ἀρκαδίας Ὀρχομενόν. Athen. XIII p. 606 c δελφίνα δ' ἐν Ἰασφὶ παιδὸς ἐρσθῆναι λόγος, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Δ. ἐν τῇ ἐνάτῃ. ὁ δὲ λόγος ἐστὶν αὐτῷ περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου. καὶ λέγει οὕτως· “μετεπέμψατο” κ. τ. λ. Perhaps from the *Μακεδονικά*.

7 Σαμίων ὄροι. Athen. XV p. 696 e ὁ εἰς Λύσανδρον τὸν Σπαρτιάτην γραφεῖς ὄντως παῖν ὢν φησὶ Δ. ἐν τοῖς Σαμίων ἐπιγραφομένοις ὄροις ἄδεσθαι ἐν Σάμῳ. Plutarch. Lysand. c. 18 πρώτῳ μὲν γὰρ (τῷ Λυσάνδρῳ) ὡς ἱστορεῖ Δ. Ἑλλήνων βωμοὺς αἱ πόλεις ἀνέστησαν ὡς θεῶ, καὶ θυσίας ἔθυσαν· εἰς δὲ πρῶτον παιᾶνες ἦσθησαν, ὧν ἐνὸς ἀρχὴν ἀπομνημονεύουσι τοιάνδε·

τὸν Ἑλλάδος ἀγαθέας στραταγὸν ἐνρυχώρον Σπάρτας ὑμνήσομεν. ὦ ἦ παῖν.

Porphyr. in Vit. Pythag. § 3 p. 6 Δ. ὁ Σάμιος ἐν δευτέρῳ τῶν ὥρων. Laërt. I. 119 φησὶ δὲ Δ. ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν ἱερῶν [leg. cum viris doctis ὥρων] ἐπιγεγράφθαι αὐτῷ [*Pythagoræ*] τὸ ἐπίγραμμα τὸδε, κ. τ. λ. On the title of this work see Schweigh. ad Athen. tom. VII p. 648. Schol. Eurip. Hec. 933 (915) Δ. ἐν τῷ ιβ' τῶν ὥρων [recte Matthiæus ὥρων] γράφει οὕτως· ὡς ὑπὸ Αἰγυπτῶν πειρατευνόμενοι Ἀθηναῖοι στρατιὰν κατ' αὐτῶν ἀποστέλλουσιν οἱ δὲ ἅμα Σπαρτιάταις ἅπαντας ἀπέκτειναν· εἰς δὲ ὑπέστρεψεν ἄγγελος κ. τ. λ. Plutarch. Pericl. c. 28 Δ. δ' ὁ Σάμ. τούτοις ἐπιτραγοδεῖ, πολλὴν ὁμότητα τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τοῦ Περικλέους κατηγορῶν.—Δοῦρις μὲν οὖν, οὐδ' ὅπου μηδὲν αὐτῷ πρόσεστιν ἴδιον πάθος εἰσθῶς κρατεῖν τὴν διήγησιν ἐπὶ τῆς ἀληθείας, μᾶλλον εἰκεν ἐνταῦθα δεινῶσαι τὰς τῆς πατρίδος συμφορὰς ἐπὶ διαβολῇ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. referring to B. C. 440. Probably derived from the Σαμίων ὄροι. Steph. Byz. Γόργυνια, τόπος ἐν Σάμῳ, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Δ. Athen. XII p. 525 e περὶ τῆς Σαμίων τρυφῆς Δ. ἱστορῶν παρατίθεται Ἀσίου ποιήματα κ. τ. λ. These we may refer to the same work.

498 49 *Lynceus of Samos*. B. C. 280¹.

50 *Aratus*. B. C. 272. Five *Lives of Aratus* are extant: 'Αράτου βλος apud Buhle tom. I.

The following passages would be partly from the 'Ελληνικά and partly from the Μακεδονικά. Plutarch. Demosth. c. 19 ὁ δὲ Δ., οὐ ποταμὸν εἶναι φησι τὸν Θερμώδοντα κ. τ. λ. with reference to the battle of Charonea B. C. 338. Ibid. c. 23 Ἀλέξανδρος [B. C. 335] ἐξήτει τῶν δημαγωγῶν δέκα μὲν, ὡς Ἰδομενεὺς καὶ Δ. εἰρήκασιν. Idem Phocion. c. 4 Φωκίωνα γὰρ οὔτε γελάσαντά τις οὔτε κλαύσαντα ῥαδίως Ἀθηναίωι εἶδεν, οὐδ' ἐν βαλανεῖοι δημοσιεύοντι λουσάμενον, ὡς ιστόρηκε Δ. Idem Eumen. c. 1 Εὐμένη τὸν Καρδιανὸν ιστορεῖ Δ. πατὴρ μὲν ἀμαξεύοντος ἐν Χερρονήσῳ—γενέσθαι κ. τ. λ. Idem Ages. c. 3 τοῦτο δ' οὐ πᾶν δυσκόλως τὴν Τιμαίαν ἐνεγκεῖν φησὶ Δ. de *Alcibiade* et *Timaea*. Idem Alex. c. 15 Δ. τριάκοντα μόνον ἡμερῶν διατροφήν—on *Alexander's* passage into Asia. c. 46 Δ. ὁ Σάμ. πλάσμα φησὶ γεγονέναι τοῦτο.—on the Amazons. Idem Phocion. c. 17 ὁ γούν Δ. εἰρηνεν ὡς μέγας γενόμενος καὶ Δαρείου κρατήσας ἀφείλε τῶν ἐπιστολῶν τὸ χαίρειν κ. τ. λ. de *Alexandro*. Idem Alcib. c. 32 ἃ Δ.—προστίθησι τοῖς, αὐλεῖν μὲν εἰρεσίαν τοῖς ἐλαύνουσι Χρυσόγονον τὸν Πυθιονίκην κ. τ. λ.—οὔτε Θεόπομπος οὐτ' Ἐφόρος οὔτε Ξενοφῶν γέγραφεν οὐτ' εἰκὸς ἦν οὕτως ἐντυφῆσαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις μετὰ φνυγὴν καὶ συμφορὰς τοσαύτας κατερχόμενον. on the return of *Alcibiades* to Athens B. C. 407. Athen. VI p. 231 b Φιλίππον τὸν τοῦ μεγάλου βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου πατέρα, φησὶ Δ. ὁ Σάμ., φιάλιον χρυσοῦν κεκτημένον ἀεὶ τοῦτ' ἔχειν κείμενον ὑπὸ τοῦ προσκεφαλαίου. Idem I. 17 e τοῦτο δὲ καὶ παρ' Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ ἐνίστε ἦν, ὡς φησι Δ. ἐστὶν οὐν ποτε ἡγεμόνας εἰς ἑξακισχιλίους ἐκάθισεν ἐπὶ δίφρων ἀργυρῶν καὶ κλυτῶν ἀλουργοῖς περιστρώσας ἱματίοις. Idem XII p. 532 f τὰ αὐτὰ ιστορεῖ καὶ Δ. of *Chares* and *Adæus* in B. C. 348.

Steph. Byz. Ἀδασίς. πόλις Αἰγύπτου.—Ἡρόδοτος δὲ καὶ Δ. Μακάρων αὐτὴν ὠνόμασαν νῆσον. From Herodot. III. 26 we may conjecture that *Duris* mentioned this in the Σαμίῳν ὥροι.

Duris is also quoted in the following testimonies: Zenob. Adag. II. 26. 28. Steph. Byz. Ἀκράγαντες.—Σικελίας, ἀπὸ ποταμοῦ παραρέοντος φησὶ γὰρ Δ. ὅτι αἱ πλείους τῶν Σικελῶν πόλεων ἐκ τῶν ποταμῶν ὀνομάζονται.—ὡς καὶ ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ. Athen. XI p. 504 b ὁ τοὺς μίμους πεποιηκὼς οὗς αἰ διὰ χειρὸς ἔχειν Δ. φησὶ τὸν σοφὸν Πλάτωνα. Idem II p. 19 f Νυμφόδωρος ὁ θαυματοποιός ὃς προσκρούσας Ῥηγίνοις, ὡς φησι Δ., εἰς δελίαν αὐτοὺς ἔσκωψε. Idem XII p. 529 a οἱ μὲν πολλοί, ὧν ἐστὶ καὶ Δ., ιστοροῦσιν ὑπὸ τούτου ἀνακατήσαντος εἰ τοιοῦτος αὐτῶν βασιλεύει συγκενηθέντα ἀποθανεῖν. sc. *Sardanapalum* ab *Arbace*. Laërt. I. 74 φησὶ δὲ Δ. τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ [*Pittaci*] Θράκα εἶναι. Idem I. 82 Δ. δὲ πάροιον φησὶ (τὸν Βίαντα) γεγονέναι. Idem II. 19 Δ. δὲ καὶ δουλεύσαι αὐτὸν [*Socratem*] καὶ ἐργάσασθαι

λίθους. Cic. Ep. Att. VI. 1 Num idcirco *Duris Samius*, homo in historia diligens, quod cum multis erravit [sc. de *Eupolidis comici morte*] irridetur? Tzetz. ad Lycophron. 1378 γράφει δὲ τοιοῦτόν τι Δ., Διόδωρος, καὶ Δίων, ὅτι Σαμνεῖων, Τυρρηνῶν, καὶ ἐτέρων ἔθνων πολεμούντων Ῥωμαίοις, ὁ Δέκιος ὕπατος Ῥωμαίων, συστρατηγὸς ὧν Τορκοῦατος [B. C. 337], οὕτως ἔδωκεν ἑαυτὸν εἰς σφαγὴν καὶ ἀντρεθήσαν τῶν ἐναντίων ἑκατὸν χιλιάδες αὐθημερόν. Idem ad 143 πρῶτος Θησεὺς ἐπταετὴ (τὴν Ἑλένην) ἀρπάσας, καθὰ φησι Δ., ὁ Σάμ., ἀφαιρεθεὶς αὐτὴν ἐν τῷ ἡττηθῆναι ὑπὸ Πολυδευκοῦς καὶ Κάστορος—γεννήσασαν Ἰφιγένειαν, καὶ θετὴν παῖδα ἢ κλυταμνήστρα ποιεῖται. Idem ad 851 κατὰ δὲ Δ. Ἰφιγένειαν ἐκ Θησεῶς. conf. ad 103. Schol. Hom. *Iliad*. XIX. 326 Νεοπτόλεμος ἐστίν, ὡς τινες, ἐξ Ἰφιγενείας φησὶ γὰρ Δοῦρις ὅτι κλαπέισα εἰς Σκύρον ἐξετέθη. Etymol. v. Ἰήϊε. Ἰήϊος ὁ Ἀπόλλων λέγεται, ὡς μὲν Δοῦρις, ὅτι ἐν ἀγκάλαις βαστάσασα τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα ἢ Δητῶ ἐνεκελεύσατο εἰποῦσα Ἰήϊε κ. τ. λ. Schol. *Apollon*. II. 1249 δεθῆναι τὸν Προμηθεά φησὶν Ἡσίηδος—διὰ τὴν τοῦ πυρὸς κλοπὴν Δοῦρις δὲ φησι διὰ τὸ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς ἐρασθῆναι ὅθεν τοὺς περὶ τὸ Καυκάσιον οἰκοῦντας μόνον Διὶ καὶ Ἀθηνᾷ μὴ θύειν διὰ τὸ κολάσεως αἰτίους Προμηθεὶ γενέσθαι, καθ' ὑπερβολὴν δὲ σέβειν Ἡρακλέα τῆς τοῦ ἀετοῦ τοξείας χάριν. The date of *Duris* for the Trojan war is given in F. H. II p. VII.

¹ Works of *Lynceus*.

1 Αἰγυπτιακά. Athen. IV p. 150 b Ἀνγκεῖς ἐν τοῖς Αἰγυπτιακοῖς —“ Αἰγυπτίων ἐπιστρατευσάντων,” φησὶν “ ἐπὶ Ὄχρον τὸν Περσῶν βασιλέα” κ. τ. λ.

2 ἀπομνημονεύματα. Athen. X p. 434 d Καλλισθένης ὁ σοφιστής, ὡς Δ. ὁ Σάμιος φησιν ἐν τοῖς ἀπομνημονεύμασιν—ἐν τῷ συμποσίῳ τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου κ. τ. λ. XIII p. 583 f τῆς Γναθαίνης ἦρα δεινῶς—Δίφιλος ὁ κομφιδιοποιός, ὡς καὶ Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τοῖς ἀπομν. ιστορεῖ. VI p. 248 d Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τοῖς ἀπομν. “ Κλείσοφος ὁ Φιλίππου παράσιτος,” κ. τ. λ.

3 ἀποφθέγματα. Athen. VI p. 245 a Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τοῖς ἀποφθέγμασι, “ Σιλανός,” φησὶν, “ ὁ Ἀθηναῖος,” κ. τ. λ. Ibid. d τοῦ Κορύδου ἀποφθέγματα τὰδε ἀναγράφει ὁ Δ. κ. τ. λ. VIII p. 337 d Δ. ὁ Σάμ.—ἐν τοῖς ἀποφθέγμασι.—“ Δωρίωνι τῷ αὐλητῇ,” κ. τ. λ.

4 ἐπιστολαί. Harpocr. v. ἰθύφαλλοι. ποιήματά τινα οὕτως ἔλεγετο, ἐπὶ τῷ φάλλῳ ᾄδόμενα, ὡς Δ. ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς φησὶ. Athen. III p. 75 e τῶν ἐν Ῥόδῳ γινόμενων σύκων μνημονεῖ Δ. ἐν ἐπιστολαῖς. VII p. 330 a Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν ἐπιστολαῖς τὰς καλλίστας γίνεσθαι φησὶ ψήγτας περὶ Ἑλεουσίνῃ τῆς Ἀττικῆς. XI p. 496 f ῥοδιάς.—μνημονεῖ αὐτῶν Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς. IX p. 401 f Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Ἀπολλόδωρον ἐπιστολῇ γράφει οὕτως “ ἴνα τὰ μὲν αἴγεια τοῖς πασι τὰ δὲ συνάγρια μετὰ τῶν φίλων αὐτὸς ἔχῃς.” III p. 109 d Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Διαγόραν ἐπιστολῇ συγκρίνων τὰ Ἀθήνῃσι γινόμενα

Vitæ Arati tres Ib. tom. II p. 429—445 and a fifth in Suidas v. **Αρατος*. Some passages have been given in the Tables B. C. 272. 269. The other testimonies are these: Vit. II p. 442 **Αρατος* ὁ ποιητὴς γένει μὲν ἦν ἀπὸ Σόλων τῆς Κιλικίας πατρὸς δὲ Ἀθηνοδώρου μητρὸς δὲ Λητοφίλας [*Ληνοδώρας* Vit. Ar. tom. I]. γένους δὲ ἐγένετο πατρὸς ἐπιφανοὺς καὶ ἐν πολλοῖς εὐδοκίμου καὶ ἐν πολέμῳ ἀριστεύσαντος. ἡλευθέρωσε γοῦν τὴν πατρίδα πολλάκις. He had three brothers: Vit. I p. 429 ἀδελφούς ἔσχε τρεῖς, Μύριν καὶ Καλλιόνδαν καὶ Ἀθηνόδωρον ὁμώνυμον τῷ πατρί. [ἀδελφοὶ αὐτοῦ Μύρις, Καλώνδας, Ἀθηνόδωρος Suid. ἀδελφούς ἔσχε Λύρην τε καὶ Καλλιόδαν καὶ Ἀθηνόδωρον ὃν φησιν Εὐφράνωρ ἀντιγράψαι πρὸς τὰς τοῦ Ζωΐλου κατηγορίας Vit. III p. 444. ἀδελφούς εἶχε τρεῖς, Μύριν, Καλώνδαν, καὶ Ἀθηνόδωρον ὃς πρῶτος ἀντειπεῖν λέγεται Ζωΐλῳ τῷ κατὰ τῆς Ὀμηρικῆς ποιήσεως γράψαντι Vit. Arat. tom. I.] His time is thus marked, his residence at the court of *Antigonus*, and his contemporaries: Suid. γεγονὼς ἐν τῇ ρκδ' Ὀλυμπιάδι [B. C. 280], ὅτε ἦν Ἀντίγονος βασιλεὺς Μακεδονίας υἱὸς Δημητρίου τοῦ Πολιορκητοῦ ὁ Γονατᾶς κληθεὶς. καὶ συνώκει τε αὐτῷ καὶ παρ' αὐτῷ ἐτελεύτησε· σύγχρονος Ἀνταγόρῃ τῷ Ῥόδιῳ καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ Αἰτωλῷ, ἐποποιός. Vit. Arat. tom. I ἦν δὲ ὁ Ἀντίγονος υἱὸς Δημητρίου τοῦ Πολιορκητοῦ καὶ παρέλαβε τὴν ἀρχὴν περὶ ἑκατοστήν [καὶ εἰκοστήν] καὶ πέμπτην Ὀλυμπιάδα [B. C. 277: F. H. II p. 242]. Vit. I tom. II p. 431 γέγονε δὲ ὁ Ἀρ. κατὰ Ἀντίγονον τὸν τῆς Μακεδονίας βασιλέα ὃς ἐπεκαλεῖτο Γονατᾶς.—ἦν δὲ φιλόλογος γενόμενος, καὶ περὶ ποιητικὴν ἐσπουδακὼς περὶ πολλοῦ ἐποιήσατο πολλοὺς μὲν καὶ ἄλλους τῶν πεπαιδευμένων ἔχειν παρ' αὐτῷ, καὶ δὴ καὶ τὸν Ἀρατον.—γέγονε δὲ Ἀντίγονος κατὰ τὴν ρκε' Ὀλυμπιάδα, καθ' ὃν χρόνον ἤκμασεν ὁ Ἀρατος καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Αἰτωλός.

Among the works of *Aratus* Suidas enumerates ἐπιγράμματα εἰς Φίλαν τὴν θυγατέρα

τῶν ἐδωδίων πρὸς τὰ ἐν Ῥόδῳ φησίν "ἔτι δέ," κ. τ. λ. VII p. 285 e Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Δ. ἐπ. ἐπαινῶν τὰς Ῥοδιακάς ἀφύας κ. τ. λ. Ib. p. 295 a τούτων τῶν ἐπῶν μνησθεὶς [of *Archestratus*] καὶ Δ. ὁ Σάμιος ἐν τῇ πρὸς Δ. ἐπ. [conf. p. 285 e "ὁ τὴν Ἠδυπάθειαν γράψας." —Ἀρχέστρατον λέγει τὸν τέκνην ὁ Λυγκεύς] φησὶ καὶ δικαίως παρακελεύεσθαι τὸν ποιητὴν τῷ μὴ δυναμένῳ τιμὴν ἀριθμῆσαι ἀδικία κτήσασθαι τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν. XI p. 499 c Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Δ. ἐπ. γράφει "Καθ' ὃν χρόνον ἐπιδημήσας ἐν Σάμῳ, Διαγόρα, πολλάκις οἶδά σε παραγινόμενον εἰς τοὺς παρ' ἐμοὶ πότους, ἐν οἷς λάγνυος κατ' ἄνδρα κείμενος οἶνοχοεῖτο πρὸς ἡδονὴν διδοὺς ἐκάστῳ ποτήριον." XIV p. 652 d Δ. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Δ. ἐπ. γράφει οὕτως "ἡ δὲ γῆ ταῖς μὲν χελιδονίοις ἰσχάσιν ἀντιπαρatiθεῖσα" κ. τ. λ. Ib. p. 654 a Δ. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Δ. ἐπ.—φησίν "τῷ δ' ἐκεῖ καλουμένῳ βότρυϊ Νικοστρατίῳ," κ. τ. λ. IV initio Ἰππόλοχος ὁ Μακεδών—τοῖς χρόνοις μὲν γέγονε κατὰ Λυγκέα.—ἐκατέρων οὖν σώζονται δειπνητικαὶ τινες ἐπιστολαί, Λυγκέως μὲν τὸ Λαμίας—ἐμφανίζοντος δείπνον Ἀθήνησι γενόμενον Δημητρίῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ—[Plutarch. Demetr. c. 27 τὸ δείπνον οὕτως ἦνθησε τῇ δόξῃ διὰ τὴν πολυτέλειαν ὥστε ὑπὸ Λυγκέως τοῦ Σαμίου συγγεγράφθαι], τοῦ δ' Ἰππολόχου τοὺς Κάρανου τοῦ Μακεδόνα ἐμφανίζοντος γάμους. καὶ ἄλλαι δὲ περιετύχονεν τοῦ Δ. ἐπιστολαὶ πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν γεγραμμέναις Ἰππόλοχον, δηλοῦσαις τό τε Ἀντιγόνην τοῦ βασιλέως δείπνον Ἀφροδίσια ἐπιτελοῦντος Ἀθήνησι, καὶ τὸ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ βασιλέως. Athen. III

p. 100 f ὁ Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ὁ Θεοφράστου γνώριμος—ἀναγράφον τὸ Πτολεμαίου συμπόσιον φησὶν οὕτως κ. τ. λ. XIV p. 652 c Δ. ἐν τῇ πρὸς τὸν κομικὸν Ποσίδιππον ἐπιστολῇ "Ἐν τοῖς τραγικοῖς," φησὶ, πάθειν Εὐριπίδην "νομίζω Σοφοκλέους οὐδὲν διαφέρειν" ἐν δὲ ταῖς ἰσχάσι "τὰς Ἀττικὰς τῶν ἄλλων πολὺ προέχειν."

5 Κένταυρος. One of the comedies noticed by Suidas. Twenty-two lines are preserved by Athenæus IV p. 131 f Δ. ἐν Κενταύρῳ

μάγειρ', ὁ θύων ἐστὶν ὁ δειπνίζων τ' ἐμὲ Ῥόδιος· ἐγὼ δ' ὁ κεκλημένος Περίνθιος. οὐδέτερος ἡμῶν ἡδεται τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς δείπνοις, κ. τ. λ.

6 περὶ Μενάνδρου. Athen. VI p. 242 b Δ. ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ Μενάνδρου, "Ἐπὶ γελοίοις," φησὶ, "δόξαν εἰληφότες Εὐκλείδης ὁ Σμικρίνου καὶ Φιλόξενος ἡ Πτεροκοπίς."

7 τέχνη ὀψωνητική. Athen. VI p. 228 c Δ. δ' ὁ Σάμ. καὶ τέχνην ὀψωνητικὴν συνέγραψε πρὸς τινα δυσώνην διδάσκων αὐτὸν κ. τ. λ. Idem VII p. 313 f Δ. δ' ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῇ ὀψωνητικῇ τέχνῃ ἦν προσεφώνησέ τι τῶν ἐταίρων δυσώγη φησίν "Οὐκ ἄχρηστον δέ" κ. τ. λ. In this passage he mentions and quotes Ἀρχέστρατον τὸν γράψαντα τὴν Ἠδυπάθειαν.

Athen. XI p. 469 b ἡδυποτίδες. ταύτας φησὶν ὁ Σάμ. Δ. Ῥοδίου ἀντιδημιουργήσασθαι πρὸς τὰς Ἀθήνησι θηρικλείους. perhaps in his ἐπιστολαί.

Ἀντιπάτρου γυναῖκα δὲ Ἀντιγόνου. quoted by Jacobs Anthol. tom. XIII p. 856 without observation. But this is an error. *Phila*, the wife of *Antigonus*, was the daughter of *Seleucus* and *Stratonice*: γυναῖκα εἶχε Φίλαν τὴν Σελεύκου καὶ Στρατονίκης θυγατέρα Vit. Arat. I p. 431. *Phila* the daughter of *Antipater* was the wife of *Demetrius* and the mother of *Antigonus*: F.H. II p. 242. *Stratonice* was the sister of *Antigonus*, the daughter of *Demetrius* and *Phila* (Plutarch. Demetr. c. 31), and was married to *Seleucus* about B. C. 299. See the Tables 299. The offspring of that marriage, *Phila*, so called from the elder *Phila* her grandmother, was married to *Antigonus* *Gonatas* her uncle^m.

- 51 *Sotades*. B. C. 280. Suidas: Σωτάδης, Κρής, Μαρωνεΐτης, δαιμονισθεὶς, ἰαμβογράφος. ἔγραψε φλύακας ἥτοι Κιναίδους διαλέκτῳ Ἰωνικῇ. Athen. XIV p. 620 e ὁ Ἰωνικὸς λόγος τὰ Σωτάδου καὶ τὰ πρὸ τούτου Ἰωνικὰ καλουμένα ποιήματα Ἀλεξάνδρου τε τοῦ Αἰτωλοῦ καὶ Πύρρῃος τοῦ Μιλήσιου καὶ Ἀλέξου καὶ ἄλλων τοιούτων ποιητῶν προφέρεται [ἐχρήσατο δὲ τῷ εἶδει τούτῳ καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Αἰτωλὸς καὶ Πύρρος ὁ Μιλήσιος καὶ Θεοδόρας καὶ Τιμοχαρίδας καὶ Ξέναρχος Suid. Σωτάδ.]. καλεῖται δὲ οὗτος καὶ κιναιδολόγος. Strab. XIV p. 648 ἥρξε δὲ Σωτάδης μὲν πρῶτος τοῦ κιναιδολογεῖν· ἔπειτα Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Αἰτωλός· ἀλλ' οὗτοι μὲν ἐν ψιλῷ λόγῳ· μετὰ μέλους δὲ Λύσις καὶ ἔτι πρότερος τούτου ὁ Σίμος. Plutarch. Mor. p. 11 A τοῦ γὰρ Φιλαδέλφου γήμαντος τὴν ἀδελφὴν Ἀρσινόην, Σωτάδης εἰπὼν "Εἰς οὐχ ὁσίην τρυμαλὴν τὸ κέντρον ὠθεῖς" ἐν δεσμωτηρίῳ πολλοὺς κατεσάπη χρόνουςⁿ.

^m Among the works of *Aratus* Suidas names διόρθωσιν Ὀδυσσεΐας. Vit. III p. 445 διώρθωσε δὲ καὶ τὴν Ὀδυσσεΐαν. Vit. I p. 431 καὶ τὴν Ὀδυσσεΐαν δὲ διώρθωσε, καὶ καλεῖται τις διόρθωσις οὕτως Ἀράτειος, ὡς Ἀριστάρχους καὶ Ἀριστοφάνειος.

ⁿ *Aratos* ἐν τῷ πρὸς Θεόπροπον ἐπικηδεῖα is quoted Schol. Iliad. XVIII. 486. Called εἰς Θεόπροπον Suid. ἐν τῷ εἰς Θεόπροπον (sic) ποιήματι Schol. Arat. 259.

ⁿ On the *Sotadean* verse conf. Spalding. ad Quintil. Inst. tom. I p. 195. The *Sotadean* metre may be gathered from the following testimonies: Auctor περὶ ἑρμηνείας § 189 (193) τοῖς κεκλασμένοις καὶ ἀσέμνοις μέτροις, οἷα μάλιστα τὰ Σωτάδεια, διὰ τὸ μαλακώτερον—

σείων μελὴν Πηλιάδα δεξιὸν κατ' ὦμον.

Hermog. de formis I. 6 περὶ σεμνότητος. τροχαῖκα καὶ ἰωνικά ἐναντία σεμνότητι· τεκμήριον δὲ τούτου πεποίηκεν ἐναργὲς ὁ διαφθεΐρας τόδε τὸ ἔπος "σείων" κ. τ. λ. [II. XXII. 133] καὶ διὰ τῆς ἐναλλαγῆς τῶν λέξεων ἀπὸ τοῦ δακτυλικοῦ ἐπὶ τὸ Ἰωνικόν τε καὶ τὸ συγγενὲς τῷ Ἰωνικῷ τροχαῖκόν μεθαρμόσας αὐτὸ οὕτως "σείων μελὴν" κ. τ. λ. Hephæst. p. 63 τῶν τετραμέτρων [sc. Ionic. a maj.] ἐπισημωτάτων ἔστι τὸ βραχυκατάληκτον [---|---|---|---] τὸ κυλούμενον Σωτάδειον. τοῦτο δὲ κατὰ τρεῖς χώρας δέχεται Ἰωνικὴν συζυγίαν, ἢ τροχαῖκην, ἢ τὴν ἐξ ἀναπαίστου καὶ πυρριχίου, ἢ τὴν ἐκ τριβράχους καὶ τροχαίου, ἢ τὴν ἐκ μακρῶς καὶ τεσσάρων βραχειῶν, ἢ τὴν ἐκ βραχειῶν ἔξ. The varieties will be

~ ~	|	~ ~	<i>ditrochæus.</i>
~ ~	|	~ ~	<i>soluta prima Ionici.</i>
~ ~	|	~ ~	<i>soluta prima ditrochæi.</i>
~ ~	|	~ ~	<i>soluta 3^{ia} ditrochæi vel 2^{da} Ionici.</i>
~ ~ ~ ~	|	~ ~	<i>solutis utrisque Ionici longis.</i>

The chief extant specimens of *Sotades* have been collected by Dr. Gaisford ad Hephæst. p. 319. They are these:

- Stob. Serm. 3, 39 10 vv. Σωτάδου· "λίπησε μακρὰν—
Ib. 5, 32 7 vv. Σωτάδου· "τῆς τύχης σκοπεῖν δεῖ—
Ib. 22, 26 8 vv. Σωτάδου· "εἰ καὶ βασιλεὺς πέφυκας—
Ib. 98, 9 16 vv. Σωτάδου· "αὐτὸς γὰρ ἔων—
Ib. 98, 10 13 vv. τοῦ αὐτοῦ· "ἀγαθὸς, εὐφυνής, δίκαιος—
Ib. 103, 13 3 vv. Σωτάδου· "ὁπένης ἐλεεῖται—
Ib. 108, 40 2 vv. Σωτάδου· "πλειστάκις ἀδικούμενός τις—
Ib. 120, 11 Σωτάδου· "πάντων ὁ λιμὴν τῶν μερόπων ὁ θάνατός ἐστιν."

From Athen. XIV p. 621 b three lines of *Sotades*: Θεοδώρου τοῦ αὐλοῦ Φίληνος ἦν πατὴρ, εἰς δὲ ταῦτα ἔγραψεν.

"ὁ δ' ἀποστεγάσας—

Among the works of *Sotades* were

"Ἀδωνις. Hephæst. p. 8 Σωτάδου ἐξ Ἀδωνιδος· τίνα τῶν παλαιῶν ἱστοριῶν θέλει ἑσακοῦσαι; Ἀμαζών. Suid. Σωτάδ. εἰς δὲ αὐτοῦ εἶδη πλείστα· οἶον, εἰς ᾧδου κατάβασιν. Πιρίππος. εἰς Βελεοσίχην. Ἀμαζών.

52 *Asclepiades of Samos* preceded *Theocritus*, since *Theocritus* was his disciple: Theocr. Id. 501

VII. 40 οὔτε τὸν ἐσθλὸν Σικελίδαν νίκημι τὸν ἐκ Σάμῳ οὔτε Φιληγᾶν. Schol. Ἀσκληπιάδην φησὶ τὸν ἐπιγραμματογράφον.—Σικελίδαν ὀνομάζει τὸν Ἀσκληπιάδην τὸν Σάμιον, ὡς υἱὸν Σικελίδα, οὗ δοκεῖ ἀκουστῆς γεγονέναι. ἄλλως. Ἀσκληπιάδην φησὶ τὸν Σάμιον τὸν ἐπιγράμματα γράψαντα, οὗ δοκεῖ ἀκουστῆς γεγονέναι ὁ Θεόκριτος. Σικελίδας δὲ ἐκαλεῖτο πατρωνυμικῶς. Schol. ad VII. 21 Ἀσκληπιάδην τὸν Σάμιον ποιητὴν Σικελίδαν καὶ αὐτὸν καλεῖ.

53 *Theocritus*. B. C. 272P.

54 *Homerus*. B. C. 278. Add to the testimonies Christodorus I. 409 apud Antholog. tom. III p. 176 Ὀμηρος·

—ὃν Θρηϊκίῃσι παρ' ἧόσι γέλνατο μήτηρ
Μυρὼ κυδαλίμῃ Βυζαντιάς—
κέινος ἄρα τραγικῆς πινυτὴν ἡσκήσατο τέχνην
κοσμήσας ἐπέεσσιν ἐὼν Βυζαντίδα πάτρην.

Tzetz. ad Lycophr. p. 264 Ὀμηρος ὁ νέος τραγικός—ὁ Ἀνδρομάχου Βυζάντιος, δράματα ποιήσας νῆ'.

55 *Sositheus*. B. C. 278q.

εἰς ἁδὸν κατὰβασις. Suid.

εἰς Βελεστίχην. Suid.

Ἰλιάς. Hephæst. p. 21 παρὰ Σωτάδῃ ἐν τῇ Ἰλιάδι·
“σείων μελίην” κ. τ. λ. Conf. Demetr. περὶ ἔρμην.
§ 189 (193). Hence perhaps the four lines in
Dionys. de Comp. p. 52 Schæf. τὰ Σωτάδεια ταυτί·

ἐνθ' οἱ μὲν ἐπ' ἄκραις πυραῖς νέκνες ἐκείντο
γῆς ἐπὶ ξένης, ὄρφανὰ τειχέα προλιπόντες
Ἑλλάδος ἱερῆς καὶ μυχὸν ἐστίης πατρώης,
ἦβην τ' ἐρατεινὴν, καὶ καλὸν ἡλίου πρόσωπον.

In ed. Goller the metre of these lines is restored from a MS. of *Victorius*. In v. 1 recte *Victorius* ἄκραισι. v. 4 *Victorius* ἐραστήν. legè cum Gollero ἐρατήν.

Πρίηπος. Suid.

○ Thirty-nine epigrams under the name of *Asclepiades* are in *Analect. Brunck.* tom. I p. 211 *Anthol. Jacobs* tom. I p. 144. But, as there were many of this name, it may be doubted to whom they are to be ascribed. *Jacobs* tom. XIII p. 864 observes, *Ad Samium Asclepiadem proculdubio pertinet Ep. 32 quo Berenice comparatur cum Venere: 33 in Cleopatram ἀνασσαν. Berenice* was the wife of *Ptolemy Soter*; *Cleopatra* was the sister of *Philadelphus*. But in *Ep. 32* the title (*Jacobs* tom. VII p. 53) is Ἀσκληπιάδου, οἱ δὲ Ποσειδίππου. and in *Ep. 33* Ἀσκληπιάδου, τινὲς δὲ Ἀντιπάτρου Θεσο. And Κλεοπάτρα ἀνασσα might therefore be *Cleopatra* the mistress of *Antony*, in whose time *Antipater Thess.* flourished.

Ep. 1 is given in *Cod. Vat.* to *Asclepiades of Adramyttium*. *Ep. 3* is Ἀσκληπιάδου ἢ Ποσειδίππου in *Cod. Vat.* *Ep. 23 Cod. Vat. Asclepiades, Meleagro tribuit Planud.* *Jacobs* tom. VII p. 40. *Ep. 29 C. d. Vat.* Ἀσκληπιάδου ἢ Ποσειδίππου.

P *Suidas* v. Θεόκριτος adds, τινὲς δὲ ἀναφέρουσιν εἰς αὐτὸν καὶ ταῦτα·

Προϊτίδας	ἐπικήδεια μέλη
Ἑλπίδας	ἐλεγείας
ὕμνους	ἰάμβους
ἡρώϊνας	ἐπιγράμματα.

ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι τρεῖς γεγονάσι Βουκολικῶν ἐπῶν ποιηταί, Θεόκριτος οὗτος, Μόσχος Σικελιώτης, καὶ Βίων ὁ Σμυρναῖος, ἕκ τινος χωριδίου καλουμένου Φλώσσης.

q *Fragments of Sositheus*.

Ἀθλῖος. *Stob. Serm. 51, 23* Σωσιθέου ἐξ Ἀθλίου·

εἰς μυρίους ὄρνιθας ἀέρος σοβεῖ,
λαῶν τε δειλῶν πλήθος εὐ τραφεῖς ἀνήρ.

Δάφνις ἢ Λιτυέρσας. *Athen. X p. 415 b* Λιτυέρσας ἦν μὲν υἱὸς Μίδου νόθος Κελαινῶν δὲ τῶν ἐν Φρυγίᾳ βασιλεὺς, ἄγριος ιδέσθαι καὶ ἀνήμερος ἀνθρωπος ἀδηφάγος δ' ἰσχυρῶς. λέγει δὲ περὶ αὐτοῦ Σωσίθεος ὁ τραγωδιοποιὸς ἐν δράματι Δάφνιδι ἢ Λιτυέρσῃ οὕτως κ. τ. λ. *Tzetzes Chil. II. 595* ὡς ἐν τῷ Δάφνιδί φησι Σωσίβιος [i. Σωσίθεος] ἰάμβους κ. τ. λ. *Schol. Theocrit. X. 41* ὁ Λιτυέρσης ἄκει Κελαινὰς τῆς Φρυγίας, υἱὸς τυγχάνων νόθος τοῦ Μίδου. γεωργὸς δὲ ὢν τοὺς παρίοντας τῶν ξένων εὐωχὼν ἠνάγκαζε θερίζειν μετ' αὐτοῦ εἶτα ἐσπέρας, ἀποτέμνων αὐτῶν τὰς κεφαλὰς τὸ λοιπὸν σῶμα ἐν τοῖς δράγμασι συνειλὼν ᾗδεν. Ἡρακλῆς δὲ ὕστερον τοῦτον ἀποκτείνας ἔρριπεν εἰς τὸν Μαῖνανδρον ποταμὸν. *Schol. apud Casaubon. ad Theocritum cap. 12* ἰστορεῖ ταῦτα κατὰ μέρος Σωσίβιος [i. Σωσίθεος] ἐν Δάφνιδι λέγων οὕτως·

αἶθ' οἱ Κελαινὰι πατρίς ἀρχαία πόλις
Μίδου γέροντος, οὗτος δ' ἔχων ὄνου
ἤνασσε καὶ νοῦν φατὸς εὐειδούς ἄγαν.
οὗτος δ' ἐκείνου παῖς παράπλαστος νόθος·
μητρὸς δ' ὁποίας ἡ τεκοῦσ' ἐπίσταται.
ἔσθαι μὲν ἄρτους τρεῖς ὅλους κανηλίους

5

502 56 *Lycophron*. B. C. 269. 259. Two lists of the poets who composed the *Pleias* are given in the Tables B. C. 259. Tzetzes ad *Lycophron*. p. 263 gives another catalogue, in which he erroneously classes together poets who were not contemporary, and who were not all writers of tragedy: ὁ Λυκόφρων τῷ μὲν γένει ἦν Χαλκιδεὺς, υἱὸς Σωκλέους, ἡ Λύκου τοῦ ἱστοριογράφου κατὰ τινάς. ἦν δὲ εἰς τῶν ἑπτὰ ποιητῶν οἵτινες διὰ τὸ ἑπτὰ εἶναι τῆς πλειάδος ἐλέγοντο· ὦν τὰ ὀνόματα ταῦτα· Θεόκριτος ὁ τὰ Βουκολικὰ ποιήσας, Ἄρατος ὁ τὰ Φαίνόμενα γράψας καὶ ἕτερα, Νίκανδρος, Αἰαντίδης ἡ Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ τὰ Ἀργοναυτικά, Φίλικος, Ὁμηρος ὁ νέος τραγικός, — Λυκόφρων, καὶ ἕτεροι μὴ εἰδότες ἄλλους φασὶν εἶναι τῆς πλειάδος. ἦσαν δὲ οὗτοι ἐν χρόνοις Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου καὶ Βερενίκης, οἱ παῖδες ἦσαν ἀμφότεροι Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Λαγῶος καὶ Βερενίκης τῆς Ἀντιγόνου θυγατρὸς. If we add to these the accounts of Suidas recorded in the Tables, we shall obtain the following testimonies:

Suidas	Schol. 1	Schol. 2	Tzetzes
<i>Homerus</i>	<i>Homerus</i>	<i>Homerus</i>	(<i>Theocritus</i>)
<i>Sosithus</i>	<i>Sosithus</i>	<i>Sosithus</i>	(<i>Aratus</i>)
<i>Lycophron</i>	<i>Lycophron</i>	<i>Lycophron</i>	(<i>Nicander</i>)
<i>Alexander</i>	<i>Alexander</i>	<i>Alexander</i>	<i>Æantides</i>
<i>Philiscus</i>	<i>Philiscus</i>	<i>Æantides</i>	<i>Philiscus</i>
<i>Sosiphanes</i>	<i>Dionysides</i>	<i>Sosiphanes</i>	<i>Homerus</i>
.....	<i>Æantides</i>	<i>Philiscus</i>	<i>Lycophron</i> .

All the authorities agree in *Homerus*, *Philiscus*, *Lycophron*; and the three first in *Alexander Ætolus* and *Sosithus*. *Dionysides* is attested by Schol. 1, by Strabo: see the Tables B. C. 278. and by Suidas: see N° 62. The seventh name was either *Æantides* or *Sosiphanes*. *Sosiphanes* has two testimonies and *Æantides* three.

Lycophron composed 64 or 46 tragedies: Tzetz. ad *Lycophron*. p. 270 διὰ τί Λυκόφρωνος Ἀλεξάνδρα ἐπεγράφη τὸ παρὸν ποίημα; πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν τῶν λοιπῶν τοῦ Λυκόφρωνος ποιημάτων. εἶπον γὰρ ὅτι ξδ' ἢ μς' τραγωδιῶν ἐποίησε δράματα[†].

τρὶς τῆς βραχείας ἡμέρας, πίνει δ', ἔνα
καλῶν μετρητῆν, τὸν δεκάμφορον πίθον·
ἐργάζεται δ' ἐλαφρὰ πρὸς τὰ σίτια·
10 ὄρμον θερίζει· τῇ μῦ δ' ἐν ἡμέρᾳ
δαίνυσσι τ' ἔμπης συντίθισι τ' εἰς τέλος.
χῶταν τις ἔλθῃ ξείνος ἢ παρεξίη,
φαγεῖν τ' ἔδωκεν εὖ τε κάπεχόρτασεν.
καὶ τοῦ ποτοῦ προὔτεινεν ὥς ἂν ἐν θέρει
15 πλέον· φθονεῖν γὰρ τοῖς θανουμένοις ὀκνεῖ.
ἐπιστατῶν οἰδῇ αὐτὸν Μαϊάνδρου ῥοαῖς
καρπευμάτων ἀρδευτὰ δαψιλῆι ποτῷ
τὸν ἀνδρομήκη πυρὸν ἡκουμένην
ἄρπη θερίζει, τὸν ξένον δὲ δράγματι
20 αὐτῷ κυλίσας κρατὸς ὀρφανὸν φέρει·
γελῶν θεριστὴν ὥς ἄνουν ἡρίστισεν.

ὅτι δὲ ἀπέθανεν ὑφ' Ἡρακλέους ἐστὶ λέγων·
θανὼν μὲν οὖν Μαϊάνδρου ἐρρίφη ποδὸς
σῶλος τις ὥσπερ· ἦν δ' ὁ δισκέυσας ἀνὴρ
τὸς Πυθωνίης· τίς γὰρ ἀνθ' Ἡρακλέους;

vv. 6—8 are in Athenæus; vv. 4—9 are quoted by Tzetzes. In v. 1 αἶθ' οἱ Casaub. οὔτε οἱ Vulg. v. 3 φανὸς εὐειδῆς τ' ἄγαν Casaub. 10 Forte l. φωτὸς εὐειδοῦς ἔχων. v. 6 ὄρους Tzetz. v. 7 πίνει θ' ἄμα Tzetz. v. 11 τ' addidi. συντίθισιν εἰς Vulg. v. 13 Sic leg. videtur. εὖ καὶ πεχόρτασεν Vulg. εὖ καὶ εὖ πεχόρτασεν Cas. v. 15 θανουμένοις ὀκνεῖ Vulg. ὀκνεῖ τοῖς θανουμένοις Cas. 15 v. 16 ἐπεὶ δ' ἄγων ἔδειξε Cas. v. 18 ἡκουμένην ἄρπη Cas. v. 22 forte εἰς Μαϊάνδρον. v. 23, 24 dedi ex Casaub. emendatione.

On Σωσιθέω for Σωσιβίω conf. Schweigh. ad Athen. tom. X p. 316. Schweighæuser, however, when he observes *Scholiasies ex ipso Tzetza descripsisse sua videtur*, has forgotten that Tzetzes gives only six lines, and the scholiast twenty-four.

[†] Suidas names the following tragedies of *Lycophron*: εἰςὶ δὲ καὶ τραγωδία αὐτοῦ

57 *Leonidas of Tarentum*. Meleager Ep. I. 15 ἐν δὲ Λεωνίδεω θαλεροὺς κισσοῖο κορύμβους. 503

Plutarch. Pyrrho c. 26 ὁ δὲ Πύρρος—μέγιστον αὐτῷ πρὸς δόξαν οἰόμενος διαπεπράχθαι τὸ περὶ τοὺς Γαλάτας [B. C. 273 : F. H. II p. 238] τὰ κάλλιστα καὶ λαμπρότατα τῶν λαφύρων ἀνέθηκεν εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν Ἰωνίδος Ἀθηνῶς, τότε τὸ ἐλεγείον ἐπιγράψας·

τοὺς θυρεοὺς ὁ Μολοσσὸς Ἰωνίδι δῶρον Ἀθάνῃ κ. τ. λ.

Pausan. I. 13, 2 δηλοῖ δὲ μάλιστα τὸ μέγεθος τῆς μάχης καὶ τὴν Πύρρον νίκην τὰ ἀνατεθέντα ὄπλα τῶν Κελτικῶν ἐς τε τὸ τῆς Ἀθηνῶς ἱερὸν τῆς Ἰωνίας Φερῶν μεταξὺ καὶ Λαρίσσης, καὶ τὸ ἐπίγραμμα τὸ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς·

τοὺς θυρεοὺς ὁ Μολοσσὸς κ. τ. λ.

This epigram appears in *Leonid. Tarentin.* Ep. 21 *Cod. Vat. sine auctoris nomine : Leonidæ tribuit Planudes*. Jacobs Antholog. tom. VII p. 82. If this was composed by *Leonidas* (which the silence of *Cod. Vat.* renders doubtful), his time would be determined to the reign of *Pyrrhus*^s.

58 *Alexander of Pleuron in Ætolia*. B. C. 272. 269. Suid. Ἀλέξανδρος Αἰτωλὸς ἐκ πόλεως Πλευρώνος, υἱὸς Σατύρου καὶ Στρατοκλείας, γραμματικός. οὗτος καὶ τραγωδίας ἔγραψεν, ὡς καὶ τῶν ἐπτά τραγικῶν ἕνα κριθῆναι, ὅπερ ἐπεκλήθησαν ἡ πλειάς. For the *Pleias* see N^o 56^t.

Αἶolos	Μαραθώνιος
Ἀνδρομέδα	Ναύπλιος
Ἀλήτης	Οἰδίπους δ'. β'.
Διολίδης	Ὀρφανός
Ἐλεφήνωρ	Πενθέης
Ἡρακλῆς	Πελοπίδαι
Ἰκέται	Σύμμαχοι
Ἰππόλυτος	Τηλέγονος
Κασσανδρεῖς	Χρυσίππος.
Δάιος	

διασκευῇ δ' ἐστὶν ἐκ τούτων ὁ Ναύπλιος. ἔγραψε καὶ τὴν καλουμένην Ἀλεξάνδραν, τὸ σκοτεινὸν ποίημα. This poem is quoted without the name of the author in Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 276 ὁ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδραν πεποιηκὼς μέμνεται “Ζήνυθον ἄντρον” κ. τ. λ. Sc. v. 77.

Μενέδημος σάτυροι, quoted by Athenæus X p. 420 a Δ. ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς γράψας σατύρους Μενέδημον, ἐν οἷς φησιν ὁ Σιληνὸς πρὸς τοὺς σατύρους

παῖδες κρατίστου πατρὸς ἐξωλέστατοι, κ. τ. λ.

Idem II p. 55 d Δ. ὁ Χαλκ. ἐν σατυρικῷ δράματι, ὁ ἐπὶ καταμωκήσει ἔγραφεν εἰς Μενέδημον τὸν φιλόσοφον ἀφ' οὗ ἡ τῶν Ἑρετρικῶν ὀνομάσθη αἵρεσις, διασκώπτων τῶν φιλοσόφων τὰ δειπνα φησί·

καὶ δημόκοινος ἐπεκόρουσε δαψιλῆς
θέρμος κ. τ. λ. conf. X p. 420 b.

περὶ κωμωδίας. Athen. XI p. 485 d Δ. ἐν τῷ ἐν-
άτῳ περὶ κωμωδίας παραθέμενος τὰ Φερεκράτους, κ. τ. λ. XIII p. 555 a Ἀντιφάνης ὁ κωμωδιοποιός, ὡς ἀνεγίνωσκε τινα τῷ βασιλεῖ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῶν ἐαυτοῦ κωμωδιῶν, κ. τ. λ.—ὡς φησι Δ. ὁ Χαλκ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ κωμωδίας. VII p. 278 b Ἀρχέστρατος ἐν τῇ Γαστρονομίᾳ· οὕτως γὰρ ἐπιγράφεσθαι φησι Δ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ κωμωδίας. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 239 πρὸς τὸν Λυκόφρονα κόκορον λέγοντα ἰχθυοῖν τι· ἡπατῆται δὲ, ὡς φησιν

Ἐρατοσθένης. Schol. Plut. 1195 ὁ Δ. (ὡς ὁ Ἐρατοσθένης φησὶν) φήθη κ. τ. λ. see the Tables B. C. 394. 4. Athen. XI p. 501 d Ἐρατοσθένης ἐν τῷ ἐνδεκάτῳ περὶ κωμωδίας τὴν λέξιν ἀγνοεῖν φησὶ Λυκόφρονα κ. τ. λ. These passages of *Lycophron* may be referred to the work περὶ κωμωδίας.

^s One hundred and two epigrams ascribed to *Leonidas* appear in the *Anthologia* tom. I p. 153—181 tom. XIII p. 652. 673. But of these six are doubtful. Ep. 22 from Pausan. I. 13 is merely assigned to *Leonidas* upon conjecture by Brunk. Ep. 48 is given in Planud. to *Antipater Thessalon.* Ep. 53 Planud. Μελεάγρον· οἱ δὲ Στράτωνος. Ep. 81 *Cod. Vat. Λεωνίδου, οἱ δὲ Μελεάγρου.* Ep. 94 *Cod. Vat. Leonidæ Alexandrin.* Ep. 100 *In Cod. Vat.—fortasse Antipatri Sidonii.* Jacobs tom. VII p. 151.

On the other hand six are to be added: Theocr. Ep. 11 (10) *Cod. Vat. Λεωνίδου, conf. Jacobs.* Anthol. tom. VII p. 199. Ep. 18 (17) *Cod. Vat. Λεωνίδου Ταραντίνου.* Leonid. Alexandrin. Ep. 12. 30 are to be given to *Leonidas Tarentinus* on the conjecture of Brunk. Anal. tom. III p. 175. Ep. 37 *Cod. Vat. Λεωνίδου Ταρ.* Ep. 41 *Cod. Vat. Λεωνίδου. Hoc etiam Leonidæ Tarentini esse credo.* Brunk. tom. III p. 176.

Leonidas mentions his own poverty in Ep. 13, and again in Leonid. Alex. Ep. 30, where he calls himself ὁ πρέσβυς. In Ep. 100 (probably composed by *Antipater Sidonius*) his country is described:

πολλὸν ἀπ' Ἰταλῆς κείμει χθονὸς, ἔκ τε Τάραντος
πάτρης—

^t That *Alexander* was of *Pleuron* is attested by Pausanias II. 22, 7 Εὐφορίων Χαλκιδεὺς καὶ Πλευ-

504 59 *Æantides*. One of the tragic *Pleias*. See the Tables B. C. 259, and N° 56.

ρώνιος Ἀλέξανδρος ἔπη ποιήσαντες—φασὶ Θησεὺς εἶναι θυγατέρα Ἰφιδιγένειαν. In which particular they agreed with *Duris*: see above N° 48 note p. 498.

Works of *Alexander*:

Ἀλκίους. Athen. VII p. 296 e ἰστορεῖ περὶ αὐτοῦ [de Glaucō] καὶ ὁ Αἰτωλὸς Ἀλέξανδρος ἐν τῷ ἐπιγράφομένῳ Ἀλκίῳ, ὡς οὕτως

γενεσάμενος βοτανῆς—
κατεποντώθη,

— ἦν ἡελίῳ φαέθοντι

ἐν μακάρων νήσοισι λιτὴ φύει εἶαρι γαίῃ
ἡἷλιος δ' ἵπποισι θυμῆρα δόρπον ὀπάξει
ἔλῃ ναιετάουσιν, ἵνα δρόμον ἐκτελέσωσιν
ἄτρυτοι καὶ μὴ νιν ἔλοι μεσσηγὺς ἀνίη.

Ἀπολλων. Parthenius c. 14 preserves 34 lines:

Ἄλ. ὁ Αἰτ. μέμνηται ἐν τοῖσδε ἐν Ἀπόλλωνι

παῖς Ἰπποκλῆος Φόβιος Νηληιάδαο

ἔσται ἰθαγενέων γνήσιος ἐκ πατέρων κ. τ. λ.

Published in Brunck. Anal. tom. I p. 419 Jacobs Anthol. tom. I p. 208. *Fabula de Antho quem Phobii Milesiorum regis conjux dolo interemit. Apparet Alexandrum in hoc carmine Apollinem loquentem indurisse* Jacobs tom. VII p. 239.

ἀστρολογιστάς. Schol. Iliad. XXIII. 86 φησὶν

Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Αἰτωλὸς ἐν ἀστρολογισταῖς.

Ἰωνικὰ ποιήματα. According to Athenæus these poems of *Alexander* were composed before the poems of *Sotades*: according to Strabo *Sotades* preceded, and *Alexander* followed him. See N° 51. Strabo indeed speaks of prose compositions, and Athenæus of poems; which may reconcile the difference, since *Sotades* and *Alexander Ætolus* were partly contemporaries.

Κρίκα. Athen. VII p. 283 a Ἄλ. ὁ Αἰτωλ. ἐν Κρίκα [Κρίκα Cod. A.] εἰ γνήσιον τὸ ποιημάτων

πηδαλίῳ ἄκρῳ ἐπὶ Πομπίλῳ ἀνιόχεν

εἰς τὰ κάτω κατόπισθε θεοῖς ὑπο πομπίλῳ ἰχθύς.

Μούσαι. Macrob. Sat. V. 22 *Alexander Ætolus poëta egregius in libro qui inscribitur Musæ* [conf. Servium ad Virgil. Æn. XI. 532] *refert quanto studio populus Ephesius dedicato templo Dianæ curaverit præmiis propositis ut qui tunc erant poëta ingeniosissimi in deam carmina diversa componerent. —loquitur de populo Ephesio:*

ἀλλ' ὅγε πευθόμενος πάγχυ Γραικοῖσι μελέσθαι

Τιμόθεον κιθάρης Ἰδμονα καὶ μελέων,

υἶόν Θερασάνδροιο, τὸν ἤνευεν ἀνέρα σίκλων

χρυσείων ἱερῇ δὴ τότε χιλιάδι,

ἡμῆσαι ταχέων Ὀπιν βλήτειραν οὔστῶν

ἡ δ' ἐπὶ Κεγχρεῶν τίμιον οἶκον ἔχει.

et mox:

μηδὲ θεῆς προλήπῃ Λητωίδος ἀγλαὰ ἔργα.

For *Timotheus* see the Tables B. C. 357. This fragment is in Brunck Anal. tom. I p. 419. In v. 3 σίκλων Brunck, σίγλων Macrob. v. 4 ἱερῇ—

χιλιάδι Brunck. ἱερῇ—χιλιάδα Macrob.

Πότος. Athen. IV p. 170 e ἐκ δράματος Ἀλεξ. ὃ ἐπιγραφή Πότος

εἰς αὐριὸν με δεῖ λαβεῖν αὐλητρίδα

τραπεζοποιὸν δημιουργὸν λήψομαι.

ἐπὶ τοῦτ' ἀπέστειλ' ἐξ ἀγροῦ μ' ὁ δεσπότης.

Τίγων. Athen. XI p. 496 c μνημονεύει αὐτοῦ καὶ Ἀλεξ. ἐν Τίγωνι. On this title conf. Schweigh. tom. XI p. 263.

Athenæus XV p. 699 b preserves 10 elegiac lines of *Alexander*: Ἀλεξ. ὁ Αἰτωλὸς ὁ τραγωδιοδιδάσκαλος, ποιήσας ελεγείων—

ὡς Ἀγαθοκλῆος λᾶσαι φρένες ἦλσαν ἔξω
πατρίδος· ἀρχαίων ἦν ὅδ' ἀνὴρ προγόνων,

εἰδὼς ἐκ νεότητος αἰεὶ ξείνοισιν ὁμιλεῖν
ξείνος· Μιμνέρμου δ' εἰς ἔπος ἄκρον ἰὼν, κ. τ. λ.
conf. Schweigh. tom. XIII p. 318 Jacobs Anthol. tom. VII p. 244.

Strabo XII p. 566 XIV p. 681 ὁ Αἰτωλ. Ἀλέξανδρος

οἱ καὶ ἐπ' Ἀσκανίων δώματ' ἔχουσι ῥῶν

λίμνης Ἀσκανίης ἐπὶ χεῖλεσιν, ἔνθα Δολίων

υἱὸς Σιληνοῦ νάσσατο καὶ Μελῆς.

Gellius XV. 20 *Alexander Ætolus hos de Euripide versus composuit*. I shall first give the passage as it stands in the extant text of Gellius, and then as it is restored by Valckenaer Eur. Phœn. p. 588, whose emendation has been pointed out to me by a literary friend. Thus in Gellius:

ὁ δὲ Ἀναξαγόρου τρόφιμος ἀρχαῖον
στρυφνὸς μὲν ἐμοίγε ἔοικε προσειπεῖν,
καὶ μισόγελως, καὶ τῶθαζειν οὐδὲ παρ' οἶνον
μεμαθηκὼς· ἀλλ' ὁ τι καὶ γράψαι τοῦτ' ἂν
μέλιτος καὶ σειρήνων ἐτετεύχει.

Thus restored by Valckenaer:

ὁ δ' Ἀναξαγόρου τρόφιμος χαιού στρυφνὸς μὲν
ἐμοίγε προσειπεῖν
καὶ μισόγελως καὶ τῶθαζειν οὐδὲ παρ' οἶνον μεμαθηκὼς,
ἀλλ' ὁ τι γράψαι τοῦτ' ἂν μέλιτος καὶ σειρήνων
ἐτετεύχει.

Alexander is mentioned by Meleager Ep. I. 39 τοὺς δ' ἄμ' Ἀλεξάνδροιο νέους ὀρηκὰς ἐλαίης. and three epigrams are in the Antholog. tom. I p. 207 Analect. tom. I p. 418. Ep. I Cod. Vat. Ἀλεξάνδρου Μαγνήτου. Ep. 3 Cod. Vat. Ἀλεξάνδρου. From the expression in Meleager νέους ὀρηκὰς it would seem that a later *Alexander* and nearer his own time was intended.

Gale ad Parthenium c. 14 ascribes to *Alexander Ætolus* 26 hexameters describing the heavenly bodies: *Theo Smyrniæus περὶ τῶν εἰς τὸ μαθηματικὸν χρησίμων hos citat versus Alex. Ætoli, quem μουσικώτατον vocat.* and adds, *perperam hos versus Alexandro Milesio adscribit Chalcidius, manifeste Al.*

60 *Sosiphanes*. B. C. 278^u.

61 *Philiscus of Corcyra*. B. C. 278^v.

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62 *Dionysides*. B. C. 278. Dr. Gaisford apud Suidam p. 1011 B supplies the following testimony ex Suida MS.: Διονυσιάδης: Φυλαρχίδου Μαλλώτης, τραγικός. ἦν δὲ οὗτος τῶν τῆς Πλειάδος, καὶ γέγραπται αὐτῷ μεταξὺ ἄλλων καὶ Χαρακτήρες ἢ Φιλοκόμφοι, ἐν ᾧ τοὺς χαρακτήρας ἀπαγγέλλει τῶν ποιητῶν.

63 *Berosus*. B. C. 279. Syncellus p. 14 B adds: καὶ (Βηρωσσός) εὐρὼν ἐν Βαβυλῶνι πολλῶν ἀναγραφὰς φυλασσομένας ἐπιμελῶς, αἱ περιείχον ἐτῶν μυριάδων [1. μυριάδας] πον δεκαπέντε κ. τ. λ. Idem p. 28 B ἐκ τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Πολυτίστορος—"Βηρωσσός φησιν—, ἀναγραφὰς πολλῶν ἐν Βαβυλῶνι φυλάσσεσθαι μετὰ πολλῆς ἐπιμελείας ἀπὸ ἐτῶν πον ὑπὲρ

Ætolum confundens cum Al. Polyhistore. And *Alexander Ætulus* is mentioned with *Aratus* by Sext. Empir. Logic. II. 204 παρὰ τοῖς τὰ οὐράνια πραγματευσαμένοις, καθάπερ Ἀράτῳ καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ Αἰτωλῷ. ubi conf. Fabric. ad locum. But Brunck Analect. tom. III p. 98 has shewn from Strabo XIV p. 642 and from Heraclid. Allegor. Hom. p. 45 that these verses belong to *Alexander of Ephesus*; and Chalcidius will agree with these testimonies, if for *Milesius* we substitute *Ephesius*. And in Sextus we may read τῷ Ἐφεσίῳ, or omit τῷ Αἰτωλῷ as an interpolation.

Alexander Ætulus may be understood in Schol. Iliad. III. 314 Πορφύριος ἐν τοῖς παραλελειμμένοις φησὶν ὅτι τὸν Ἐκτορα Ἀπόλλωνος υἱὸν παραδίδωσιν Ἴβυκος, Ἀλέξανδρος, Εὐφορίων, Λυκόφρων.

According to Laërt. IX. 113 he was assisted in tragedy by *Timon Phliasius*: see the Tables B. C. 279.

^u Fragments of *Sosiphanes*:

Μελέαγρος. Schol. Apollon. Rhod. III. 533 Σωσιφάνης ἐν Μελεάγρῳ·

μάγοις ἐπωδαῖς πᾶσα Θεσσαλὶς κόρη,
ψευδὴς σελήνης αἰθέρος καταβᾶτις.

Stobæus Flor. 20, 18 Σωσιφάνους·

νῦν σοι πρὸς ὄψιν θυμὸς ἡβάτω, γέρον,
νῦν δέ γὰρ ὀργὴν ἡνίκ' ἐνδίκον λαβεῖν.

Idem 22, 3 Σωσιφάνους·

ὦ δυστυχεῖς μὲν πολλὰ παῦρα δ' ὀλβιοὶ
βροτοὶ, τί σεμνύνεσθε ταῖς ἐξουσίαις
ἃς ἐν τ' ἔδωκε φέγγος ἐν τ' ἀφείλετο;
ἂν δ' εὐτυχῆτε μηδὲν ὄντες, εὐθέως
ἴσ' οὐρανῷ φρονεῖτε, τὸν δὲ κύριον
ἄδην παρεστῶτ' οὐχ ὁρᾶτε πλησίον.

Schol. Eurip. Phœn. 1010 Σωσιφάνης ὁ τραγικός ὑπὸ τοῦ Λαίου φησὶ τεθηγκέναι τὸν Μενοικέα. Athen. X p. 453 α ὁ Σωσιφάνης ὁ ποιητὴς εἰς Κηφισοκλέα τὸν ὑποκρίτην εἶπε κ. τ. λ.

^v Hephæstio p. 53 quoted in the Tables adds Φίλικος—ἐξαμέτρῳ [sc. *Choriambico*] συνέθηκεν ὅλον ποίημα·

τῇ χθονίῃ μυστικὰ Δήμητρί τε καὶ Περσεφόῃ καὶ
Κλυμένῳ τὰ δῶρα.

τοῦτο δὲ καὶ ἀλαζονεύεται εὐρηκέναι Φίλικος λέγων
καινογραφοῦς συνθέσεως τῆς Φιλικῆς, γραμματικοὶ,
δῶρα φέρω πρὸς ὑμᾶς.

He was called indifferently *Philiscus*, or *Philicus*. conf. Gaisford. ad Hephæst. p. 298.

Stobæus Sermon. 29, 40 Φιλίσκου·

οὐκ ἔστιν, ὦ μάταιε, σὺν ῥάθυμίᾳ
τὰ τῶν πονούτων μὴ πονήσαντας λαβεῖν.

These appear to belong to the tragic *Philiscus*. There was also, according to Suidas, Φιλίσκος κωμικός· τῶν δραμάτων αὐτοῦ Ἀδωνις, Διὸς γοναί, Θεμιστοκλῆς, Ὀλυμπιος, Πανὸς γοναί, Ἑρμοῦ καὶ Ἀφροδίτης γοναί, Ἀρτεμίδος καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος (γοναί). To the comedies of *Philiscus* (who was perhaps no other than the tragic *Philiscus Corcyraeus*) may be referred the following: Stob. Sermon. 73, 53 Φιλίσκου Φιλαργύρων·

εἰς τὸ μεταπεῖσαι ῥαδίως ἃ βούλεται
πιθανοὺς ἔχειν εἴωθεν ἢ κλίνῃ λόγους.

Dicæarchus p. 72 ὁ στίχος Φιλίσκου.

χρηστῶν σφόδρ' ἐστ' ἡ Χαλκὶς Ἑλλήνων πόλις.

Philiscus of Ægina, the disciple of *Diogenes*: Laërt. VI. 75. 76. was also supposed to be the author of tragedies: Laërt. VI. 80 φέρεται δ' αὐτοῦ [*Diogenis*] βιβλία τάδε· διαλόγοι—ἐπιστολαί· τραγωδίαί ἐπτά· Ἑλένη, Θυέστης, Ἡρακλῆς, Ἀχιλλεὺς, Μήδεια, Χρῦσιππος, Οἰδίππος.—τὰ δὲ τραγωδία φησὶν ὁ Σάτυρος Φιλίσκου εἶναι τοῦ Αἰγινήτου, γνωρίμου τοῦ Διογένης. Julian. Orat. VI p. 186 C αἶ τε γὰρ θρυλλοῦμεναι Διογένης τραγωδίαί Φιλίσκου τινὸς Αἰγινήτου λέγονται εἶναι. Idem or. VII p. 210 C τὰς ἀναφερομένας εἰς τὸν Διογένη τραγωδίας οὕτως μὲν καὶ ὁμολογουμένας κυνικοῦ τινὸς συγγράμματα—εἴτε τοῦ διδασκάλου τοῦ Διογένης εἰσὶν εἴτε τοῦ μαθητοῦ Φιλίσκου. Conf. p. 212 A. But these tragedies would be quoted under the name of *Diogenes*. Hence perhaps Suidas v. Φίλικος. Αἰγιν. makes no mention of tragedies: Φιλίσκος Αἰγινήτης ὁ διδάξας γράμματα Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Μακεδόνα· αὐτὸς δὲ ἀκουστὴς ἦν τοῦ κυνὸς Διογένης. κατὰ δὲ Ἑρμιππον, Στίλπωνος. ἔγραψε διαλόγους ὧν ἐστὶ Κόδρος. Again, Φιλίσκος Αἰγινήτης, ὃς κατὰ θέαν ἔλθων τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀκούσας Διογένης ἐφιλοσόφησεν, κ. τ. λ.

“ μυριάδων δεκαπέντε περιεχούσας χρόνον.” See p. 15 D. Plin. H. N. VII. 56 *Epigenes apud Babylonios DCCXX annorum observationes siderum coctilibus laterculis inscriptas docet*:—*qui minimum, Berosus et Critodemus, CCCCLXXX annorum* [490 in some copies]. According to Worth ad Tatian. p. 126 these are years of *Nabonassar*. And N. E. 480=B. C. 269 [or 490=B. C. 259]. to which date therefore *Berosus* would have brought his history. But from comparing Cic. Div. I. 19 Diod. II. 31 we shall think it likely that with Perizonius Orig. Babylon. p. 13 Harduin ad Plin. and Jackson vol. I p. 220 we must read in Plin. VII. 56 *DCCXX millia*—*CCCCLXXX millia*. Confirmed also by Proclus in Timæum Platon. p. 31 l. 23 Ἀσσύριοι δὲ, φησὶν Ἰάμβλιχος, οὐχ ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι μυριάδας ἐτῶν μόνας ἐτήρησαν ὡς φησὶν Ἰππαρχος, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅλας ἀποκαταστάσεις καὶ περιόδους τῶν ἑπτὰ κοσμοκρατόρων μνήμη παρέδωκαν. These numbers 720,000 of Epigenes, 480,000 of Berosus (470,000 in Diod. and Cicero), and 150,000 in Syncellus, were astronomical periods. The date of the Babylonian observations is thus delivered by Simplicius ad Aristot. de Cælo as quoted by Jackson vol. I p. 220: τὰς ὑπὸ Καλλισθένους ἐκ Βαβυλῶνος πεμφθείσας παρατηρήσεις ἀφικέσθαι εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, τοῦ Ἀριστοτέλους τοῦτο ἐπισκίψαντος αὐτῷ· ἄστινας διηγείται ὁ Πορφύριος χιλίων ἐτῶν εἶναι καὶ ἐνακοσίων τριῶν μεχρὶ τῶν χρόνων Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Μακεδόνα. These numbers would give 1903+330=B. C. 2233 for the date at which those observations commenced^w. The original text however of Simplicius as now published apud Schol. Aristot. Berolin. p. 503 a l. 23^x has very different numbers: ἀκολουθεῖν χρὴ μᾶλλον τοῖς μεταγενεστέροις ὡς μᾶλλον σώζουσι τὰ φαινόμενα, κἂν εἰ μὴδὲ οὗτοι τελέως διασώζουσιν, ἐκείνων μήποτε τοσαῦτα ἐπισταμένων φαινόμενα, διὰ τὸ μήπω τὰς ὑπὸ Καλλισθένους ἐκ Βαβυλῶνος ἐκπεμφθείσας τηρήσεις ἤκειν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, Ἀριστοτέλους τοῦτο ἐπισκίψαντος αὐτῷ, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Πορφύριος ἐτῶν εἶναι χιλίων καὶ μυριάδων τριῶν ἕως τῶν Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Μακεδόνα σωζόμενας χρόνων, μήτε ὅποσα ἠπίσταντο διὰ τῶν ὑποθέσεων ἐπιδεικνύναι δυναμένον. It appears then that this passage did not contain a chronological period or express historical time, but an astronomical period of 31,000 years; which are to be interpreted as Hales Vol. 1 p. 143. 144 has interpreted other similar periods^y.

^w Βαβυλωνιακά. Athen. XIV p. 639 C Βήρωσος ἐν πρώτῳ Βαβυλωνιακῶν τῷ Δῳφ φησὶ μὴν ἑκαταδὲκάτῃ ἄγεσθαι ἑορτὴν Σακίαν προσαγορευομένην ἐν Βαβυλῶνι ἐπὶ ἡμέρας πέντε κ. τ. λ. Josephus Apion. I p. 1170 Βηρωσσὸς, ἀνὴρ Χαλδαῖος μὲν τὸ γένος γνώριμος δὲ τοῖς περὶ παιδείαν ἀναστρεφόμενοις, ἐπειδὴ περὶ τε ἀστρονομίας καὶ περὶ τῶν παρὰ Χαλδαίοις φιλοσοφουμένων αὐτὸς εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐξήνεγκε τὰς συγγραφάς· οὗτος τοίνυν ὁ Βηρωσσὸς κ. τ. λ. Idem p. 1172 εἴθ' ἐξῆς ὑποκαταβὰς ὀλίγον ὁ Βηρ. πάλιν παρατίθεται ἐν τῇ τῆς ἀρχαιότητος ἱστοριογραφίᾳ. αὐτὰ δὲ παραθήσομαι τὰ τοῦ Βηρωσσοῦ κ. τ. λ. Idem p. 1174 ταῦτα μὲν οὗτος ἰστέρησε περὶ τοῦ προειρημένου βασιλέως [Nabuchodonosor], καὶ πολλὰ πρὸς τούτοις ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ βίβλῳ τῶν Χαλδαϊκῶν. p. 1176 ἐκ τῶν Βηρ. σαφὲς ἐπιδειχθήσεται παρατεθέντων· λέγει γὰρ οὕτω διὰ τῆς τρίτης κ. τ. λ. Clem. Al. Strom. I p. 329 A Ναβουχοδονόσορ πρὸ τῆς Περσῶν ἡγεμονίας ἔτευσεν ὁ ἐπὶ Φοῖνικας καὶ Ἰουδαίους ἐστράτευσεν, ὡς φησὶ Βηρωσσὸς

ἐν ταῖς Χαλδαϊκαῖς ἱστορίαις. Josephus Ant. I. 3, 9 μαρτυροῦσι δέ μου τῷ λόγῳ [of the longevity of the patriarchs] πάντες οἱ παρ' Ἑλλήσι καὶ παρὰ βαρβάρους συγγραψάμενοι τὰς ἀρχαιολογίας. καὶ γὰρ καὶ Μανεθὼν ὁ τῆν τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ποιησάμενος ἀναγραφὴν καὶ Βηρ. ὁ τὰ Χαλδαϊκὰ συναγαγὼν—συμφωνοῦσι τοῖς ὑπ' ἐμοῦ λεγομένοις. Clem. Al. p. 43 B μετὰ πολλὰς μέντοι ὕστερον περιόδους ἐτῶν ἀνθρωποειδῆ ἀγάλματα σέβειν αὐτοὺς [sc. Persas] Βήρωστος ἐν τρίτῃ Χαλδαϊκῶν παρίστησι· τοῦτο Ἀρταξέρξου τοῦ Δαρείου τοῦ Ὡχου εἰσηγησάμενον. The first and second books τῶν Βαβυλωνιακῶν are quoted by Polyhistor apud Syncellum p. 28 B—30 A. Vossius de Hist. Græc. p. 87 with reason understands the same work to be described in these two titles, τὰ Βαβυλωνιακά and Χαλδαϊκά.

^x On the text of Simplicius de cælo see Fast. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 327. 328 Works n. 7.

^y The Egyptians had similar periods; 36,525

64 *Metrodorus*. B. C. 277^z.

65 *Colotes*. B. C. 277^a.

66 *Hermachus*. B. C. 270. Mentioned by Cicero Acad. IV. 30. Idem Fin. II. 30 *Audi moriens quid dicat Epicurus*.—"Epicurus Hermacho S. Cum ageremus vitæ beatum et eundem supremum diem, scribebamus hæc, &c.—Sed tu, ut dignum est tua erga me et erga philosophiam voluntate ab adolescentulo suscepta, fac ut Metrodori tueare liberos." Seneca Ep. 52 *Genus hominum qui cogi ad rectum compellique possunt*.—Hermachum ait Epicurus talem fuisse.

67 *Menippus of Gadara*.

68 *Meleager of Gadara*. } See below N° 173.

69 *Panthoedes*. Taught *Lyco*: Laërt. V. 68 οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ (Λύκων) καὶ Πανθοίδου διήκουσε τοῦ διαλεκτικοῦ. Sext. Empir. Logic. I. 13 ἐπὶ δὲ τὸ λογικὸν κατηνέχθησαν μέρος οἱ περὶ Πανθοίδην καὶ Ἀλεξίνου καὶ Εὐβουλίδην καὶ Βρύσωνα κ. τ. λ.

70 *Lysimachus*. B. C. 241. The meaning of Θεοδώριος is explained by Laërt. II. 97 οἱ Θεοδώριοι κληθέντες τὴν μὲν ὀνομασίαν ἔσπασαν ἀπὸ Θεοδώρου. Suid. Θεόδωρος. αἵρεσιν ἰδίαν εὗρεν ἥτις Θεοδώριος ἐκλήθη.

71 *Lyco*. B. C. 270. 226.

72 *Manetho*. B. C. 268. Eusebius Præp. II p. 44 C observes of *Manetho*, πᾶσαν μὲν οὖν τὴν Αἰγυπτιακὴν ἱστορίαν εἰς πλάτος τῆς Ἑλλήνων μετέλγη φωνῆς, ἰδίως τε τὰ περὶ τῆς κατ' αὐτοὺς θεολογίας, Μανεθῶς δὲ Αἰγύπτιος ἔν τε ἡ ἔγραψεν ἱερᾷ βιβλῷ καὶ ἐν ἑτέροις αὐτοῦ συγγράμμασιν. And Josephus Apion. I p. 1156 M. ἦν τὸ γένος ἀνὴρ Αἰγύπτιος τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς μετεσχηκῶς παιδείας, ὡς δηλὸς ἐστι· γέγραφε γὰρ Ἑλλάδι φωνῇ τὴν πατρίου ἱστορίαν ἐκ τε τῶν ἱερῶν, ὥς φησιν αὐτὸς, μεταφράσας—αὐτὸς δὲ τοῖνον δὲ Μανεθῶν ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ τῶν Αἰγυπτιακῶν ταῦτα περὶ ἡμῶν γράφει κ. τ. λ.^b

years described in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 225, and 48,863 years in Laërtius I. 2 Αἰγύπτιοι μὲν γὰρ Νεῖλου γενέσθαι παῖδα Ἥφαιστον ὃν ἄρξαι φιλοσοφίας, ἧς τοὺς προεστῶτας ἱερέας εἶναι καὶ προφήτας. ἀπὸ δὲ τούτου εἰς Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Μακεδόνα ἐτῶν εἶναι μυριάδας τέσσαρας καὶ ὀκτακισχίλια ὀκτακόσια ἑξήκοντα τρία ἔτη, ἐν οἷς ἡλίου μὲν ἐκλείψει γενέσθαι τριακοσίας ἐβδομηκοντατρεῖς σελήνης δὲ ὀκτακοσίας τριακονταδύο.

^z Clemens Al. Strom. II p. 417 Μητρόδωρος ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ μείζονα εἶναι τὴν παρ' ἡμᾶς αἰτίαν πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν τῆς ἐκ τῶν πραγμάτων, "Ἀγαθὸν" φησὶ "ψυχῆς τί ἄλλο ἢ τὸ σαρκὸς εὐσταθὲς κατὰστημα, καὶ τὸ περὶ ταύτης πιστὸν ἔλπισμα; Conf. Cic. de Offic. III. 33 Tusc. II. 6 Plutarch. Mor. p. 1087 D apud Potter. ad locum. *Metrodorus* is mentioned by Epicurus apud Senecam Ep. 52 and is quoted by Seneca Ep. 79 *Metrodorus in quadam epistola confitetur*, "Se et Epicurum non satis eminuisse, sed post, se et Epicurum magnum paratumque nomen habituros apud eos qui voluissent per eadem ire vestigia." Sextus Empir. Math. I. 61 quotes *Metrodorus*.

^a *Colotes* composed a treatise entitled περὶ τοῦ ὅτι κατὰ τὰ τῶν ἄλλων φιλοσόφων δόγματα οὐδὲ ζῆν ἐστίν, which he dedicated to *Ptolemy*: ἐκείνῳ μὲν οὖν Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ προσεφώνησε Plutarch.

adv. Colot. p. 1107 E. Hutten ad locum remarks, *Cui Ptolemæo dubium. Reiskius suspicatur Philopatore*. Reisk. ad locum: *Cui Ptolemæo? Lagine an Philadelpho? Neutri profecto. Nam p. 1111 ἀγράμματον illum regem appellat. Atqui tam Lagides quam Philadelphus literarum amantes fuerunt. Num igitur Philopator? Sane luxuriæ et inertie magis quam literis erat deditus. But Philopator began to reign 50 years after the death of Epicurus. It was not therefore Philopator, but Philadelphus, in whose reign Epicurus and Colotes flourished, and to whom Colotes dedicated. Reiske has entirely missed the meaning of ἀγράμματος in p. 1111 F ὁ δὲ Κολώτης, ὥσπερ ἀγραμμάτων βασιλεῖ προσδιαλεγόμενος, πάλιν ἐξάπτεται τοῦ Ἐμπεδοκλέους κ. τ. λ. Plutarch speaks ironically, σκωπτικῶς. He does not affirm that *Ptolemy* was really illiterate—ἀγράμματος, but that *Colotes* unskillfully argued as if he were so.*

Colotes is mentioned Macrob. Somn. Scip. I. 2 *Colotes vero inter Epicuri auditores famosior et loquacitate notabilior etiam in librum retulit quæ de hoc [sc. de Platonis fabulis] amarius reprehendit*.

^b The Αἰγυπτιακά were in three books, and the third book ended with the last year of Nectanebis B. C. 350: Syncellus p. 256 A ἕως Ὠχου καὶ

507 73 *Ctesibius*. Vit. X or. p. 844 C ὡς δὲ Κτησίβιος φησιν ἐν τῷ περὶ φιλοσοφίας, διὰ Καλλίου τοῦ Συρακουσίου πορίσας (ὁ Δημοσθένης) τοῦ Ζήθου τοῦ Ἀμφιπολίτου λόγους [see above N° 1] κ. τ. λ. Plutarch. Demosth. c. 5 "Ερμιππος δὲ—Κτησιβίου μέμνηται λέγοντος παρὰ Καλλίου τοῦ Συρακουσίου καὶ τινων ἄλλων τὰς Ἰσοκράτους τέχνας καὶ τὰς Ἀλκιδάμαντος κρύφα λαβόντα τὸν Δημοσθένη καταμαθεῖν. *Ctesibius* therefore flourished between *Demosthenes* and *Hermippus*. Athen. I p. 15 c ἔσφαιριζε δ' οὐκ ἡδῶς καὶ Κτησίβιος Χαλκιδεὺς φιλόσοφος, καὶ πολλοὶ διὰ τὴν σφαιρικὴν αὐτῷ συναπεδύοντο τῶν Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ βασιλέως φίλων. Idem IV p. 162 e Κτ. δ' ὁ Χαλκ. ὁ Μενεδήμου γνώριμος,—ἐρωτηθεὶς ὑπὸ τινος τί περιέγεγεν ἐκ φιλοσοφίας αὐτῷ, ἔφη "ἀσυμβόλως δειπνεῖν." Schweighæuser ad Athen. tom. XIV p. 85 seems to agree that *Ctesibius* of *Chalcis* was the author of the work περὶ φιλοσοφίας. The times would correspond. *Ctesibius*, the contemporary of king *Antigonus* and the disciple of *Menedemus*, flourished after *Demosthenes* and before *Hermippus*^c.

74 *Cleanthes*. B. C. 263^d.

75 *Lysanias* of *Cyrene*. The master of *Eratosthenes*: Suid. Ἐρατοσθ. See the Tables B. C. 275. Quoted by Athenæus XI p. 504 b οὕτως τοὺς πότους Λυσανίας φησὶν ὁ Κυρηναῖος Ἡρόδωρον εἰρηκεῖναι κ. τ. λ. For *Herodorus* see N° 277. Idem VII p. 304 b Ἰππώναξ ὡς Λυσανίας ἐν τοῖς περὶ ἱαμβοποιῶν παρατίθεται, φησὶ κ. τ. λ. Idem XIV p. 620 C Λ. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ ἱαμβοποιῶν Μνασίωνα τὸν ῥαψῳδὸν λέγει ἐν ταῖς δειξέσει τῶν Σιμωνίδου τινὰς ἱάμβων ὑποκρίνεσθαι.

76 *Callimachus*. B. C. 256. Kuster referred to in the Tables interprets Suidas in this manner: *Aristophanes discipulus Callimachi et Zenodoti, quorum hunc juvenis illum vero puer audivit*. Jonsius lib. II c. 10 *Aristophanes Byzantinus Callimachum senem puer audivit, adultior vero Zenodotum*. But as *Zenodotus*, who was known under the first *Ptolemy*, preceded *Callimachus*, who began to flourish under the second, that interpretation is required which is given in the Tables.

The grandfather of *Callimachus*, also named *Callimachus*, had commanded the *Cyrenæan* forces: *Callim. Ep. LXII. 3* ὁ μὲν ποτε πατρίδος ὅπλων ἤρξεν^c.

Νεκταναβὼ ὁ Μανεθὼς τὰς λαΐ δυναστείας Αἰγύπτου περιέγραψεν τρίτου τόμου ἔτει αὐ'. Plutarch. Is. Osir. p. 361 F mentions *Manetho* in a passage already given: see N° 42. Again he quotes *Manetho* p. 371 C Μάνεθος αὐτὸν Τυφῶνα καὶ Βέβωνα καλεῖσθαι (λέγει). p. 376 B ὡς ἱστορεῖ Μάνεθος. p. 380 D καὶ γὰρ ἐν Ἰδιθύας πόλει ζῶντας ἀνθρώπους κατεπίμψαν, ὡς Μανέθων (sc) ἱστόρηκε.

^c A historian named *Ctesibius*, who lived to 104 years of age, is recorded by Apollodorus apud Phlegon. de longæv. p. 120 Κτησίβιος ὁ ἱστοριογράφος, ἔτη ἑκατὸν τέσσαρα. ἐν περιπάτῳ δὲ ἐτελείτα, ὡς Ἀπολλόδωρος ἐν τοῖς χρονικοῖς δεδήλωκεν. Lucian. Macrob. c. 22 συγγραφέων δὲ Κτησίβιος ἑκατὸν (εἴκοσι) τεσσάρων ἐτῶν ἐν περιπάτῳ ἐτελείτησεν, ὡς Ἀπολλόδωρος ἐν τοῖς χρονικοῖς ἱστορεῖ. A transcriber of Lucian had probably written *εἰκοσιτεσσάρων*, and had corrected his error in this manner: *εἰκοσι τεσσάρων*. A subsequent copyist would transcribe both words into the text. The expres-

sion ἐν περιπάτῳ is rightly rendered by the editor of Phlegon *inter deambulandum*; less accurately by the editor of Lucian *in Peripato*.

Jonsius Script. Hist. phil. p. 126 takes for granted that this historian *Ctesibius* is the same person as *Ctesibius* who wrote περὶ φιλοσοφίας. But of this we have no proof. We only know of the historian *Ctesibius* that he died before B. C. 145, or at least not later than B. C. 128. See the Tables in those years.

^d *Cleanthes* according to Val. Max. VIII. 7, 11 extern. lived to the age of 99: *Diurno tempore Chrysippi præceptis percipiendis vacantem eundemque ad undecentesimum annum attentam cura erudientem auditores*. Where, however, *Cleanthes* is erroneously made the disciple of *Chrysippus*; since he heard *Zeno* and taught *Chrysippus*.

^e The fragments of *Callimachus* are published by Ernesti *Callimach. tom. I* p. 415—580.

The following have probably come to light since the time of Bentley and Ernesti.

77 *Heracitus of Halicarnassus*. B. C. 249.

78 *Philostephanus of Cyrene*. B. C. 249.

79 *Timosthenes*. B. C. 262^f.

80 *Sosibius of Laconia*. B. C. 251. Suidas p. 2374 C Σωσιβιος Λάκων—ιστορεῖ καὶ τοῦτο, ὅτι εἶδος τῆς κωμῶδίας ἐστὶ καλούμενον Δικηλιστῶν καὶ Μιμηλῶν καὶ περὶ τῶν Μιμηλῶν ἐν Λακωνικῇ ιστορουμένων παλαιῶν. Athen. XIV p. 621 d παρὰ δὲ Λακεδαιμονίοις κωμικῆς παιδιᾶς ἦν τις τρόπος παλαιός, ὥς φησι Σωσίβιος, οὐκ ἄγαν σπουδαῖος, κ. τ. λ. ἐκαλοῦντο δὲ οἱ μετιόντες τὴν τοιαύτην παιδιὰν παρὰ τοῖς Λάκωσι δικηλισταί, ὥς ἂν τις σκευοποιούς εἴπῃ καὶ μιμητάς. *Sosibius* the contemporary of *Callimachus* is mentioned by Athenæus IV p. 144 e Θεόφραστος ἐν τῷ πρὸς Κάσανδρον περὶ βασιλείας, εἰ γνήσιον τὸ σύγγραμμα· πολλοὶ γὰρ αὐτὸ φασιν εἶναι Σωσιβίου εἰς ὃν Καλλιμάχος ὁ ποιητὴς ἐπινίκιον ἐλεγειακὸν ἐποίησεν. This passage Vossius Hist. Gr. p. 100 Jonsius Script. Hist. Phil. p. 127 Schweigh. ad Athen. tom. XIV p. 196 understand of the *Laconian Sosibius*. The time would correspond. But that this *Sosibius* is the same person as *Sosibius* described in other passages is not clearly affirmed.

Schol. Platon. Catal. MSS. Clark. p. 82, 27
Καλλιμάχος·

ζορκός τοι, φίλε κούρε, Διβυστίδος αὐτίκα δώσω

— νεοσμήκτους ἄστρεας—

Schol. Hom. Iliad. IX. 193 “Τάμμεω [sc. Ἀθάμαντος] θυγατέρος” Καλλίμ. ἐν δευτέρῳ αἰτίων. X. 274 Καλλίμ. ἐν τῷ περὶ ὀρνέων “ἀστερίας, ὃ δ’ αὐτὸς “καλεῖται ὄκνος· οὗτος οὐδὲν ἐργάζεται· πελλός· οὗτος “ὅταν ὀχεύῃ κραυγάζει καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν ἀφήσιν “αἷμα· καὶ τίκτους ἐπιπόνως αἱ θήλειαι. λευκός· οὗτος “ἀκινδύνως ἐν ἀμφοτέροισιν ἀπαλλάττεται.” Idem II. 380 Καλλίμ.—“ἦβαιν οὐτι κατὰ πρόφασιν.” VI. 484 Καλλίμ.—“ἐπεὶ θεὸς οὐδὲ γέλασεν Ἀκλαντί” IX. 219 Καλλίμ. δὲ κακῶς· “τὸ μὲν θύος ἤρχετο βάλλειν.” XX. 332 Καλλίμ. “Μουσέων κείνος ἀνὴρ ἀτέει.” XXII. 56 Καλλίμ. “ὃ δ’ ἐκ Λοκρῶν τείχεος Ἰταλικοῦ “παρὴν Ἀμύντωρ.” XXIV. 254 Καλλίμ. “μὴ ὀφέλετ’ “ἀλλήλοισιν ἐπὶ πλεόν ἄμματα δύναι.”

^f *Timosthenes* is quoted in the following passages: Harpocr. ἐφ’ ἱερόν. ἱερόν ἐστι τῶν δώδεκα θεῶν ἐν Βοσπόρῳ, ὡς Τιμοσθένης ἐν τοῖς περὶ λιμένων. Schol. Theocr. XIII 22 Κνανέων. Τιμ. φησὶν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ὥστε στάδιον εἶναι νησιδίων σκοπελῶδες· καλεῖσθαι δὲ τὰς τοῦτου ἄκρας Κνανέας. Steph. Byz. Ἀγάθη. πόλις Διγύων ἢ Κελτῶν.—Τ. δὲ ἐν τῷ σταδισμῷ ἀγαθὴν τύχην αὐτὴν φησιν. Idem Ἀρτάκη. Τ. “λέγων” “Ἀρτάκης τοῦτο μὲν ὄρος ἐστὶ τῆς Κυζικηνῆς, “τοῦτο δὲ νησίον ἐστὶν ἀπὸ γῆς ἀπέχον στάδιον. κατὰ “τοῦτο λιμὴν ὑπάρχει βαθὺς ναυσὶν ὀκτὼ ὑπὸ τῷ ἀγ- “κῶν ὃν ποιεῖ τὸ ὄρος ἔχεισθαι τοῦ αἰγιαλοῦ.” Schol. Apollon. II. 526 ὡς Τιμοσθένης. [Τιμοσθένης Cod. Par.] Idem II. 532 Δημοσθένης δὲ φησι. [Τιμοσθένης δὲ φησι Cod. Par.] Idem IV. 1712 νῆσος ἢ Ἱππουρίς πλησίον Θήρας· μνημονεῖ δὲ αὐτῆς καὶ Τιμοσθένης. [Τιμοσθένης item Cod. Par.] Hence Schol. Apollon. II. 297 Δημοσθένης ἐν τοῖς λιμέσιν [Δημοσθένης also in Cod. Par.] is rightly corrected by Schæfer Τιμοσθένης ἐν τοῖς λ.

g Works of *Sosibius* the *Laconian*.

1 περὶ Ἀλκμάνος. Athen. III p. 115 a Σωσίβιος ἐν τρίτῳ περὶ Ἀλκμάνος κρίβανα φησὶ λέγεσθαι πλακοῦντάς τινας, τῷ σχήματι μαστοειδεῖς. Conf. XIV p. 646 a. Idem Ib. p. 648 b πόλτον δὲ μνημονεῖ Ἀλκμάν οὕτως· “Ἥδη παρέξει πυάνιον τε πόλτον, Χί- “δρον τε λευκὸν, κηρίαν τ’ ὀπώραν.” ἐστὶ δὲ τὸ πυάνιον, ὥς φησι Σωσ. πανσπερμία ἐν γλυκεῖ ἡψημένη· χίδρον δὲ, οἱ ἐφθοῖ πυροί. κηρίαν δὲ ὀπώραν λέγει τὸ μέλι.

2 περὶ τῶν ἐν Λακεδαίμονι θυσίων. Athen. XV p. 674 a Λακεδαιμόνιοι καλὰμ στεφανοῦνται ἐν τῇ τῶν Προμαχίων ἑορτῇ, ὥς φησι Σωσίβιος ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῶν ἐν Λ. θ. γράφων οὕτως· “ἐν ταύτῃ συμβαίνει τοὺς “μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας καλὰμοις στεφανοῦσθαι ἢ στλεγ- “γίδι, τοὺς δ’ ἐκ τῆς ἀγωγῆς παῖδας ἀστεφανώτους ἀκο- “λουθεῖν.” p. 678 b θυρεατικοί. οὕτω καλοῦνται στέφανοί τινες παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίοις, ὥς φησι Σ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ θυσ. φιλίνους αὐτοὺς φάσκων νῦν ὀνομάζεσθαι, ὅντας ἐκ φοινίκων. φέρειν δ’ αὐτοὺς ὑπόμνημα τῆς ἐν Θυρέα γενομένης νίκης τοὺς προστάτας τῶν ἀγομένων χορῶν ἐν τῇ ἑορτῇ ταύτῃ, ὅτε καὶ τὰς Γυμνοπαιδιὰς ἐπιτελοῦσι. χοροὶ δ’ εἰσὶ τὸ μὲν εὐπροσώπων παίδων τὸ δ’ ἐξ ἀρίστων ἀνδρῶν γυμνῶν ὀρχουμένων, καὶ ἀδόντων Θαλήτου καὶ Ἀλκμάνος ᾄσματα καὶ τοὺς Διονυσιοδότη τοῦ Λάκωνος παιᾶνας.

3 ὁμοιότητες Athen. XV p. 690 e ἰστορεῖ Σ. ἐν ὁμοιότησιν.

4 περὶ χρόνων. Athen. XIV p. 635 f ἐγένετο ἡ θέσις τῶν Καρνείων κατὰ τὴν ἔκτην καὶ εἰκοστὴν ὀλυμπιάδα, ὡς Σ. φησὶν ἐν τῷ περὶ χρόνων. Clem. Al. Strom. I p. 327 C Σ. ὁ Λάκων ἐν χρόνων ἀναγραφῇ, κ. τ. λ. See the passage in F. H. II p. 409 t. Censorin. c. 21 *Hinc* [sc. ab excidio Trojæ] ad Olympiadem primam (anni) paullo plus CCCC. Quos solos, quamvis mythici temporis postremos, tamen, quia a memoria scriptorum proximis, quidam certius definire voluerunt. Et quidem Sosibius scripsit esse CCCXCV, Eratosthenes autem septem

- 509 81 *Ister*. B. C. 236^h.
 82 *Hieronymus of Rhodes*. B. C. 250.
 83 *Neanthes of Cyzicus*. B. C. 241ⁱ.

et CCCC. *Sosibius* therefore placed the Trojan era 12 years lower than *Eratosthenes*; the one fixing it at 776+395=B. C. 1171, the other at 776+407=B. C. 1183. The difference nearly agrees with that which is to be found between them in their dates for *Lycurgus*, who was placed by *Sosibius* at B. C. 873, and by *Eratosthenes* at B. C. 884: see F. H. II p. 409.

^h Conf. Siebel. Phanodemi &c. fragment. p. XVIII—XXIV. 29—80 for an account of *Ister* and a collection of his fragments. Out of the collection in Siebel's the following testimonies may be selected, in which the titles of the works of *Ister* are named.

1 Αἰγυπτίων ἀποικία. See the Tables B. C. 249. Clem. Al. Strom. I p. 322 C ταύτην δὲ [*Isin*] "Ι. ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Αἰγυπτίων ἀποικίας Προμηθέως θυγατέρα φησί. Steph. Byz. "Ωλενος.—ἀπ' "Ωλένου τοῦ Διὸς, ὡς "Ι. ἐν Αἰγ. ἀπ. " Τῶν δὲ Δαναϊδῶν "Αναξιθέας καὶ " Διὸς "Ωλενον γενέσθαι τὸν ἄρξαντα τῶν "Ωλενίων." Idem Αἰγυπιάδος. μεταξύ Σικυῶνος καὶ τοῦ Βουπρασίου καλουμένου τόπος, ἀπὸ Αἰγυπιάδος τοῦ "Ινάχου, ὡς "Ι. ἐν ἀποικίας τῆς Αἰγύπτου.

2 Ἀπόλλωνος ἐπιφάνεια. Harpocr. Φαρμακός. ὅτι ὄνομα κύριόν ἐστιν ὁ Φαρμακός ἱερὰς δὲ φιάλας τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος κλέψας καὶ ἀλοὺς ὑπὸ τῶν περὶ τὸν Ἀχιλλέα κατελεύσθη, καὶ τὰ τοῖς Παρθολίοις ἀγόμενα τούτων ἀπομιμήματά ἐστιν, "Ι. ἐν πρώτῳ τῶν Ἀπόλλωνος ἐπιφανειῶν εἶρηκεν. Phot. lex. τριτύναν θυσίαν. "Ι. δ' ἐν μὲν Ἀπ. ἐπ. ἐκ βοῶν, αἰγῶν, ὤων ἀρρένων, πάντων τριετῶν. Plutarch. Mor. p. 1136 A ἡ ἐν Δήλῳ δὲ τοῦ ἀγάλματος αὐτοῦ ἀφίδρυσις ἔχει ἐν μὲν τῇ δεξιᾷ τόξον ἐν δὲ τῇ ἀριστερᾷ χάριτας κ. τ. λ.—ὅτι δ' οὗτος οὐκ ἐμὸς ὁ λόγος, Ἀντικλῆς καὶ "Ι. ἐν ταῖς ἐπιφαν. περὶ τούτων ἀφηγήσαντο.

3 Ἀργολικά. Athen. XIV p. 650 c ἡ Πελοπόννησος Ἀπία ἐκλήθη διὰ τὸ ἐπιδαυλίευσεν ἐν αὐτῇ τὸ φυτὸν, φησὶν "Ι. ἐν τοῖς Ἀργολικοῖς.

4 Ἀττικά. Ἀτθίδες. Ἀττικά συναγωγαί. συναγωγῇ τῶν Ἀτθίδων. τὰ τῆς συναγωγῆς. Harpocr. ἐπενεγκεῖν δόρυ. "Ι. ἐν τῇ συναγωγῇ τῶν Ἀτθ. περὶ Προκρίδους καὶ Κεφάλου εἰπὼν γράφει ταυτί. " Τινὲς δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ τάφου " δόρυ καταπεπηγότα τὸν Ἐρεχθέα φασί, πεποιήσθαι δὲ " παρακαταθέμενον τε καὶ τὸ πάθος σημαίνοντα, διὸ τὸ " νόμιμον εἶναι τοῖς προσήκουσι τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον μετέρχεσθαι τοὺς φονέας." Athen. XIII p. 557 a "Ι. ἐν τῇ τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ τῶν Ἀττ. καταλέγων τὰς τοῦ Θησεῦς γενομένας γυναικας φησὶ τὰς μὲν αὐτῶν ἐξ ἔρωτος γεγενῆσθαι τὰς δ' ἐξ ἀρπαγῆς ἄλλας, κ. τ. λ. Apostolius 14, 40 apud Siebel. fragm. Istri p. 56 ὁμολώϊος Ζεύς. "Ι. ἐν τῇ δωδεκάτῃ τῆς συναγωγῆς διὰ τὸ παρ'

Αἰολεῦσι τὸ ὁμονοητικὸν καὶ εἰρηρικὸν ὅμολον λέγεσθαι. Harpocr. τραπεζοφόρος. ὅτι αὐτὴ τε καὶ ἡ Κοσμὰ συνδιέπουνσι πάντα τὰ τῆς Ἀθηναῖς ἱερὰ—δεδήλωκε καὶ "Ι. ἐν ἔκτῃ καὶ δεκάτῃ τῶν Ἀττ. συναγωγῶν. Idem Κοιρωνίδα. γένος οἱ Κοιρωνίδα, περὶ ὧν "Ι. ἐν τῇ συναγωγῇ τῆς Ἀτθ. φησὶν. " Ὀνομασμένον δ' ἂν εἴη ἀπὸ " Κοίρωνος, ὃν νόθον ἀδελφὸν εἶναι φασὶ τοῦ Κρόκωνος. " παρ' ὁ καὶ ἐπιμωτέρους εἶναι τοὺς Κροκωνίδας τῶν " Κοιρωνιδῶν."

5 Ἀττικά λέξεις. Eustath. ad Odys. p. 1627, 15 ἄλλα καὶ (φασὶν) ὅτι "Ι. ἐν Ἀττ. λέξεσιν ἄρνα φησὶν εἶτα ἄρνόν· εἶτα ἄρνειόν· εἶτα λειπογνώμονα.

6 Ἡλιακά. Steph. Byz. Φύτειον. πόλις Ἡλίδος τῆς κοίλης. ἀπὸ Φυτέως λέγει αὐτὴν ὠνόμασθαι "Ι. ἐν τετάρτῳ Ἡλιακῶν. Schol. Platon. p. 381 Bekk. Φερεκίδης καὶ Κώμαρχος καὶ "Ι. ἐν τοῖς Ἡλιακοῖς ἱστοροῦσι. de *Molionidis et Hercule*.

7 περὶ ἰδιότητος ἄθλων. Clem. Al. Strom. III p. 447 C ὁ Κυρηνάιος Ἀριστοτέλης Λαῖδα ἐρῶσαν ὑπερέωρα μόνος, κ. τ. λ.—ἱστορεῖ "Ι. ἐν τῷ περὶ ἰδ. ἄθ.

8 συναγωγῇ τῶν Κρητικῶν θυσιῶν. Euseb. Præp. IV p. 156 A "Ι. ἐν τῇ συν. τῶν Κρ. θ. φησὶ τοὺς Κουρήτας τὸ παλαιὸν τῷ Κρόνῳ θύειν παῖδας.

9 μελοποιοί. Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 967 Suid. v. Φρύνις. "Ι. ἐν τοῖς ἐπιγραφόμενοις μελοποιοῖς τὸν Φρύνιν Λέσβιον φησὶ Κάνωπος υἱόν· τούτων δὲ Ἰέρωνος τοῦ τυράννου μάγειρον ὄντα δοθῆναι σὺν ἄλλοις πολλοῖς Ἀριστοκλείδῃ. ταῦτα δὲ σχεδιάσαι ἔοικεν, κ. τ. λ.

10 Πτολεμαῖς. Athen. XI p. 478 b "Ι. ὁ Καλλιμάχιος ἐν πρώτῳ Πτολεμαίδος τῆς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ πόλεως γράφει οὕτως, κ. τ. λ.

11 πρὸς Τίμαιον ἀντιγραφαί. Athen. VI p. 272 b ὁ Ἐπιτίμαιος· οὕτως δ' αὐτὸν καλεῖ "Ι. ὁ Καλλιμάχιος ἐν ταῖς πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀντιγραφαῖς.

ⁱ Besides αἱ περὶ Ἀτταλον ἱστορίαι, mentioned in the Tables, *Neanthes* was the author of the following works:

Ἑλληνικά. Athen. III p. 111 d Νεάνθης ὁ Κυζικηνὸς ἐν δευτέρῳ Ἑλληνικῶν γράφων οὕτως. " Ὁ δὲ Κόδρος " τόμον ἄρτου τὸν καλούμενον θρόνον λαμβάνει καὶ κρέας, " καὶ τῷ πρεσβυτάτῳ νέμουσι." Idem XIII p. 576 d N. ὁ Κυζ. ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ καὶ τετάρτῃ τῶν Ἑλλήν. ἱστοριῶν Εὐτέρπης αὐτὸν [*Themistoclem*] εἶναι φησιν υἱόν. Plutarch. Themist. c. 1 Νεάνθης δὲ καὶ πόλιν αὐτῇ [*Euterpæ*] τῆς Καρίας Ἀλικαρνασσὸν προστίθῃσι. Idem Ib. c. 29 πόλεις δ' αὐτῷ [*Themistocli*] τρεῖς μὲν οἱ πλείστοι δοθῆναι λέγουσιν—δύο δ' ἄλλας προστίθῃσιν ὁ Κυζ. N. καὶ Φανίας, Περκώτην καὶ Παλαίσκηφιν εἰς στρωμνὴν καὶ ἀμπεχόνην. Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 84 ὡς δὲ Κλέανθης [*l. Νεάνθης*] καὶ Περκώτην εἰς στρωμνὴν καὶ Παλαίσκηφιν εἰς στολήν. Athen. VII p. 311 e ἡ Γαισωνίς λίμνη—μεταξὺ Πιρήνης καὶ Μιλήτου ἡνωμένη

84 *Nymphis of Heraclea*. B. C. 247. 240^k.

85 *Philo of Heraclea*. Contemporary with *Nymphis*: Porphyrius apud Stobæum Eclog.

I. 52 p. 1016 Φίλων ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης ἐν τῷ πρὸς Νύμφιν περὶ θαυμασίων ἐν Σκυθία φησὶν κ. τ. λ.

510

τῇ θαλάττῃ, ὡς Ν. ὁ Κυζ. ἱστορεῖ ἐν τῇ ἕκτῃ τῶν Ἑλλήν.

περὶ ἐνδόξων ἀνδρῶν. Steph. Byz. Κραστός. ἐκ ταύτης ἦν Ἐπίχαρμος ὁ κωμικός καὶ Λαῖς ἡ ἑταῖρα, ὡς Ν. ἐν τῷ περὶ ἐνδόξων ἀνδρῶν. Laërt. I. 99 δύο φασὶ Περιάνδρους γεγενῆσθαι, τὸν μὲν τύραννον, τὸν δὲ σοφόν—τοῦτο καὶ Ν. φησὶν ὁ Κυζ. ἀνεψίους τε εἶναι ἀλλήλοισι. Idem III. 3 de Platone: Ν. φησὶν αὐτὸν τεττάρων καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα τελευτῆσαι ἐτῶν. § 4 Πλάτων μετὰ νομάσθῃ—ὅτι πλατὺς ἦν τὸ μέτωπον, ὡς φησι Ν. § 25 τούτου, φησὶ Ν. ὁ Κυζ., εἰς Ὀλύμπια ἀνώντος, τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἅπαντας ἐπιστραφῆναι πρὸς αὐτόν. Idem VI. 13 de Antisthene: πρῶτον δὲ καὶ Ν. φησὶν διπλῶσαι θοιμάτιον. IX. 4 de Heraclito: Ν. ὁ Κυζ. φησὶ μὴ δυνηθέντα αὐτὸν ἀποσπᾶσαι τὰ βόλβιτα—κυνόβρωτον γενέσθαι.

περὶ τῶν Πυθαγορικῶν. Laërt. VIII. 72 Ν. ὁ Κυζ. ὁ καὶ περὶ τῶν Πυθαγορικῶν εἰπὼν φησὶ Μέτωνος τελευτήσαντος τυραννίδος ἀρχὴν ὑποφύεσθαι· εἶτα τὸν Ἐμπεδοκλέα πείσαι τοὺς Ἀκραγαντίνους παύσασθαι μὲν τῶν στάσεων ἰσότητά δὲ πολιτικὴν ἀσκεῖν. § 55 φησὶ δὲ Ν. ὅτι μέχρι Φιλόλαου καὶ Ἐμπεδοκλέους ἐκοινώνουν οἱ Πυθαγορικοὶ τῶν λόγων. ἐπεὶ δ' αὐτὸς [f. οὗτος] διὰ τῆς ποιήσεως ἐδημοσίευσεν αὐτὰ, νόμον ἔθεντο μηδενὶ μεταδώσειν ἐποποιῶ. § 58 de Empedocle: Ν. δὲ φησὶ νέον ὄντα γεγραφέναι τὰς τραγωδίας, καὶ αὐτὸν ἔπειτα αὐταῖς ἐντετυχηκέναι. Clem. Al. Strom. I p. 300 D de Pythagora: ὡς δὲ Ν. Σύριος ἢ Τύριος. Hence Theodoret. θεραπευτ. I p. 468 A= tom. IV p. 700 ὁ δὲ Ν. Τύριον ὀνομάζει. Porphy. de Abst. IV p. 345 τοὺς Σύρους ἱστοροῦσι τὸ παλαιὸν ἀπέχεσθαι τῶν ζώων—προϊόντος δὲ τοῦ χρόνου, ὡς φησι Ν. ὁ Κυζ. καὶ Ἀσκληπιάδης ὁ Κύπριος, κατὰ Πυγμαλῖωνα τὸν γένει μὲν Φοῖνικα βασιλεύσαντα δὲ Κυπρίων τὴν σαρκοφαγίαν παραδεχθῆναι. These passages were perhaps from the treatise περὶ τῶν Πυθαγορικῶν.

τὰ κατὰ πόλιν μυθικά. Plutarch. Sympos. I. 10 p. 628 B Ν. τὸν Κυζ. ἔφη λέγειν ἐν τοῖς κατὰ πόλιν μυθικοῖς ὅτι τῇ Αἰαντίδι φυλῇ γέρας ὑπῆρχε τὸ μὴ κρίνεσθαι τὸν αὐτῆς χορὸν ἔσχατον. Ibid. p. 628 D τὴν Νεάνθους ἐν ἐνίοις εὐχέριαν.

περὶ τελετῆς. Athen. IX p. 376 a ἱστορεῖ Ν. ὁ Κυζ. ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ τελετῆς. XIII p. 602 c διαβόητα ἐστὶ τὰ ἐπὶ Κρατίνῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ γενόμενα, ὅς μεῖρακιον δν εὐμορφον, Ἐπιμενίδου καθαίροντος τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἀνθρωπεῖα αἵματι διὰ τινα μύση παλαιά, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Ν. ὁ Κυζ. ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ τελετῶν, ἐκὼν αὐτὸν ἐπέδωκεν ὁ Κρατίνος ὑπὲρ τῆς θρεψαμένης. Polemo, however, affirmed that this was not true: πεπλάσθαι φησὶν Athen. Ibid. From this work probably

Clemens Strom. V p. 569 C συνομολογος τῆς τοιαύτης δόξης καὶ ὁ Κυζ. Ν. γράφον τοὺς Μακεδόνων ἱερεῖς ἐν ταῖς κατευχαῖς Βέδν κατακαλεῖν ἱλεω αὐτοῖς τε καὶ τοῖς τέκνοισι, ὅπερ ἐρμηνεύουσιν ἀέρα.

ῥοι. Athen. IV p. 175 e τὸ τρίγωνον—Ν. ὁ Κυζ. ἐν πρώτῳ ῥῳον εὕρημα εἶναι λέγει Ἰβύκου τοῦ Ῥηγίνου ποιητοῦ.

Schol. Aristoph. Lysist. 809 Τίμων ὁ λεγόμενος μισάνθρωπος, ὃν φησι Ν. ἀπὸ χαράδρας πεσόντα χωλὸν γενέσθαι κ. τ. λ. Parthen. c. 33 ἱστορεῖ Ξάνθος Λυδιακοῖς καὶ Νέανθος (sic) β', καὶ Σιμμία ὁ Ῥόδιος. διαφόρως τοῖς πολλοῖς ἱστορεῖται καὶ τὰ Νιόβης· οὐ γὰρ Ταντάλου φασὶν αὐτὴν γενέσθαι ἀλλ' Ἀσσανόος θυγατέρα κ. τ. λ. From what work these passages are derived does not appear. Auctor Vit. Sophoclis τελευτῆσαι δὲ αὐτὸν [Sophoclem] Ἴστρος καὶ Νεάνθης φασὶ τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον. Καλλιπιδὴν ὑποκριτὴν—πέμψαι αὐτῷ σταφυλὴν κ. τ. λ. Perhaps in the treatise περὶ ἐνδόξων ἀνδρῶν. Schol. Eur. Troad. 89 Νεάνθης ὁ Κυζικηνός. de Caphereo Euxæ promontorio. Perhaps from the Ἑλληνικά.

^k Works of *Nymphis*.

1 περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ διαδόχων καὶ ἐπιγόνων. Ælian. H. A. XVII. 3 ἐν τῷ θ' τῶν περὶ Πτολεμαίων λόγῳ λέγει Νύμφιν ἐν τῇ γῇ Τρωγλοδύτιδι γίνεσθαι ἔχεις ἀμαχὸν τι μέγεθος.

2 περὶ Ἡρακλείας. Athen. XIV p. 619 e Ν. ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ Ἡρακλείας περὶ Μαρνανδυνῶν διηγούμενος φησὶν· "Ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ" κ. τ. λ. 12 lines. Steph. Byz. "Υπιος. ποταμὸς καὶ πόλις ὑπὸ τὴν Ποντικὴν Ἡρακλείαν.—ἔστι καὶ Ὑπια ὄρη αὐτοῦ, ὡς Ν. ἐν πρώτῳ Ἡρακλείας. Idem Φρίξος. ἔστι Φρίξος λιμὴν παρὰ τῷ στόματι τοῦ Πόντου ἐν τῇ Χαλκηδονίᾳ Περαιᾷ, περὶ οὗ Ν. ἐν α' περὶ Ἡρακλείας τάδε φησὶ. Schol. Apollon. II. 752 Λύκον φησὶ τότε Μαρνανδυνῶν βασιλεύειν.—φασὶ δὲ αὐτὸν υἱὸν εἶναι Δασκύλου τοῦ Ταντάλου—ὡς μαρτυρεῖ καὶ Ν. ἐν τῷ α' τῆς Ἡρακλείας. Athen. XII p. 549 a Ν. ὁ Ἡρ. ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ περὶ Ἡρακλείας, "Διονύσιος," φησὶν, "ὁ Κλεάρχου τοῦ πρῶτου τυραννήσαντος ἐν Ἡρακλείᾳ υἱός, καὶ αὐτὸς τῆς πατρίδος τυραννήσας," κ. τ. λ. 14 lines. Plutarch. Mor. p. 248 D ἦν Ν. ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ περὶ Ἡρακλείας αἰτίαν εἶρκεν ἥμισυ μυθώδης ἐστὶ· λέγει γὰρ ὅτι σὺν ἄγριον ἐν τῇ Ξανθίων χώρα καὶ ζῶα καὶ καρποὺς λυμαίνόμενον ἀνελὼν ὁ Βελλεροφόντης οὐδεμίαν ἐτύγχανεν ἀμοιβῆς, κ. τ. λ. Athen. XII p. 536 a Ν. ὁ Ἡρ. ἐν ἕκτῳ τῶν περὶ τῆς πατρίδος, "Πανσανίας," φησὶν, "ὁ περὶ Πλαταίας νικήσας Μαρδόνιον τὰ τῆς Σπάρτης ἐξελθὼν νόμμα" κ. τ. λ. 11 lines. Schol. Apollon. IV. 247 Ν. δὲ ἐν τῷ ἕκτῳ περὶ Ἡρακλείας Ἐκάτης φησὶν ἱερὸν εἶναι ἐν τῇ Παφλαγονίᾳ, Μηδείας

511 86 *Apollonius* son of *Sotades*. B. C. 280.

87 *Lacydes*. B. C. 241. 215. His predecessor *Arcesilaus* is described in F. H. II p. 367 h = 452 h. That *Arcesilaus* left nothing in writing is confirmed by Sextus Empir. Pyrrhon. I. 234, who gathers his opinions from the report of others: εἰ δὲ τοῖς περὶ αὐτοῦ λεγομένοις πιστεῦσαι κ. τ. λ.

88 *Euphorion* of *Chalcis*. B. C. 274. 241. 221. 63¹.

ιδρυσαμένης. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 874 τίς δέ ἐστιν ὁ Σαβάσιος ὁ Ἡρακλείης περὶ Ἡρακλείας ἐν τῷ ἰβ' φησί, "Φαίνεται γὰρ—ὅτι Διόνυσος καὶ Σαβάσιος εἰς "ἐστὶ θεός." Schol. Apollon. II. 650 Κολώνη ἄκρα περὶ τὸν Λύκον ποταμόν. μέμνηται αὐτῆς N. ὁ Ἡρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἡρακλείας. Ib. 815 περὶ τοῦ ἐν Μαριανδυνοῖς γενομένου θανάτου τοῦ Ἰδμονος—ιστορεῖ N. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἡρακλείας ὡς Ἰδμων ὑπὸ συνὸς ἐπλήγη. *Nymphis* is also quoted, doubtless in the same work, though not named, Schol. Apollon. II. 168. 672. 780. 786 and 854, ὅτι ἐν τῇ Ἡρακλείᾳ τέθηκεν καὶ ὁ Τίφυς εἶπε Νύμφης.

3 περίπλους Ἀσίας. Athen. XIII p. 596 e Νύμφης ἐν περίπλῳ Ἀσίας.

1 Among the works of *Euphorion* were these:

1 Ἀλέξανδρος. Steph. Byz. Σόλοι:—κέκληται δὲ ἀπὸ Σόλωνος, ὡς Εὐφορίων ἐν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ. Sic ed. Meineke p. 581 ex MS. Olim edebatur Εὐφ. ἐν Ἀλε * * *

2 περὶ Ἀλευαδῶν. Clem. Al. Strom. I p. 327 B Εὐφ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀλιαδῶν κατὰ Γύγην αὐτὸν [*Homerum*] τίθησι γεγονέναι, ὃς βασιλεὺς ἤρξατο ἀπὸ τῆς ὀκτωκαιδεκάτης ὀλυμπιάδος. ὃν καὶ φησι πρῶτον ὠνομάσθαι τύραννον. Ἀλευαδῶν Ruhnkenius ad Timæum p. 22 et Meineke in fragm. Euphorionis. Schol. Theocrit. XVI. 34 (quoted by Meineke fr. Euph.) τὰ δὲ περὶ Ἀλεῦαν τὸν Σιμίον πάντα ἀνέλεκτο Εὐφορίων. On the *Aleuadae* see Ruhnken. ad Tim. p. 22 Valcken. ad Herodot. VII. 6 Toup ad Schol. Theocrit. I. c. apud Gaisford. p. 186 Plutarch. Mor. p. 492 A Pindar. Pyth. X. 110 et Schol. ad locum Satyrus apud Athen. XII p. 534 B. Aristot. Θεσσαλῶν πολιτεία apud Schol. Eur. Rhes. 311 Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τῇ Θεσσαλῶν πολιτείᾳ γράφων οὕτως: "Διελὼν δὲ τὴν πόλιν Ἀλόας [I. Ἀλείας] ἔταξε καὶ τοῦ κληρὸν παρέχειν ἐκάστους [I. ἑκάστον] ἱππέας μὲν τεσσαράκοντα ὀπλίτας δὲ ὀγδοήκοντα" ἦν δὲ ἡ πέλτη, ἀσπίς ἔχουσα ἐπίχαλκος, αἰγὸς δέρματι περιτεταμένη. καὶ τριάκοντα [I. καὶ τινα ἄκοντα], ἡ μακρὸν δόρυ, πάντες ἐφόρου, ὃ σχέδιον ἐκαλεῖτο." For the other testimonies to this work of Aristotle see Fabric. Harles tom. 3 p. 401.

3 Ἄνιος. Steph. Byz. Δωδώνη:—τὴν αἰτιατικὴν φησιν Εὐφ. Δωδῶνα ἐν Ἀνίῳ

ἵκτο μὲν ἐς Δωδῶνα Διὸς φηγοῖο προφῆτην.

4 Ἀρτεμίδωρος. Steph. Byz. Ἀσσωρόν: ὁρος Σάμου ὅθεν ρεῖ ὁ Ἀμφίλυστος. Εὐφ. Ἀρτεμίδωρῳ.

Δαίμον ὃς Ἀμφίλυσοιο ῥόον * * Sic ed. Meinek. p. 137.

5 Ἀπολλόδωρος. Tzetzes ad Lycophr. 513 Εὐφ. ἐν Ἀπολλοδώρῳ

Ποικίλον οὐδὲ μέλαθρον. . . ὄρχιλος ἔπη

Κύζικος ὃν δ' ἤεισε κακὸν γάμον ἐχθρομένη κρέξ.

ὄρχιλος Thryllitzschius et Meineke. ὁρσίλοχος Tzetzes.

Schol. Apollon. I. 1063 Εὐφ. ἐν Ἀπ. μελλόγαμον (τὸν Κύζικον ιστορεῖ). Didymus apud Harpocr. v. ὁ κάτωθεν νόμος. Ὅτι βουστροφῆδον ἦσαν οἱ ἄζονες καὶ οἱ κύρβεις γεγραμμένοι δεδήλωκεν Εὐφ. ἐν τῷ Ἀπ. Parthen. c. 28 ιστορεῖ Εὐφ. Ἀπολλοδώρῳ.

6 Γέρανος. Athen. III p. 82 a Εὐφορίων ἡ Ἀρχύτας ἐν Γεράνῳ φησιν

ῶριον οἶα τε μῆλον, ὃ δ' ἀργιλλώδεσιν ὄχθαις

πορφύρεον ἐλαχείη ἐνιτρέφεται Σιδόντι.

7 Δημοσθένης. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1383 ἐν τῷ Εὐφορίωνος Δημοσθένει—"δαίμονος Ἰάοιο."

8 Διόνυσος. Meineke fr. Euphor. gives these testimonies: Schol. Odys. δ p. 136 [ad v. 228] Εὐφ. ἐν Διονύσῳ. Steph. Byz. ἀκτῇ. λυκαψός. ὠρύχιον. Schol. Arat. Phæn. 172 Tzetz. ad Lycophr. 320 Etym. p. 687. 33.

9 Ἡσίοδος. Suidas. See § 6. Heyne apud Harles. ad Fabric. tom. I p. 594 conjectures *carmen illud Georgica exhibuisse*.

10 πρὸς Θεωρίδαν ἀντιγραφεῖ. Clem. Al. Strom. V p. 569 C Εὐφ. ἐν ταῖς πρὸς Θ. ἀντιγρ.

Ζὰς δὲ ποτὶ σπιλάδεσσι νεῶν ὀλέτειρα κακίνοι.

11 Θράξ. Parthen. c. 26 ιστορεῖ Εὐφ. Θρακί. Idem c. 13 ιστορεῖ Εὐφ. Θρακί. Steph. Byz. Ἀσβωτος. Εὐφ. Θρακί

τὸν μὲν ἄρ' ἐκ φλοίσβου Ἀσβάτιοι ὄκα φέροντες

ὑστάτιον ῥώσαντο κομισσάλεσιν ἐθείραις

ἵπποι καλὰ νάουσιν ἐπορνούμενοι φυγάδειαν.

περὶ τῶν ἵππων Ἀμφιάρου. The expression καλὰ νάουσιν appears corrupt.

12 Ἱππομέδων. Tzetz. ad Lycophr. 451 Εὐφορίων ἐν Ἱππομέδοντι. Τοῖος γὰρ Κυγχρείος ἐνὶ ψαφαρῇ Σαλαμῖνι.

13 περὶ ἰσθμίων. Athen. IV p. 182 e Εὐφ. ὁ ἐποποιὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ ἰσθ. "Οἱ νῦν," φησί, "καλούμενοι "ναβλισταὶ καὶ πανδουρισταὶ καὶ σαμβυκισταὶ καινῷ μὲν "οὐδενὶ χρώνται ὀργάνῳ," κ. τ. λ. Conf. XIV. 633 f. Idem XIV p. 635 a Εὐφ. ἐν τῷ περὶ ἰσθ. παλαιὸν μὲν φησὶ τὸ ὄργανον εἶναι τὴν μάγαδιν, μετασκευασθῆναι δ' ὀψέ ποτε καὶ σαμβύκην μετονομασθῆναι. p. 635 f Εὐφ. ἐν τῷ περὶ ἰσθ. τὰ πολυχόρδα φησὶ τῶν ὀργάνων ὀνόμασι μόνον παρηλλάχθαι, παμπάλαιον δ' αὐτῶν εἶναι τὴν χρῆσιν.

89 *Aratus of Sicyon*. See the Tables B. C. 271. 3. 251. 2. 243. 2. 213. 2 for the life of *Aratus*, and B. C. 220. 3 for the close of his history. *Plutarch* *Arat.* c. 3 mentions

14 ἱστορικὰ ὑπομήματα. *Athen.* IV p. 154 c Εὐφ. ὁ Χαλκ. ἐν ἱστορικοῖς ὑπομν. οὕτω γράφει· "Παρά δὲ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις προτίθεσθαι πέντε μνᾶς τοῖς ὑπομένειν βουλομένοις τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀποκοπῆναι πελέκει, ὥστε τοὺς κληρονόμους κομίσασθαι τὸ ἄθλον· καὶ πολλὰ ἀπογραφομένους πλείους δικαιολογείσθαι καθ' ὃ δικαιότατός ἐστιν ἕκαστος αὐτὸς ἀποτυμπανισθῆναι." *Idem* XV p. 700 d Εὐφ. ἐν ἱστορ. ὑπομν. Διονύσιον φησὶ τὸν νεώτερον, Σικελίας τύραννον, Ταραντίνους ἐς τὸ πρύτανεῖον ἀναθεῖναι λύχνειον δυνάμενον καίεν τοσοῦτους λύχνους ὅσος ὁ τῶν ἡμερῶν ἐστὶν ἀριθμὸς εἰς τὸν ἐναντίον.

15 περὶ μελοποιῶν. *Athen.* IV p. 184 a Εὐφ. ὁ ἐποποιὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ μελοπ. "Τὴν μὲν μονοκάλαμον σύριγγα Ἑρμῆν εὐρεῖν· τινὰς δ' ἱστορεῖν Σεύθην καὶ Ῥωνάκην τοὺς Μήδους· τὴν δὲ πολυκάλαμον Σιληνὸν· Μαρσύαν δὲ τὴν κηρόδετον."

16 Μοψοπία ἢ χιλιάς. *Suid.* Εὐφ. βιβλία δὲ αὐτοῦ ἐπικά ταῦτα· Ἡσίοδος· Μοψοπία ἢ ἀτακτα· ἔχει γὰρ συμμυγεῖς ἱστορίας. Μοψοπία δὲ, ὅτι ἡ Ἀττικὴ τὸ πρὶν Μοψοπία ἐκαλεῖτο ἀπὸ τῆς Ὠκεανοῦ θυγατρὸς Μοψοπίας. καὶ ὁ λόγος τοῦ ποιήματος ἀποτείνεται εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν χιλιάδα. ἔχει δὲ ὑπόθεσιν εἰς τοὺς ἀποστερήσαντας αὐτὸν χρήματα, ἃ παρέθετο, ὡς δίκην δοῖεν κἂν εἰς μακράν. εἶτα συνάγει διὰ χιλίων ἐτῶν χρησμούς ἀποτελεσθέντας. εἰσὶ δὲ βιβλία εἰς ἐπιγράφεται δὲ ἡ πέμπτη χιλιάς· περὶ χρησμών, ὡς χιλίων ἐτῶν ἀποτελοῦνται. *Athen.* X p. 436 f Ξεναρχος ὁ Ῥόδιος.—μνημονεύει δὲ αὐτοῦ Εὐφ. ὁ ἐποποιὸς ἐν χιλιάσι. *Steph.* *Byz.* Χαονία. Εὐφ. Χιλιάσι· Ζηνὸς Χαονίου προμάντιες ὑπὸδάζαντο.

17 Πολυχάρης. *Bekk.* *Anecd.* Gr. p. 1382 ἢ χρήσις παρ' Εὐφ. ὁρίων ἐν Πολυχάρει.

18 ποτηριοκλέπτης ἢ ἀραί. *Steph.* *Byz.* Ἀλύβη. Εὐφ. ἐν ἀραῖς ἢ ποτηριοκλέπτῃ· ὅστις μετ' ἐκλεῖβῃν Ἀλυβηίδα μῶνος ἀπηύρα. *Schol.* *Theocrit.* II. 2 Εὐφ. ἐν ποτηριοκλέπτῃ· ὅστις ἐμὴν κ. Ἀ. μῶνον ἀπ."

19 Φιλοκτῆτης. *Stob.* *Serm.* 59, 61 Εὐφ. ὁρίωνος Φιλοκτῆτου·

τὸν δ' ἐκάλυψε θάλασσα λιλαίμενον βιότοι,
καὶ οἱ πήχεες ἄκρον ὑπερβαίνοντο ταθέντες
ἄχρει' ἀσπαίροντες ἄλῃς Δολοπιονίδας
δυστήνου, ζῶν δὲ μετ' ὕδατος ἐμβαλε πᾶσαν,
χεῖρας ὑπερπλάζων, ἄλμυρ δ' ἐκάλυψεν ὀδόντας.

In the following passages the name of the work does not appear: *Athen.* VI p. 263 d Εὐφ. ὁ ἐποποιὸς τοὺς Μαριανδυνούς δωροφόρους κέκληκεν· "Δωροφόροι καλεοίαθ' ὑποφρίσσοντες ἄνακτας." *Plutarch.* *Sympos.* V. 3 p. 677 A Εὐφ. μὲν οὕτω πως περὶ Μελικέρτου λέγοντα· "Κλαίοντες δὲ τε κοῦρον" κ. τ. λ. five hexameters. *Pausan.* II. 22, 7 Εὐφ. Χαλκ. καὶ Πλευρώνιος Ἀλέξανδρος, κ. τ. λ. See N^o 58. *Tzetz.* ad *Lycophron.* 440 Εὐφ. ὁρίων· "Πύραμον ἡχέοντα"

κ. τ. λ. four hexameters. *Idem* 495 ἐρασθεῖσα δὲ Λαοδίκη ἢ τοῦ Πριάμου θυγάτηρ Ἀκάμαντος ἐμίγη αὐτῷ καὶ ἔτεκεν υἱὸν Μούνιτον.—περὶ δὲ τὴν Θράκην παραγενομένων καὶ κυνηγετούντων ὄφεις δακῶν τὸν Μούνιτον ἀνείλεν, ὥς φησιν Εὐφ. "Ἡ οἱ Μούνιτον νῖα τέκεν πλομένῳ ἐνὶ ὥρῳ," κ. τ. λ. three lines. *Pausan.* X. 26, 2 Εὐφ. ἀνὴρ Χαλκιδεὺς σὺν οὐδενὶ εἰκότι τὰ ἐς Λαοδίκην ἐποίησεν. *Schol.* *Theocrit.* X. 28 εἰς ὃ Εὐφ. ὁρίων ἀπιδῶν [sic leg: cum Toupio] εἶπε·

πορφυρὴν ἰάκυνθε, σὲ μὲν μία φῆμις αἰοδῶν
Ῥυτρίης ἀμάθοισι δεδοπότης Διάκιδας
εἶαρος ἀντέλλεν, γεγραμμένα κωκίονσαν.

Stob. *Serm.* 78, 5 five hexameters Εὐφ. ὁρίωνος.

"Τέκνον, μὴ σύ γε μητρός" κ. τ. λ. *Strabo* XII p. 566: XIV p. 681 ὁ Εὐφ. ὁρίων· "Μυσοῖο παρ' ὕδασι

"Ἀσκανίω." *Clem.* *Al.* *Strom.* IV p. 483 D de *Pluto*: "Καὶ οἱ γέιναντο κοῦρον ὅς οὐκ ἡλέκτορα εἶδεν,"

φησὶν ὁ Χαλκ. Εὐφ. *Idem* *Strom.* V p. 561 C Εὐφ. ὁ ποιητὴς τὸν Νέστορα παράγει λέγοντα· "Οἱ δ'

οὐπω Σιμόντος Ἀχαιῖδας ἄρσαμεν ἵππους." *Helladius* apud *Photium* *Cod.* 279 p. 1588 παρὰ Εὐφ.

τῷ φύσει μὲν Χαλκιδεὶ θέσει δὲ Ἀθηναίῳ κακοζήλους ἔστιν εὐρεῖν λέξεις· καὶ γὰρ τὸν Ἰάσονα ναυαγὸν εἶπεν,

ὑπερ—τὸν ναῦν ἄγοντα δηλοῖ, κ. τ. λ. *Idem* p. 1581 μῶται παρ' Ἐπιχάρμῳ καὶ μῶνται παρ' Εὐφ. ὁρίων, καὶ

μῶμεναι ἢ μετοχὴ παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ. *Bekker.* *Anecd.* Gr. p. 864, 22 Εὐφ. ὁ ποιητὴς περὶ τὸ ἀρότρον εἶπεν

ἐνοσίχθονι, καὶ τὴν ἐλαίαν γλαυκῶπι. *Schol.* *Eur.* *Rhes.* 36 e cod. *Vat.* ἄλλοι δὲ Ἀπόλλωνος καὶ Πηνελόπης (τὸν Πᾶνα) ὡς καὶ Εὐφ. ὁρίων. *Schol.* *Iliad.* II.

157 Ζεὺς—γενόμενος ἐν Κρήτῃ ἐπεκλήθη αἰγυόχος διὰ τὸ αὐτόθι ὑπὸ αἰγὸς τραφῆναι κ. τ. λ.—ἱστορεῖ Εὐφ. ὁρίων. II. 212 de *apud Calydonio*: Οἶνι ἀμελήσαντι

τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος κ. τ. λ.—ἱστορεῖ Εὐφ. ὁρίων. II. 496 παρὰ τῷ Εὐφ. ὁρίων "Αὐλὴν τ' ἴεσφαγον." 498 Τανα

γραῖοι οὐκ ἐστράτευσαν· ὡς Εὐφ. ὁρίων· "Οἱ πλόον ἡρνήσαντο καὶ ὄρκον Αἰγυαλίων." [ὄρκους Αἰγυαλίου *Eustath.* apud *Bekk.* ad loc.] III. 314. See N^o 58. IX.

206 Εὐφ. κρεῖον τὸ κρέας ἐξεδέξατο. X. 17 Εὐφ. φησί· πολλὰ οἱ κλισίῃσι πυλῆγενέσσι τε νηυσὶν

ἐννύχιον πίτναντο νόσφ' ἄπερ ἱπτήρες.

[πῖλναντο—ἱπτήρος *Heyn.*] XXIII. 197 φθεγεοῖατο. Εὐφ. κακῶς τῷ ῥήματι ἐνικῶς χρήται. XXIV. 77

Εὐφ. ὁρίων· "ἀελλόποδος αἰθαλύτας." *Eustath.* ad *Hom.* II. II p. 285 ἔτι καὶ ταῦτα τοῦ Πορφυρίου—

ὅτι Εὐφ. λέγει τοῦ αἵματος τοῦ ῥύντος ἐκ τῆς τοῦ Αἵαντος σφαγῆς ὑάκυνθον ἐκφύναι. Two epigrams of *Euphorion* are extant in *Brunck.* *Anthol.* tom. I

p. 256. *Schol.* *Nicand.* *Ther.* 179 Εὐφ. "ζεφύρου μέγα ποιφύξαντος." 288 Εὐφ. "Ἡ Αἴτην ψολύεσσιν, ἐναύλιον Ἀστεροπαίου." 406 Εὐφ. "ὑετόμαστι

"ὅτε κρώξει κορώνη." *Alexipharm.* 147 Εὐφ. φησί· "Πτῶκες ἀειχλωροῖσιν ἰαύεσκον μολοθοῦροι." *Schol.* *Eur.* *Phœn.* 682 Εὐφ. ὁρίων·

his style as defective: τῶν ὑπομνημάτων, ἃ παρέργως καὶ ὑπὸ χεῖρα διὰ τῶν ἐπιτυχόντων ὀνομάτων ἀμιλλησάμενος κατέλιπε.

90 *Chrysippus*. B. C. 207.

91 *Persæus*. B. C. 272. 269. 260. 243. *Persæus* and *Antigonus* are described in Laërt.

VII. 36 διάπειραν δὴ ποτε βουλευθεὶς λαβεῖν αὐτοῦ ὁ Ἀντίγονος ἐποίησεν αὐτῷ πλαστῶς ἀγγελθῆναι ὡς εἴη τὰ χωρία αὐτοῦ πρὸς τῶν πολεμίων ἀφηρημένα· καὶ σκυθρωπάσαντος, “ὀρᾶς” ἔφη “ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν ὁ πλοῦτος ἀδιάφορον.” Told at large with other circumstances by Themistius Or. 32 p. 358^m.

512 92 *Rhianus*. B. C. 222. 63^{mm}.

ἀλλ’ οὐπω Θῆβη πεπρωμένα κείτο τάλαντα,
τὴν βά ποτε Κρονίδης δῶρον πόρε Περσεφονείῃ
ἐς γαμέτην ὅτε πρῶτον ὀπωπήσασθαι ἐμελλε
νυμφιδίου σπείριοι παρακλίνασα καλὴπτρην.

On *Euphorion* conf. Toup. em. ad Suid. tom. II p. 601—609 Harles ad Fabricium tom. I p. 594. Toup remarks, *Obscuritatem Euphorionis tangit Clemens Alexandrinus* [Strom. V p. 571 C] *et Cicero Div. II. 64. Spalding ad Quintil. X. I. 56 adds, Cum Cicero sentit Lucianus conscr. Hist. c. 57.* The words of Lucian tom. IV p. 214 are these: “Ὀμηρος—παραθεῖ τὸν Τάνταλον καὶ τὸν Ἰξίονα—εἰ δὲ Παρθένιος, ἡ Εὐφορίων, ἡ Καλλίμαχος ἔλεγε, πόσοις ἂν οἶε ἔπεισι τὸ ὕδωρ ἄκρι πρὸς τὸ χεῖλος τοῦ Ταντάλου ἤγαγεν; εἴτα πόσοις ἂν Ἰξίονα ἐκύλισε; in which Lucian places *Euphorion* below *Homer*, on a level with *Parthenius* and *Callimachus*, but has nothing in common with the observation of Cicero.

^m Works of *Persæus*: Laërt. VII. 36 βιβλία δὲ αὐτοῦ φέρεται τάδε· περὶ βασιλείας. πολιτεία Λακωνική [Athen. IV p. 140 b Περσάιος ἱστορεῖ ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ πολιτείᾳ]. περὶ γάμου. περὶ ἀσεβείας. Θυέστης. περὶ ἐρώτων. προτρεπτικοί. διατριβῶν. χρεῶν τέσσαρα. ἀπομνημονεύματα. πρὸς τοὺς Πλάτωνα νόμους, ἐπτά.

^{mm} Works of *Rhianus*;

1 Ἀχαϊκά. Steph. Byz. Ἀπία. Ῥιανὸς ἐν Ἀχαϊκῷ [1. Ἀχαϊκῶν] δευτέρῳ.

ἡμετέρῃ τοι τέκνα Φορῶνεος ἦν δ’ * *
ἀρχῆθεν γενεή· τοῦ δὲ κλυτὸς ἐγένετ’ Ἀπῖς,
ὅς ρ’ Ἀπῆν ἐφάτιζε καὶ ἀνέρας Ἀπιδουῆας.

Idem Σκόλις. Ῥ. ἐν τετάρτῳ Ἀχαϊκῶν. Idem Φαιστός. —ἔστι καὶ Ἀχαΐας, ὡς Ῥ. ἐν Ἀχ. τρίτῳ.

2 ἐπιγράμματα. Athen. XI p. 499 d Ῥ. ὁ ἐποποιὸς ἐν ἐπιγράμμασιν

ἥμισυ μὲν πίσεως κωνίτιδος, ἥμισυ δ’ οἴνου,
Ἄρχω, ἀτρεκέως κ. τ. λ. four lines.

Nine other epigrams are preserved in Anthol. Cod. Vat. apud Jacobs. tom. I p. 230—233.

3 Ἠλιακά. Steph. Byz. Λαπέρσα θηλυκῶς ὄρος Λακωνικῆς, οὗ μένεται Ῥ. ἐν Ἠλιακῶν πρώτῳ. Idem Λιθῆσιος. ὁ Ἀπόλλων ἐν τῷ Μαλέᾳ λίθῳ προσιδρυμένος ἐκεῖ. Ῥ. Ἠλ. τρίτῳ. Idem Μέλαινοι. Ῥ. ἐν Ἠλ. πρώτῳ “Γόρτυναν Ἠραῖαν τε πολυδρύνους τε Μελαίνας” [f. Γόρτυν Ἠραϊάντε]. Idem Νῶνακρῖς. πόλις Ἀρκαδίας. Ῥ. ἐν Ἠλ. πρώτῳ.

4 Ἡράκλεια. [Ἡρακλείας Suid.] Athen. III p. 82 b ὅτι ἡ Σιδουὺς τῆς Κορίνθου ἐστὶ κώμη Ῥ. εἴρηκεν ἐν πρώτῳ Ἡρακλείας.

5 Θεσσαλικά. Steph. Byz. Δωνετῖνοι. Ῥ. δ’ Θεσσαλικῶν “Ἀτὰρ [1. αὐτὰρ] Δωνετῖνοι ἰδ’ ὀτρηροὶ Κεραῖνες.” καὶ ἐν τῇ ζ’. “Ἐπτά δὲ Δωνετῖνοι ἀτὰρ ὀκτὼ καὶ δέκα Κᾶρες.” [ὀκτώδεκα Jacobs.] v. Ἐθνεῖται. ἔθνος Θεσσαλίας ἀπὸ Ἐθνεῖστον τῶν Νεοσπολέμου παίδων ἐνός, ὡς Ῥ. δ’ καὶ ε’. v. Ἐλινοί. ἔθνος Θεσπρωτικόν. Ῥ. δ’ Θεσσαλικῶν. v. Θαμία. πόλις Θεσσαλίας. Ῥ. τεσσαρενκαδεκάτῃ Θεσσαλικῶν. v. Κέλαιοι. ἔθνος Θεσπρωτικόν, προσεχὲς τῇ Θετταλίᾳ. Ῥ. δ’. v. Ὀνθύριον. πόλις Θεσσαλικῇ περὶ τὴν Ἄρην. Ῥ. ὀγδόῳ. v. Παραναῖοι. ἔθνος Θεσπρωτικόν. Ῥ. ἐν τετάρτῳ Θεσσαλικῶν “Σὺν δὲ Παραναίοις καὶ ἀμύμονας Ὀμφαλιῆας.” v. Συλίονες. ἔθνος Χαονίας, ὡς Ῥ. ἐν τετάρτῳ Θεσσαλικῶν “Συλίονες” δ’ ἔσποντο ὁμοῦ—v. Ὑπαυλίοιοι. ἔθνος Μολοσσικόν. Ῥ. ἐν τετάρτῳ Θεσσ. v. Φάληρον. ἔστι καὶ Θετταλίας ἄλλη πρὸς τῇ Οὔτῃ, ἣν Ῥ. διὰ τοῦ α γράφει, Φάλαρον λέγων. v. Φαλώρη. πόλις Θετταλίας. ταύτην Ῥ. Φαλωρίαν καλεῖ. v. Φυλλοῦς. πόλις ἐν Θεσσαλίᾳ. Ῥ. Φύλλον θηλυκῶς λέγει ἐν ἐνάτῳ Θεσσαλικῶν “Οἱ δ’ ἄφαρ ὅπλι—σθέντες ἴσαν κραναὴν ποτὶ Φύλλον.” v. Χαῦνοι. ἔθνος Θεσπρωτικόν. Ῥ. τετάρτῳ Θεσσ. “Κεσσηροὶ Χαῦνοί τε καὶ αὐχέντες Ἐλινοί.” v. Τριπολιτισσοί. ἔθνος Θεσπρωτικόν οὗς καὶ Τριπολιτισσοὶ καλεῖ Ῥ. ἐν πεντεκαδεκάτῳ. Schol. Hom. II. II. 175 παρὰ Ῥ. ἐν Θεσσαλικοῖς “τοὶ δ’ ἤδη ἐπὶ νῆων [1. ἐπὶ νηὶν] εὐκνήμδος Ἰτώνης.” Schol. Apollon. III. 1090 ἡ Θεσσαλία ἐκαλεῖτο τὸ παλαιὸν Πύρρα. ὡς Ῥ.

Πύρραν δὴ ποτε τήγνε παλαιότεροι καλέεσκον Πύρρης Δευκαλίωνος ἀπ’ ἀρχαῖης ἀλόχοιο· Αἰμονίην δ’ ἐξαῦτις ἀφ’ Αἰμονος, ὃν Ῥα Πελασγὸς γείνατο φέρτατον υἱόν· ὁ δ’ αὖ τέκε Θεσσαλὸν Αἰμῶν· τοῦ δ’ ἄπο Θεσσαλὴν λαοὶ μετεφημίζαντο.

6 Μεσσηνιακά. Steph. Byz. Δώτιον.—Ῥ. ἐν δ’ Μεσσηνιακῶν “Αὐδὴν εἰσόμενος Δωτὴν ἔκτο τέλει.” Idem Φιγάλεια, πόλις Ἀρκαδίας. Ῥ. ἐν ε’ Μεσσηνιακῶν “Τὴν μὲν ἀνήγειτ’ ἄκοιτιν ἐπὶ κραναὴν Φιγάλειαν.” Pausan. IV. 6, 1 τοῦτον τῶν Μεσσηνίων τὸν πόλεμον Ῥ. ἐν τοῖς ἔπεισιν ἐποίησεν ὁ Βηναῖος. —Ῥιανὸς δὲ τοῦδε τοῦ πρώτου τῶν πολέμων οὐδὲ ἤψατο ἀρχήν. Idem IV. 17, 6 τάδε ὑπὸ Ῥιανοῦ πεποιημένα ἐς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους οὔρεος ἀργενοῖο περὶ πτύχας ἐστρατώντο χεῖματά τε ποίας τε δῶα καὶ εἴκοσι πάσας.

93 *Antigonus of Carystus*. B. C. 225ⁿ.

94 *Archimedes*. B. C. 221. 212.

95 *Archimelus*. B. C. 221.

96 *Eratosthenes*. B. C. 275. 223. 214. 194. The origin of his name βῆτα is obscure, and

7 Ἰλιάδος ἔκδοσις. ἡ Ῥιανοῦ (sc. ἔκδοσις) Schol. Hom. II. I. 97. 553 XVI. 59. 559 XVIII. 10 XX. 188 XXIII. 81 XXIV. 85. παρὰ Ῥιανῶ XIX. 41 XX. 331. XXI. 607.

Rhianus is quoted in the following passages :
Stob. Serm. 4, 34 Ῥιανοῦ.

ἡ ἄρα διὰ μάλα πάντες ἀμαρτύνουσι πελόμεσθα κ. τ. λ. 21 hexameters. Schol. Apollon. III. 1 Ῥ. δὲ φησι μηδὲν διαφέρειν ἢ πάσας ἐπικαλεῖσθαι τὰς Μούσας, λέγων οὕτως· “ Πᾶσαι δ’ εἰσαῖονσι μῆς ὅτε τοῦνομα “λέξεις.” Steph. Byz. Φύσκος.—Φύσκος ἀφ’ οὗ οἱ Δελέγες, οἱ νῦν Δοκροί. Ῥ. δὲ Φυσκέας αὐτοὺς καλεῖ. Pausan. IV. 1, 4 ὅτι δρυμός ἐστιν ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ Λύκου καλούμενος Ῥ. τῷ Κρητί ἐστι πεποιημένος. “ Πάρ “ τε τρηχὺν Ἑλαῖον ὑπὲρ δρυμόν τε Λύκοιο.” Schol. Hom. II. XIX. 119 ἡ ἱστορία παρὰ Ἀριανῶ. Bekker corrigat Ῥιανῶ.

ⁿ Works of *Antigonus Carystius* :

1 βίοι. Athen. IV p. 162 e Κτησίβιος ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς, ὁ Μενεδήμεον γνώριμος, ὡς φησιν Ἀντίγονος ὁ Καρύστιος ἐν τοῖς βίοις κ. τ. λ. Laërt. IV. 17 φησὶ δὲ Ῥ. ὁ Καρ. ἐν τοῖς βίοις τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ [sc. Polemonis] πρῶτον τε εἶναι τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ ἀρματοτροφῆσαι κ. τ. λ. Athen. III p. 82 b Ῥ. δ’ ὁ Καρ. ἐν Ἀντιπάτρῳ φησίν. “ ἥχ’ μοι ὥραιον” κ. τ. λ. conf. Schweigh. tom. XIV p. 32. Idem X p. 437 e Ῥ. ὁ Καρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ Διονυσίου βίου τοῦ Ἡρακλεώτου τοῦ ἐπικληθέντος μεταθεμένου φησὶ κ. τ. λ. VIII p. 345 d Ζήνων ὁ Κιτιεύς—καθὰ φησιν Ῥ. ὁ Κ. ἐν τῷ Ζήνωνος βίῳ κ. τ. λ. XIII p. 563 f Ζήνωνα—ὡς Ῥ. ὁ Κ. ἱστορεῖ ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ βίου αὐτοῦ. p. 565 d ὁ δὲ σοφὸς ἐκείνος Ζήνων, ὡς φησιν Ῥ. ὁ Κ. κ. τ. λ. p. 603 e Ἀριστοκλῆς ὁ κιθαροδὸς περὶ οὗ Ῥ. ὁ Κ. ἐν τῷ Ζήνωνος βίῳ γράφει οὕτως κ. τ. λ. p. 607 e φησὶν Ῥ. ὁ Κ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ζήνωνος—“ Ζήνων ὁ Κιτιεύς Περσαῖον παρὰ πότον αὐλητρίδιον πριαμένον” κ. τ. λ. Laërtius VII. 12 φησὶ δ’ Ῥ. ὁ Κ. οὐκ ἀρνεῖσθαι αὐτὸν [Zenonem] εἶναι Κιτιέα. Athen. XII p. 547 d καὶ “ Λύκων δὲ ὁ “ Περιπατητικὸς,” ὡς φησιν Ῥ. ὁ Κ., “ κατ’ ἀρχὰς “ ἐπιδημήσας παιδείας ἔνεκα ταῖς Ἀθήναις” κ. τ. λ. a long narrative is preserved, which we may refer to a βίος Λύκωνος. Laërt. V. 67 (Λύκων) γυμναστικώτατος ἐγένετο, καὶ εὐέκτης τὸ σῶμα τὴν τε πᾶσαν σχέσιν ἀθλητικὴν ἐπιφαίνων, ὠτοβλαδίας καὶ ἐμπνὴς ὢν, καθὰ φησιν Ῥ. ὁ Κ. Athen. X p. 419 e Ῥ. ὁ Κ. ἐν τῷ Μενεδήμεον βίῳ τὴν διάταξιν διηγούμενος κ. τ. λ. Laërt. II. 136 φησὶ δ’ Ῥ. ὁ Κ. γράφει αὐτὸν [Menedemum] μηδὲν μηδὲ συντάξαι κ. τ. λ. Athen. II p. 44 e Πολέμων ὁ Ἀκαδημαῖκός ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τριάκοντα ἐτῶν ὑδροπότησε μέχρι θανάτου, ὡς ἔφη Ῥ. ὁ Κ. Laërt. IX. 62 σώζεσθαι μέντοι [Pyrrhonem] καθὰ φασιν οἱ περὶ τὸν Κ. Ῥ. ὑπὸ τῶν γνωρίμων παρακο-

λουθούτων. Conf. Aristoclem apud Euseb. Præp. XIV p. 763 A. Laërt. Ibid. Ῥ. δὲ φησιν ὁ Κ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Πύρρωνος τάδε περὶ αὐτοῦ· ὅτι τὴν ἀρχὴν ἄδοξος ἦν καὶ πένης. Idem IX. 110. 111 ἦν δὲ [Timon] φησὶν Ῥ. καὶ φιλοπότης κ. τ. λ. φέρεται δὲ αὐτοῦ καὶ καταλογάδην βιβλία εἰς ἐπὶ τὴν τείνοντα μυριάδας δύο, ὧν καὶ Ῥ. ὁ Κ. μέμνηται, ἀναγεγραφὼς αὐτοῦ καὶ αὐτὸς τὸν βίον.

2 περὶ λέξεως. Athen. III p. 88 a Ῥ. ὁ Κ. ἐν τῷ περὶ λέξεως. Idem VII p. 297 e Ῥ. ὁ Κ. ἐν τῷ περὶ λέξεως τοὺς ἀλίεας λέγει θυσίαν ἐπιτελοῦντας πρὸ Ποσειδῶνι κ. τ. λ. In p. 303 b is a reference to the same passage.

3 ἱστοριῶν παραδόξων συναγωγή. In this treatise he quotes largely from *Aristotle*: c. 32—127, and from *Callimachus*: c. 144—176. c. 141 διὸ καὶ τὸν Φιλόξενον οὐδεὶς ἀνείκοτο λαβεῖν. So Meursius, Niclas, and Beckmann. The text seems to have had ἀνείκοτο λαβεῖν. Legendum est οὐδεὶς ἂν εἰκασιολαλεῖν εἴποι. The particle ἂν is necessary with εἴποι, and εἰκασιολαλεῖν will be a verb of similar form and meaning to εἰκασιμυθεῖν, “to talk frivolously.” εἰκασιολογούντες occurs in Palladius de Chrysostomo p. 73 B. A line of *Philoxenus* follows in Antigon. c. 133 Ἰππων ὁ Ῥηγίνος [corrīgunt viri docti] Ἰππυς ὁ Ῥ. περὶ τῶν λεγομένων τόπων φθεῖρειν τὰ ἐμπύπτοντα τοιοῦτόν τι γράφει φησὶν ἐν Ἀθήναις ἐπὶ βασιλείῳ Ἑπαινέτῳ, Ὀλυμπιάδος ἑκτης καὶ τριακοστῆς ἐν ᾗ Ἀρυτάμας Λάκων νικᾷ στάδιον, τῆς Σικελίας ἐν Παλῆκίῳ οἰκοδομηθῆναι τόπον κ. τ. λ. See on this passage Corsini Fast. Att. tom. I p. 327. Among other difficulties this also occurs; that in the age of *Hippias* it was not the practice to date by Olympiads. c. 150 Πολύκριτον δὲ καταγεγραφέναι (φησὶ Καλλίμαχος) κ. τ. λ. c. 160 τοῦτο δ’ ἱστορεῖ καὶ Φίλων ὁ τὰ Αἰθιοπικὰ συγγραψάμενος. *Polycritus* therefore we may place before *Callimachus*, and *Philo* preceded *Antigonus Carystius*.

Lobeck Aglaopham. p. 749 thinks that *Ptolemy Physcon*: *Aristocles illum non Pyrrhonis sed Pyrrhonorum vitas scripsisse et κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους vixisse affirmat; neque impedit quo minus Physconis juventutem attigisse putetur*. But *Physcon* began to reign B. C. 146, 140 years after the death of *Pyrrho*. *Antigonus* then, who lived near the times of the disciples of *Pyrrho*, could not have survived to that period. Again, he writes the lives of *Pyrrho* and *Timon*. No others are mentioned. The disciples of *Pyrrho* (see p. 476) preceded *Epicurus* and were not within the reach of *Physcon*, being contemporary with the disciples of *Aristotle*. *Anti-*

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probably conveyed some allusion which is lost to us: Marcian. Heracleot. p. 63 καὶ μετ' ἐκέκων Ἐρατοσθένης, ὃν βῆτα ἐκάλεσαν οἱ τοῦ μουσείου προστάντες. Suid. Ἐρατοσθένης. διὰ τὸ δευτερεύειν ἐν παντὶ εἶδει παιδείας τοῖς ἄκροις ἐγγίσαντα βῆτα ἐπεκλήθη [conf. Kuster ad loc.]: οἱ δὲ καὶ δεύτερον ἢ νέον Πλάτωνα· ἄλλοι πένταθλον ἐκάλεσαν. *Callimachus* and *Eratosthenes* are described by Strabo XVII p. 838 Κυρηναῖος δ' ἐστὶ καὶ Καλλίμαχος καὶ Ἐρατοσθένης, ἀμφοτέροι τετιμημένοι παρὰ τοῖς τῶν Αἰγυπτίων βασιλεῦσιν· ὁ μὲν ποιητὴς ἅμα καὶ περὶ γραμματικὴν ἐσπουδακώς· ὁ δὲ καὶ ταῦτα καὶ περὶ φιλοσοφίαν καὶ τὰ μαθήματα, εἴ τις ἄλλος, διαφέρων^ο.

gonus then, who lived near the times of *Pyrrho* and of *Timon*, must have flourished at least 80 years before the reign of *Physcon*; and *Ptolemy* named c. 23 was some other *Ptolemy*.

^ο The works of *Eratosthenes* both in prose and verse were various; in philosophy, geography, chronology, philology. He is called ὁ ἱστορικὸς by Steph. Byz. v. Κυρήνη. Among his works were the following:

1 περὶ ἀγαθῶν καὶ κακῶν. Harpocr. v. ἁρμοσταί. οἱ ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων εἰς τὰς ὑπηκόους πόλεις ἐκπεπόμειοι, ὡς Ἐρ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ ἀγαθῶν καὶ κακῶν φησί. Clem. Al. Strom. IV p. 496 C Αἰσώπιοι καὶ Μακεδόνες καὶ Δάκωνες στρεβλοῦμενοι ἐκαρτέρουν, ὡς φησιν Ἐρ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ ἀγαθῶν καὶ κακῶν. ἀλλὰ καὶ Ζήνων ὁ Ἐλεάτης κ. τ. λ. Theodoret. Θεραπευτ. VIII tom. IV p. 919 Ζήνων ὁ Ἐλεάτης—ὡς φησὶν Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ ἀγαθ. καὶ κακ., δέσας μὴ τῇ τῶν παθῶν ὑπερβολῇ βιασθεὶς ἐξείηται τι τῶν συγκεκριμένων,—τὴν γλῶτταν τοῖς ὀδοῦσι τεμὼν προσέπτυσσε τῷ τυράννῳ.

2 Ἀντερινύς. Athen. IX p. 376 b Ἐρ. ἐν Ἀντερινυῖ τοὺς σῦας λαρινούς προσηγόρευσε. Schol. Nicand. Ther. 400 Ἐρ. ἐν Ἀντερινυῖ περὶ κυνὸς λέγων εἶπεν· “ἰγῆς δὲ ὡς παῦρον ἐπέκλυον.”

3 Ἀρίστων. Athen. VII p. 281 c Ἐρ.—μαθητὴς γενόμενος Ἀρίστωνος τοῦ Χίου, ὃς ἦν εἰς τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς στοᾶς, ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ Ἀρίστωνι παρεμφαίνει τὸν διδάσκαλον ὡς ὑστερον ὁρμήσαντα ἐπὶ τρυφῇ, λέγων ὤδε· “Ἡδὲ δέ ποτε καὶ τοῦτον πεφώρακα τὸν τῆς ἡδονῆς “ καὶ ἀρετῆς μεσότοιχον διορύττοντα καὶ ἀναφαινόμενον “ παρὰ τῇ ἡδονῇ.”

4 Ἀρσινόη. Athenæus VII p. 276 a preserves a long passage: ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ—λαγνυνοφόρια ἑορτὴ τις ἦγετο, περὶ ἧς ἱστορεῖ Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ συγγράμματι Ἀρσινόη. λέγει δὲ οὕτως· “Τοῦ Πτολεμαίου “ κτίζοντος ἑορτὴν καὶ θυσιῶν παντοδαπῶν γένη, καὶ μάλιστα περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον, ἡρώτησεν Ἀρσινόη τὸν φέροντα τοὺς θαλλοὺς τίνα νῦν ἡμέραν ἄγει καὶ τίς ἐστὶν ἑορτή; τοῦ δ' εἰπόντος, καλεῖται μὲν Λαγνυνοφόρια” κ. τ. λ.

5 ἀρχιτεκτονικός. Schol. Apollon. I. 567 Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ ἀρχιτεκτονικῷ μέρη ταῦτα φησὶν ἱστοῦ, πτέρη, θωράκιον, ἡλακάτη, καρχήσιον, κεραία, ἱκρίον. III. 232 τὴν κατασκευὴν τῶν ἀρότρων Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ ἀρχιτεκτονικῷ καταγράφει.

6 Γαλατικά. A historical work bearing the name of *Eratosthenes*. See above p. 415 note ^η. The

other testimonies of Steph. Byz. are these: Σπάρτακος. πόλις Θράκης. Ἐρ. ἐν Γαλατικῶν δευτέρῳ. Διανείς. ἔθνος Γαλατικόν. Ἐρ. ἐν δ' Γαλ. “Υδρηλα τῆς Καρίας. Ἐρ. τριακοστῷ τρίτῳ Γαλατ. Bernhardt *Eratosth.* p. 108 with probability suspects corruption in these last numbers; although he adds without just authority *Quemcunque sumpseris numerum, non potuit Eratosthenes tale quid argumenti literis consecrare*. There seems no reason why *Eratosthenes*, who is called ὁ ἱστορικὸς by Steph. Byz. v. Κυρήνη, should not have treated a historical subject.

7 γεωγραφικά. In three books: Strabo I p. 29 ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ἐν ἀρχῇ τοῦ πρώτου τῶν γεωγραφικῶν εἰρημένα. Ib. p. 62 ἡ μὲν οὖν πρώτη διέξοδος αὐτῷ τῶν ὑπομνημάτων τοιαύτη· ἐν δὲ τῇ δευτέρᾳ πειράται διόρθωσιν τινα ποιεῖσθαι τῆς γεωγραφίας, καὶ τὰς ἑαυτοῦ λέγει ὑπολήψεις. II p. 67 ἐν δὲ τῷ τρίτῳ τῶν γεωγραφικῶν καθιστάμενος τὸν τῆς οἰκουμένης πίνακα γραμμῇ τινὶ διαίρει δίσχα κ. τ. λ. XV p. 688 μάλιστα ἐδόκει—πιστότατα εἶναι τὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ τῶν γεωγραφικῶν ἐκτεθέντα κεφαλαιωδῶς περὶ τῆς τότε νομιζομένης Ἰνδικῆς, ἥνικα Ἀλέξανδρος ἐπῆλθε. Schol. Apollon. IV. 259 ὁ Ἐφέσιος Ἀρτεμίδωρος—φησὶ—τὸν Φᾶσιν μὴ συμβάλλειν τῷ ὠκεανῷ, ἀλλ' ἐξ ὁρέων καταφέρεισθαι. τὸ αὐτὸ καὶ Ἐρ. ἐν γ' γεωγραφικῶν φησὶ. IV. 284 Ἐρ. ἐν τρίτῳ γεωγραφικῶν (φησὶ τὸν Ἰστρον) ἐξ ἐρημῶν τόπων ρεῖν, περιβάλλειν δὲ νῆσον Πεύκην. 310 Ἐρ. ἐν γ' γεωγραφικῶν νῆσον εἶναι ἐν τῷ Ἰστρον φησὶ τρίγωνον, ἴσην τῇ Ῥόδῳ, ἣν Πεύκην λέγει. 1215 Ἐρ. ἐν γ' γεωγραφικῶν φησὶ· “Μετὰ Ἰλλυριοῦς “ Νεσταῖοι, καθ' οὓς νῆσος Φάρος, Φαρίων ἄποικος.” Steph. Byz. Δυρράχιον. Ἐρ. γ' γεωγραφικῶν “Ἐχόμενοι οἰκοῦσι Ταυλάντιοι.” *Eratosthenes* mentioned an embassy which had been sent in his time by the Athenians to the east: Strabo I p. 47 (Ἐρ. φησὶ) Διότιμον τὸν Στρομβίχου πρεσβείας Ἀθηναίων ἀφηγούμενον διὰ τοῦ Κύνδου ἀναπλεῦσαι ἐκ τῆς Βελικίας ἐπὶ τὸν Χόασπιν ποταμὸν, ὃς παρὰ τὰ Σοῦσα ρεῖ, καὶ ἀφικέσθαι τεσσαρακοστίων εἰς Σοῦσα ταῦτα δ' αὐτῷ διηγήσασθαι αὐτὸν τὸν Διότιμον. He notices the Romans and Carthaginians: Strabo I p. 66 ἐπὶ τελείῳ τοῦ ὑπομνήματος [the end of his second book: conf. Strab. p. 67] οὐκ ἐπανέσας τοὺς δίσχα διαιρούντας ἅπαν τὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πλῆθος εἰς τε Ἑλληνας καὶ βαρβάρους—βέλτιον εἶναι φησὶν ἀρετῇ καὶ κακίᾳ διαίρειν ταῦτα. πολλοὺς γὰρ καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἶναι κακοὺς, καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ἀστέιους· καθάπερ—

97 *Apollophanes*. A disciple of *Aristo Chius*: *Athen.* VII p. 281 d καὶ Ἀπολλοφάνης δὲ, γινώριμος δὲ ἦν καὶ οὗτος τοῦ Ἀρίστωνος, ἐν τῷ Ἀρίστωνι (καὶ αὐτὸς οὕτως ἐπιγράψας τὸ σύγγραμμα) ἐμφανίζει τὴν τοῦ διδασκάλου φιληθονίαν.

Ῥωμαίους καὶ Καρχηδονίους, οὕτω θαυμαστῶς πολιτευομένους. The following passage is well conjectured by Bernhardt Eratosth. p. 37 to have been written before the end of the first Punic war: Strabo XVII p. 802 φησὶ δ' Ἐρ. κοινὸν μὲν εἶναι τοῖς βαρβάροις πᾶσιν ἔθος τὴν ξενηλασίαν.—Καρχηδονίους δὲ καταποντοῦν εἰ τις τῶν ξένων εἰς Σαρδῶ παραπλεύσειεν ἢ ἐπὶ στήλας. *Eratosthenes* apud Strab. VIII p. 384 mentions Helice in Achaia: Ἐρ. δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἰδεῖν φησι τὸν τόπον (ἐν ᾧ κατεκλύσθη ἡ Ἑλίκη) καὶ τοὺς πορθμέας λέγειν ὡς ἐν τῷ πόρῳ ὁρθὸς ἐστήκει Ποσειδῶν χάλκεος κ. τ. λ.

His measurement of the circumference of the globe is mentioned by many writers: Plin. H. N. II. 108 *Universum hunc circuitum Eratosthenes, in omnium quidem literarum subtilitate et in hac utique præter cæteros solers, quam cunctis probari video, ducentorum quinquaginta duorum millium stadiam prodidit*. Censorin. c. 13 *Eratosthenes geometrica ratione collegit maximum terræ circuitum esse stadiorum CCLII millium*. Strabo II p. 113 ὄντος δὲ κατ' Ἐρ. τοῦ ἰσημερινοῦ κύκλου σταδίων μυριάδων πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ δισχιλίων, τὸ τεταρτημῖον εἶη ἂν ἐξ μυριάδων καὶ τρισχιλίων. p. 132 ὑποθεμένοις ὥστερ ἐκεῖνος εἶναι τὸ μέγεθος τῆς γῆς σταδίων εἴκοσι μυριάδων καὶ δισχιλίων, ὡς καὶ Ἐρ. ἀποδίδωσιν.—εἰ δὲ τις εἰς τριακόσια ἐξήκοντα τμήματα τέμει τὸν μέγιστον τῆς γῆς κύκλον, ἔσται ἐπτακοσίῳ σταδίων ἕκαστον τῶν τμημάτων. Vitruv. I. 6, 9 *Orbis terræ circuitionem—ab Eratosthene Cyrenæo rationibus mathematicis et geometricis methodis esse inventam ducentorum quinquaginta duum millium stadiorum, quæ sunt passus trecenties quindecies centena millia*. Conf. Marcian. Capellam VI p. 194 et Cleomedem c. 10 apud Bernhardt Eratosthenic. p. 57—59. Cleomedes, perhaps speaking in round numbers, states the circumference at 250,000 stadia: τὸ ἀπὸ Συήνης εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν διάστημα πεντηκοστὸν εἶναι μέρος τοῦ μεγίστου τῆς γῆς κύκλου καὶ ἔστι τοῦτο σταδίων πεντακισχιλίων. ὁ ἄρα σύμπας κύκλος γίνετα μυριάδων εἴκοσι πέντε. He probably neglected the fraction. The actual distance was 5040 stadia.

Eratosthenes computed the earth to be 780,000 stadia from the moon, and 4,080,000 stadia from the sun: Euseb. Præp. XV p. 849 B Ἐρ. τὸν ἥλιον ἀπέχειν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς σταδίων μυριάδας τετρακοσίας καὶ ὀκτακισμυρίας [ὀκτακισμύρια στάδια] τὴν δὲ σελήνην ἀπέχειν τῆς γῆς μυριάδας οἷ σταδίων. Stob. Ecl. Phys. I. 27 p. 566 σταδίων μυριάδας τετρακοσίας καὶ σταδία ὀκτακισμύρια, τὴν δὲ σελήνην ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς μυριάδας ἐβδομήκοντα ὀκτὼ σταδίων. The passage is mutilated in Plutarch. de Placit. p. 892 B.

8 ἐπιθαλάμιον. Etymol. p. 170. 47 αὐρόσχα. ἢ

ἄμπελος. μέμνηται Πάρθενιος ἐν Ἑρακλεῖ.—Ἐρ. δὲ ἐν ἐπιθαλάμῳ τὸ κατὰ βότρυον κλῆμα.

9 ἐπιστολαί. *Athen.* X p. 418 a Ἐρατοσθένης ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς Περπέλον φῆσαι ἐρωτηθέντα τί αὐτῷ δοκοῦσιν εἶναι Βοιωτοί; εἰπεῖν τί γὰρ ἄλλο ἢ τοιαῦτα ἐλάλουν οἷα ἂν καὶ τὰ ἀγγελία φωνὴν λαβόντα, πόσον ἕκαστος χωρεῖ. Idem XI p. 482 a Ἐρ. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Ἀγῆτορα τὸν Λάκωνα ἐπιστολῇ—γράφων οὕτως “Θαν—“ μάζουσι δὲ οἱ αὐτοὶ καὶ πῶς κύαθον μὴ κεκτημένους” κ. τ. λ. Valcken. Diatrib. Eurip. p. 203 *Eratosthenis epistolam de cubi duplicatione scriptam ad Ptolemæum regem servavit Eutocius Ascalonita comment. in Archimedis II de Sphæra et Cyindro p. 20 hinc repetitam cum aliis reliquiis operum Eratosthenis Arato subjecit Fellus*. The epistle is repeated by Bernhardt Eratosthen. p. 176 βασιλεῖ Πτολεμαῖῳ Ἐρατοσθένης χαίρειν κ. τ. λ. It concludes with an epigram given in Brunck. Anal. t. I p. 478.

10 Ἑρμῆς. a poem in hexameter verse: *Athen.* V p. 189 d παρὰ Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ Ἑρμῇ—“βαθὺς διαφύεται αὐλῶν.” Idem VIII p. 284 d Ἐρ. ἐν Ἑρμῇ φησὶν [conf. Plutarch. Mor. p. 981 D].

ἄγρης μοῖραν ἔλειπον, ἔτι ζῶντας ἰούλους,
ἢ ἐγενεῖται τρίγλην ἢ περκάδα κίχλην,
ἢ δρομὴν χρύσειον ἐν ὀφρύσιν ἱερὸν ἰχθύν.

v. 3 εὐδρομὴν Plutarch. Schol. Apollon. I 972 δ Ἐρ. ὄνομα φῶδης ἐρίθων ἀπέδωκεν (Ἰούλον) ἐν τῷ Ἑρμῇ [Conf. Tzetz. ad Lycophron. 23]

ἢ χερνῆτις ἔριθος ἐφ' ὑψηλοῦ πυλεῶνος
δενδαλίδας τεύχουσα καλὰς ἥειδεν ἰούλους.

δανδαίτις στείχουσα Tzetz. Schol. Apollon. III. 802 Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ Ἑρμῇ

φοριαμὸν δ' ὀνόμηναν ὃ μιν κύθε φώριον ἄγρην
ἐκ τοῦ φοριαμὸς κυλίσκεται ἀνθρώποισιν.

Steph. Byz. Ἀπία, λέγεται καὶ Ἀπὶς θηλυκὸν ἢ ἡ γενικὴ Ἀπίδος. οὕτω τὴν χώραν Ἐρ. ἐν Ἑρμῇ προσγορεύει. Pollux VII. 90 μέμνηται δὲ καὶ φαυκασίον ἐν τῷ Ἑρμῇ Ἐρ. “Πέλαμα ποτὶ ράπτεισκεν ἐλαφροῦ φαυκασίον.” Schol. Hom. II. XVIII. 468 Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ Ἑρμῇ “Πέντε δὲ οἱ ζῶναι περιηγέες ἐσπείρηντο,” κ. τ. λ. Conf. Bernhardt Eratosth. p. 144. To this poem we may with Bernhardt refer Schol. Iliad. V. 422 Ἐρ. παρήκουσεν Ὀμήρου εἰπόντος “Ἐρ—“ μείας ἀκάκητα.” XXIV. 24 Ζεὺς ἐρασθεὶς Μαίας κ. τ. λ. ἢ ἱστορία παρὰ Ἐρ.

11 Ἑριγόνη. Steph. Byz. ἄστν. λέγεται ἄστν καὶ ὁ δῆμος, ὡς Ἐρ. ἐν Ἑριγόνῃ [—η] “εἰς τε δὴ [ἄστν τε δὴ] Θορικοῦ καλὸν ἵκανε ἔδος.” Longin. § 33, 5 τί δέ; Ἐρ. ἐν τῇ Ἑριγόνῃ (διὰ πάντων γὰρ ἀμώμητον τὸ ποιημάτων) Ἀρχιλόχου πολλὰ καὶ ἀνοικονόμητα παρασύροντος—ἄρα δὴ μείζων ποιητής; Schol. Iliad. XXII. 29 ἔνοι δὲ φασὶ τὸν κατηστηρισμένον κύνα οὐκ

515 98 *Apollonius of Rhodes*. B. C. 194. *Apollonius* was satirised by *Callimachus* in the *Ibis*:
Suid. Καλλιμ. Ἴβις. ἔστι δὲ ποίημα ἐπιτετηδευμένον εἰς ἀσάφειαν καὶ λουιδόριαν εἰς τινα

Ὀρίωνος ἀλλ' Ἡριγόνης ὑπάρχειν, ὃν καταστερισθῆναι διὰ τοιαύτην αἰτίαν. Ἰκάριος γένος μὲν ἦν Ἀθηναῖος ἔσχε δὲ θυγατέρα μονογενῆ Ἡριγόνην, ἥτις κύνα νήπιον ἔτρεφε. ξενίσας δὲ ποτε ὁ Ἰκάριος τὸν Διόνυσον, κ. τ. λ. —ιστορεῖ Ἐρ. ἐν τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ καταλόγοις. Valckenarius apud Bernhard. Eratosth. p. 112 *Scripseratne grammaticus olim ἐν τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ κατασ. pro καταστηρισμοῖς, quod degeneraverit in καταλόγοις? Historia Icarii et Erigones denarratur a multis. Hyginiana autem suspicor e binis Eratosthenis operibus derivata, tum ex integriori Catasterismorum opere, tum ex poematio quo honestavit pietate ad sidera ductam Erigonen. Potuit autem vetus Homeri scholiasta utriusque operis hoc in loco mentionem fecisse. Ut sic credam tum ratio suadet poematis olim noti sub nomine Ἡριγόνης, tum versiculus quem apud Hyginum obvium ex isto poemate non ex Catasterismis censeo repetitum. Sc. Hygin. II. 4 p. 427 Eratosthenes ait: Ἰκαρίου ποτὶ πρῶτα περὶ τράγον ὠρχήσαντο. Stobæus Serm. 18. 3 Ἐρατοσθένους*

οἶνός τοι περὶ ἴσον ἔχει μένος, εὖτ' ἂν ἐς ἄνδρα
ἔλθῃ, κυμαίνει δ' οἶα λίβυσσαν ἄλλα
βορρῆς ἢ ἐ νότος, τὰ δὲ καὶ κεκρυμμένα φαίνει
βυσσόθεν, ἐκ δ' ἀνδρῶν πάντ' ἐτίναξε νόον.

Macrob. Sat. VII. 15 *Eratosthenes*: Καὶ βαθὺν ἀκρίτῳ πνεύμονα τεγγόμενος. These two fragments are referred by Brunn Anal. tom. I p. 477 and tom. III Lectt. p. 111 to the Ἡριγόνη. Schol. Nicand. Ther. 400 Ἐρατοσθένης ἐν Ἐρινυῖ περὶ κυνὸς λέγων εἶπεν

Ἰνυγῆς δ' ὡς παῦρον ἀπέκλευν—

This name is Ἀντερινυῖ in Cod. G. Schneider conjectures Ἐριγόνη.

12 καταστερισμοί. an extant piece. Valckenarius apud Bernhard. p. 115 *Mea opinione continet compendium operis a recentiore grammatico contracti. Bernhardt himself p. 115—129 attempts to shew that this piece is altogether spurious.*

13 περὶ τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμωδίας. Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1060 Ἡρόδικος δὲ φησι—τὴν τραγωδίαν ταύτην [*Æschylī Persas*] ἔχων τὴν ἐν Πλαταίαις μάχην. δοκοῦσι δὲ οὗτοι οἱ Πέρσαι ὑπὸ τοῦ Αἰσχύλου δεδιδάχθαι ἐν Συρακούσαις, σπουδάσαντος Ἰέρωνος, ὥς φησιν Ἐρ. ἐν γ' περὶ κωμωδιῶν. Harp. v. μεταλλεῖς. Ἐρ. ἐν ἐβδόμῳ περὶ τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμ. Laërt. VII. 5 πρότερόν γε Στωϊκοὶ ἐκαλοῦντο οἱ διατρίβοντες ἐν αὐτῇ ποιηταί, καθά φησι καὶ Ἐρ. ἐν ὀγδόῳ περὶ τῆς ἀρχ. κωμ. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 557 ιστορεῖ περὶ αὐτοῦ [sc. τοῦ ἱεροῦ πολέμου] καὶ Θουκυδίδης καὶ Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ θ'. perhaps ἐν τῷ θ' περὶ τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμ. Athen. XI p. 501 d Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ ἐνδεκάτῳ περὶ κωμωδίας τὴν λέξιν ἀγνοεῖν φησι Δυκόφρονα κ. τ. λ. Galen. præf. ad Gloss. Hippocr. p. 404 ed. Franz. = tom. V p. 705 Basil. ὅτι γὰρ ἐποιοῦν οἱ παλαιοὶ πολλὰ τῶν ὀνομάτων

αὐτοῖς δέδεικται μὲν ἱκανῶς καὶ πρὸς Ἐρατοσθένους ἐν τοῖς περὶ ἀρχαίας κωμωδίας.

14 Ὀλυμπιονίκαι. Athen. IV p. 154 a Ἐρ. ἐν πρώτῳ Ὀλυμπιονικῶν τοὺς Τυρρηνοὺς φησι πρὸς αὐτὸν πυκτεύειν. At least therefore in two books.

15 περὶ τῆς ὀκταετηρίδος. See No 179 notef.

16 Πλατωνικός. Theo Smyrnæus de Arithmet. p. 4 Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ Πλατωνικῷ φησὶν εἶναι Δηλίου τοῦ θεοῦ χρήσαντος ἐπὶ ἀπαλλαγῇ λοιμοῦ βωμόν τοῦ ὄντος διπλασίονα κατασκευάσαι—ἀφικέσθαι τε πνευσμένους περὶ τοῦτου Πλάτωνος, τὸν δὲ φάναι κ. τ. λ. Named also by Theo in another work: conf. Gelder. ad locum p. 82.

17 περὶ πλούτου καὶ πενίας. Laërt. IX. 66 de Pyrrhone: εὐσεβῶς δὲ καὶ τῇ ἀδελφῇ συνεβίω μαία οὖση, καθά φησιν Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ πλούτου καὶ πενίας. Plutarch. Themist. c. 27 ὁ δ' Ἐρ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ πλούτου προσιστόρησε διὰ γυναικὸς Ἑρετρικῆς, ἣν ὁ χιλιάρχος [*Artabanus*] εἶχε, τῷ Θεμιστοκλεῖ τὴν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔντευξιν γενέσθαι.

18 χρονογραφία. Dionys. Ant. I p. 187 quoted Introd. p. xix. Dionysius adds p. 188 ὅτι δὲ εἰσιν οἱ κανόνες ὑγίεις οἷς Ἐρ. κέχρηται—ἐν ἑτέρῳ δεδῆλωταί μοι λόγῳ. Conf. Syncell. p. 194 A. Harpocratio Εὐήνος. δύο ἀναγράφουσιν Εὐήνος ἐλεγείων ποιητὰς ὁμωνύμους ἀλλήλοις: καθάπερ Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ χρονογραφιῶν, ἀμφοτέρους λέγων Παρίους εἶναι. It would appear from Harpocr. that this work was in only one book. Some fragments of the Chronological work of *Eratosthenes* have been noticed in F. H. II B. C. 336. 323. 406 Introd. p. iii Appendix p. 408 t.

Eratosthenes de Eudoxo Cnidio is quoted ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Βάτωνα Laërt. VIII. 89. The true reading appears to be πρὸς Ἐκάτωνα. See the authorities produced by Menag. ad locum.

Hesych. Ροίκου κριθοπομπία. Ἐρατοσθ. ἐν τῷ ἐνάτῳ τῶν Ἀμαθουσιῶν βασιλεία τοῦτον αἰχμάλωτον γενόμενον εἶτα ὑποστρέψαντα πρὸς ἑαυτὸν τῇ πόλει Ἀθηναίων κριθὰς ἐκπέμψαι φησὶν. In Suidas p. 3232 C Ρύκου κριθοπομπία. Ἐρατοσθ. ἐν τῷ θ' φησὶ βασιλεία τοῦτον αἰχμάλωτον γενόμενον κ. τ. λ. From Hesychius the title of a work Ἀμαθουσία (in nine books at the least) has been given to *Eratosthenes* by Gale Præf. ad Opusc. Mythol. § 4 and by Fabricius tom. 4 p. 120. But in Hesychius we must read ἐν τῷ ἐνάτῳ, τῶν Ἀμαθουσιῶν βασιλεία. *Rhæcus* was king of the Amathusians. This passage might have occurred ἐν τῷ θ' περὶ κωμωδίας.

Eratosthenes is quoted Schol. Hom. Iliad. X. 364. Idem XIX. 233 "οτρυντύν."—χαίρει δὲ καὶ Ἐρ. ταῖς τοιαύταις ἐκφοραῖς ὥς τὸ "πολλὴ ἀντιμαχηστός."

On *Eratosthenes* conf. Fabric. B. G. Harles. tom. IV p. 117—127.

ἴβιν, γενόμενον ἐχθρὸν τοῦ Καλλιμάχου· ἦν δὲ οὗτος Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ γράψας τὰ Ἀργοναυ- 516
τικά. If this account is true, *Apollonius* in his early youth and before he withdrew to
Rhodes must have been satirised by *Callimachus* in advanced age. And this might
be among the causes noticed by the biographer for his leaving Alexandria: μὴ φέροντα
τὴν αἰσχύνην τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ τὸ ὄνειδος, καὶ τὴν διαβολὴν τῶν ἄλλων ποιητῶν P.

99 *Aristonymus*. B. C. 183. That the librarian of Alexandria was not the comic poet 517
appears from the following arguments:

1 *Aristonymus* is mentioned as if contemporary with *Aristophanes*: Proleg. Ari-
stoph. p. xxxv Beck. ἔσκωπον αὐτὸν Ἀριστάνυμος τε καὶ Ἀμειψίας, τετράδι αὐτὸν λέ-
γοντες γεγονέναι, κατὰ τὴν παροιμίαν, ὥς ἄλλοις ποιοῦνται. Schol. Platon. Catal. mss.
Clark. p. 72, 17 Ἀριστάνυμος ἐν Ἠλίῳ ῥιγοῦντι καὶ Σαυνυρίῳ ἐν Γέλῳ τετράδι φασὶν
αὐτὸν γενέσθαι.

2 The *Antiatticista* usually quotes earlier poets than those of the Ptolemæan age
for examples of Attic usage; and yet the Ἠλῖος ῥιγῶν is there quoted: Bekker.
Anecd. Gr. p. 81, 26 ἀπόδειξιν δοῦναι:—Ἀριστάνυμος Ἠλίῳ ῥιγοῦντι. p. 83, 24 ἀρνακίς:
Ἀρ. Ἠλ. ῥιγ. p. 113, 24 σιωπηλός: Ἀρ. Ἠλ. ῥ.

3 Athenæus quotes *Aristonymus* with *Aristophanes Teleclides Æschylus Phrynichus*,
and with *Hermippus Callias Aristophanes*, and again with *Aristomenes Aristophanes*
and *Plato*, for examples of Attic idiom^q.

4 The two lines from the Ἠλῖος ῥιγῶν in Athen. VII p. 287 c d are Aristophanic
tetrameters; a measure not so usual in the new comedy^r.

5 The text of Suidas is evidently defective, and should be thus exhibited: Ἀριστάν-
υμος κωμικός. τῶν δραμάτων αὐτοῦ ἐστὶν Ἠλῖος ῥιγῶν, ὥς Ἀθ. ἐν δειπνοσοφισταῖς * *
Ἰασιλείουτος Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου κ. τ. λ. In what follows: Πτ. τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου

P Among the works of *Apollonius* were the fol-
lowing:

1 περὶ Ἀρχιλόχου. Athen. X p. 451 d Ἀπολλώνιος
ὁ Ῥόδιος ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀρχιλόχου.

2 ἐπιγράμματα. Antonin. Liberal. Metam. c. 23
ιστορεῖ—Ἀπ. ὁ Ῥ. ἐν ἐπιγράμμασιν, ὥς φησιν Πάμφιλος
ἐν α'. de Batto quodam.

3 Κανωπός. Steph. Byz. Κόρινθος. Ἀπ. ὁ Ῥ. Κα-
νωπῷ δευτέρῳ

Κορυθιουργές ἐστι κύνων σχῆμα.

A choliambic verse; which has escaped the notice
of Berkelius ad locum, who imagines the line of
Apollonius to be wanting.

Idem Χώρα. Ἀπ. ἐν τῷ Κανώβῳ

τρέψει δὲ νηὸν ὁ γλυκὺς σε Χωρίτης
πλόος κομίζων δῶρα Νείλου πλουσίου.

These again are Choliambic verses; and we must
read δῶρα πλουσίου Νείλου.

4 κτίσεις. Schol. Nicand. Theriac. 11 Ἀπ. ὁ Ῥ.
ἐν τῇ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας κτίσει. Parthen. c. 11 περὶ
Βυβλίδος. ιστορεῖ—Ἀπ. ὁ Ῥ. Καίνου κτίσει. Steph.
Byz. Ψυκτῆριος. φησὶν Ἀπ. ἐν Κνίδος κτίσει. Athen.
VII p. 283 d Ἀπ. ὁ Ῥόδιος ἢ Ναυκρατίτης ἐν Ναυ-
κράτει κτίσει τὸν Πόμπιλον, φησὶν, ἄνθρωπον πρότερον
ὄντα, μεταβαλεῖν εἰς ἰχθὺν διὰ τινα Ἀπόλλωνος ἔρωτα.
κ. τ. λ. It appears from what follows that this

was in hexameter verse. Steph. Byz. Δώτιον. Ἀπ.
ὁ Ῥ. ἐν Ῥόδῳ κτίσει—“ ὅσσα τε γαίης Ἔργα τε Δω-
“ τιάδος πρότεροι κάμον Ἀσμονιῆες.”

Ἀπολλώνιος Καρικῶν πρώτῳ Steph. Byz. Κουρό-
πολις, and Ἀπ. τετάρτῃ Καρικῶν Idem Κύον, is prob-
ably another *Apollonius*.

q Athenæus VII p. 285 e Ἑρμιππος Δημόταις,
Καλλίας Κύκλωψιν, Ἀριστάνυμος Ἠλίῳ ῥιγοῦντι, Ἀρι-
στοφάνης Ταγηνισταῖς. III p. 87 a Ἀριστοφ. Βαβυ-
λωνίους, Τηλεκλείδης ἐν Ἡσιόδοις, Αἰσχ. ἐν Ποντίῳ
Γλαύκῳ, Ἀριστάνυμος Θησεί, Φρύνιχος Σατύροις. VII
p. 287 Ἀριστάνυμος Ἠλίῳ ῥιγοῦντι, Ἀριστομένης Γό-
ησιν, Ἀριστάνυμος Ἠλ. ῥ., Ἀριστοφ. Γῆρα, Πλάτων
Πρέσβεσιν.

r Athen. VII p. 287 c d “ ὁ γέ τοι Σικελὸς ταῖς
“ μεμβραφύαις προσέοικεν ὁ καρκινοβάτης.” “ —οὔτ’
“ ἀφύη νῦν ἐστὶν ἔτι σαφῶς, οὔτ’ αὖ βεμβρὰς κακοδαί-
“ μων.” p. 284 f ὥστ’ οὔτ’ ἀφύη νῦν ἐστὶν ἀπλῶς. Etymol. v.
βεμβρὰς. Ἀριστάνυμος “ ταῖς μεμβραφύαις προσέοικεν
“ ὁ καρκινοβάτης.” We may therefore read the
two lines thus:

ὁ γέ τοι Σικελὸς ταῖς μεμβραφύαις προσέοικεν ὁ
καρκινοβάτης
ὥστ’ οὔτ’ ἀφύη νῦν ἐστὶ σαφῶς οὔτ’ αὖ βεμβρὰς
κακοδαίμων.

καὶ τοῦ μετ' αὐτὸν Φιλοπάτορος, although Schweighæuser *Athen. tom. XIV p. 52* has found no difficulty, yet Jonsius *Ser. Hist. Phil. p. 101* has remarked, *Aristonymus sub Evergete, non Philadelpho, ut Suidæ codices legunt; nisi fortassis pro Philadelphus legendum Philopator*. According to Suidas himself, *Aristonymus* succeeded *Apollonius Rhodius*; who was the successor of *Eratosthenes* who died in the reign of the fifth *Ptolemy*. Moreover *Aristonymus*, who was 64 at his succession, was librarian in the time of *Eumenes*, who began to reign B. C. 197. He did not therefore preside in the reign of *Evergetes* or of *Philopator*. As the text of Suidas is mutilated, we cannot pronounce with certainty; but it is very possible that, when the passage was entire, the birth of *Aristonymus* was referred to the reign of *Philadelphus*, and his ἀκμὴ to the reign of *Philopator*^s.

100 *Charon* or *Chares*. The companion or disciple of *Apollonius*: *Schol. Apollon. II. 1054* Χάρων, αὐτοῦ τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου γνώριμος, ἐν τῷ περὶ ἱστοριῶν τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου. In *Cod. Par.* Χάρης ὁ τοῦ Ἀπ. γνώριμος, omisso libri titulo.

518 101 *Hermippus*. B. C. 203. A native of *Smyrna*: *Athen. VII p. 327 c.* *Hermippus* is quoted by *Sosicrates*: see N^o 296. who preceded *Apollodorus*, or certainly *Diodorus*^t.

^s If we assume *Aristonymus* to be 64 years of age about B. C. 183, he would be born in the reign of *Philadelphus*, which terminated in OI. 133. 2 at the close of B. C. 247; and would be about 26 when *Philopator* began to reign.

^t Among the works of *Hermippus* were these:

1 περὶ Ἀριστοτέλους. *Athen. XIII p. 589 c* φησὶν Ἑρμιππος ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀριστοτέλους πρώτῳ. *Idem XV p. 696 f* φησὶν Ἑρ. ὁ Καλλιμάχιος ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ Ἀριστοτέλους. *Laërt. V. 1* Ἑρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀριστοτέλους.

2 βίοι. *Hieronymus* in præfatione lib. de Vir. illustr. *Quod Tranquillus in enumerandis gentilium literarum viris fecit illustribus, id ego in nostris faciam: id est, ut—omnes qui de Scripturis Sanctis memorie aliquid prodiderunt tibi breviter exponam. Fecerunt quidem hoc idem apud Græcos Hermippus peripateticus, Antigonus Carystius, Satyrus, doctus vir, et longe omnium doctissimus Aristoxenus musicus. Laërt. I. 33* Ἑρμιππος ἐν τοῖς βίοις. de *Thalete*. Ἑρ. ἐν τοῖς βίοις. de *Anaxagora*. V. 2 Ἑρ. ἐν τοῖς βίοις. de *Aristotele*. To this work may be referred the passages in which he speaks of the following philosophers: *Arcesilaus* *Laërt. IV. 44* ἐτελεύτησε δὲ ὡς φησιν Ἑρ. κ. τ. λ. *Antisthenes* *Idem VI. 2*. *Callisthenes* *Plutarch. Alex. c. 54* ταῦτα ὁ Ἑρ. φησὶ τὸν ἀναγνώστην τοῦ Καλλισθένους—Ἀριστοτέλει διηγείσθαι. *Chrysippus* *Laërt. VII. 184*. *Demetrius Phalereus* V. 78. *Democritus* IX. 43 τελευτήσας τὸν Δημόκριτον φησὶν Ἑρ. τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον. *Diodorus of Aspendus*: *Athen. IV p. 163 e* ἦν ὁ Διόδωρος τὸ μὲν γένος Ἀσπένδιος Πυθαγορικὸς δὲ δόξας εἶναι ὑμῶν τῶν κυνικῶν τρόπον ἔξῃ.—ὅθεν καὶ Πυθαγορικὸν τὸ τῆς κόμης ἔδοξαν εἶναι τινες ἀπὸ τοῦ Διодώρου προαχθέν, ὡς φησιν Ἑρ. perhaps in the Life of *Pythagoras*. *Alexinus* *Laërt. II. 109*. *Empedocles*

VIII. 51. 56. 69. *Epicurus* X. 2 φησὶ δ' Ἑρ. γραμματοδιδάσκαλον αὐτὸν γεγενῆσθαι. *Heracleides Ponticus* V. 91. *Heracleitus* IX. 4. *Lycus* V. 67. *Menedemus* II. 142. *Menippus* VI. 99 φησὶ δ' Ἑρ. ἡμεροδανειστὴν αὐτὸν γεγενῆσθαι καὶ καλεῖσθαι. *Philolaus* VIII. 85 γέγραφε βιβλίον ἐν ᾧ φησιν Ἑρ. λέγειν τινὰ τῶν συγγραφέων Πλάτωνα τὸν φιλόσοφον—ἀνήσασθαι. perhaps in the Life of *Plato*. *Plato* *Laërt. III. 2* on his death. *Persæus*: *Athen. IV p. 162 c* πιστευθεῖς, ὡς φησιν Ἑρ., ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνου τὸν ἀκροκόρυνθον κ. τ. λ. *Stilpo* *Laërt. II. 120* γηραῖον τελευτήσας φησὶν Ἑρ. *Theocritus Chius* and *Anaximenes* *Athen. I p. 21 c* Ἑρ. δὲ φησι Θεόκριτον τὸν Χίον ὡς ἀπαίδευτον μέμφεσθαι τὴν Ἀναξιμένους περιβολήν. *Zeno Eleates* *Laërt. IX. 27* Ἑρ. δὲ φησιν εἰς ὄλμον αὐτὸν βληθῆναι. He also treated of *Demosthenes* *Gellius III. 13, 1* *Plutarch. Demosth. c. 5. 11. 30* *Suid. Δημοσθ.* who adds ὡς Ἑρ. ἱστορεῖ. *Hyperides* *Vit. X Or. p. 849 C* of his death. *Euthias*: *Athen. XIII p. 590 d* ἡ Φρύνη—κρινομένη ὑπὸ Εὐθίου τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἀπέφυγε διόπερ ὀργισθεῖς ὁ Εὐθίας οὐκ ἔτι εἶπεν ἄλλην δίκην, ὡς φησιν Ἑρ. *Harpocr. Εὐθίας. τὸν λόγον αὐτῷ* [sc. *Euthias*] τὸν κατὰ Φρύνης Ἀναξιμένην πεποιηκέναι φησὶν Ἑρ. This passage might occur in the Life of *Hyperides*, who defended *Phryne*.

3 περὶ Γοργίου. *Athen. XI p. 505 d* Ἑρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Γοργίου “Ὡς ἐπεδήμησε ταῖς Ἀθήναις Γοργίας” κ. τ. λ.

4 περὶ τῶν ἑπτὰ σοφῶν. *Athen. X p. 443 a* Ἑρ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῶν ἑπτὰ σοφῶν *Περσάνδρον* κ. τ. λ. *Laërt. I. 42* Ἑρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν σοφῶν ἑπτακαίδεκα φησιν, ὧν τοὺς ἑπτὰ ἄλλους ἄλλως αἰρεῖσθαι· εἶναι δὲ Σόλωνα, Θαλὴν, Πιπτακὸν, Βίαντα, Χεῖλωνα κ. τ. λ. VIII. 88 παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν (Εὐδόξος) ἐπιφανέστατος ἐγένετο γράψας τοῖς ἰδίοις πολιταῖς νόμους, ὡς φησιν Ἑρ. ἐν

102 *Euphantus of Olynthus*. B. C. 246. 229.

103 *Phylarchus*. B. C. 219. *Phylarchus* is quoted for the assault of Sparta by *Pyrrhus*: Plutarch. *Pyrrho* c. 27. This would be found in his first book. The 28th book, treating of *Antigonos Doson*, is named by Athenæus VI p. 251 c ἐν τῇ ὀγδόῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ—Φύλαρχος Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ κληθέντος ἐπιτρόπου, τοῦ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐλόντος, κόλακα γενέσθαι Ἀπολλοφάνη τὸν εἰπόντα τὴν Ἀντιγόνου τύχην ἀλεξανδρίζειν^v.

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τετάρτῃ περὶ τῶν ἐπτὰ σοφῶν. Schol. Hesiod. ἐργ. 41 Ἔρ. ἐν τῷ τῶν ἐπτὰ σοφῶν. To this work may be referred the mention of *Chilo* Laërt. I. 72 ἐτελεύτησε δ', ὥς φησιν Ἔρ., ἐν Πίσῃ. of *Anacharsis* I. 101. *Pherecydes* I. 117 on his death. *Solon* Plutarch. *Solon*. c. 2. 6. 11. *Myso* Laërt. I. 106, where he is quoted by *Sosicrates*: ὥς φησι Σωσικράτης, Ἑρμιππον παρατιθέμενος.

5 περὶ Θεοφράστου. Laërt. II. 55 Ἔρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Θεοφράστου καὶ Σωκράτῃ φησὶ Γρύλλου ἐγκώμιον γεγραφέναι. Bentley *Epist. Socrat.* p. 99 justly censures this error: "When Gryllus was slain, most of the wits of that age wrote elegies and encomiums upon him. Among the rest, Hermippus says Socrates was one: which is a blunder of no less than 37 years; the interval between Socrates' death and the battle of Mantinea." But *Hermippus* will be cleared of this blunder which Bentley imputes to him, if we restore in Laërtius καὶ Ἰσοκράτῃ φησί.—To this treatise περὶ Θεοφράστου we may with *Menag.* ad Laërt. II. 55 refer *Athen.* I p. 21a Ἔρ. φησὶ Θεόφραστον παραγινέσθαι κ. τ. λ.

6 περὶ τῶν διαπρεφάντων ἐν παιδείᾳ δούλων. See the Tables B. C. 236. 203.

7 περὶ Ἰππώνακτος. *Athen.* VII p. 327 b c Ἔρ. ὁ Σμυρναῖος, ἐν τοῖς περὶ Ἰππώνακτος, ἔκην ἀκοῦει τὴν ἰουλίδα εἶναι δὲ αὐτὴν δυσθήρατον διὸ καὶ Φιλήταν φάναι κ. τ. λ.

8 περὶ Ἰσοκράτους. *Athen.* XIII p. 592 d Ἔρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἰσοκράτους. de *Lagisca*.

9 περὶ τῶν Ἰσοκράτους μαθητῶν. *Athen.* VIII p. 342 c ὁ Ἔρ. δὲ φησιν ἐν τρίτῳ περὶ τῶν Ἰσοκράτους μαθητῶν "ἐωθινὸν τὸν Ὑπερίδην ποιέισθαι νῦν τοὺς περιπάτους ἐν τοῖς Ἰχθύσιν," probably not the orator *Hyperides*. Idem X p. 451 e Θεοδέκτην τὸν Φασηλίτην φησὶν Ἔρ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῶν Ἰσ. μαθ. κ. τ. λ. *Dionys.* Isæo p. 588 ὁ τοὺς Ἰσοκράτους μαθητὰς ἀναγράψας Ἔρ. ἀκριβῆς ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις γενόμενος κ. τ. λ. See the Tables B. C. 364. *Harpocr.* Ἰσαῖος. μαθητὴς ἦν Ἰσοκράτους διδάσκαλος δὲ Δημοσθένους—καθὰ φησιν Ἔρ. ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ τῶν Ἰσ. μαθ.

10 περὶ νομοθετῶν. *Athen.* IV p. 154 d Ἔρ. ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ νομοθετῶν. XIII p. 555 c Ἔρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ νομοθετῶν ιστορεῖν. on the Spartan marriages. XIV p. 619 b Ἔρ. ἐν ἔκτῳ περὶ νομοθετῶν. *Porphyr.* de *Abstin.* IV p. 378 Τριπτόλεμον περὶ οὗ Ἔρ. ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ τῶν νομοθετῶν γράφει ταῦτα "Φασὶ δὲ καὶ Τριπτόλεμον Ἀθηναίους νομοθετῆσαι." *Origen* adv. *Celsum*

I. 15 p. 46 λέγεται Ἑρμιππον ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ νομοθετῶν ιστορηκέναι Πυθαγόραν τὴν ἑαυτοῦ φιλοσοφίαν ἀπὸ Ἰουδαίων εἰς Ἑλλάδας ἀγαγεῖν. To this work may be referred the mention of *Lycurgus* in Plutarch. *Lycurg.* c. 23 φασὶ τινας, ὥς Ἔρ. μνημονεύει, τὸν Λυκοῦργον οὐ—κοινωνεῖν ἐν ἀρχῇ τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἴφιτον.

11 περὶ Πυθαγόρου. Laërt. VIII. 10 φησὶν Ἔρ. ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ Πυθαγόρου. *Joseph. Apion.* I p. 1180 πολλοὶ τὰ περὶ αὐτὸν ιστορήκασιν καὶ τούτων ἐπισημοτάτος ἐστὶν Ἔρ. ἀπὸν περὶ πᾶσαν ἱστορίαν ἐπιμελὴς. λέγει τοίνυν ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τῶν περὶ Πυθαγόρου βιβλίων, "Πυθαγόρας," κ. τ. λ. To this work may be referred Laërt. VIII. 40. 41. *Athen.* V p. 213 f Ἀθηναίων—τύραννον αὐτὸν ἀναδείξας ὁ φιλόσοφος, καὶ τὸ τῶν Πυθαγορικῶν ἀναδείξας δόγμα περὶ τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς, καὶ τί ἡβούλετο αὐτοῖς ἡ φιλοσοφία ἦν ὁ καλὸς Πυθαγόρας εἰσηγήσατο, καθάπερ ἰστόρησε Θεόπομπος—καὶ Ἔρ. ὁ Καλλιμάχιος.

12 περὶ τῶν καλῶς ἀναφωνηθέντων ἐξ Ὀμήρου. *Stob.* *Serm.* 5, 59 ἐκ τῆς Ἑρμ. συναγωγῆς κ. τ. λ. "Δημήτριος ὁ Φαληρεὺς εἰς σωφροσύνην ἔλεγε ταῦτα "ποιεῖν Ἀσπασίῳ" κ. τ. λ. This piece, however, might perhaps belong to *Hermippus* of *Berytus*, who flourished in the reign of *Hadrian*, and who is described by *Suidas* v. Ἑρμ. Βηρύτιος.

13 περὶ μάγων. Laërt. I. 8 Ἔρ. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ μάγων. *Plin.* H. N. XXX. 1 *Hermippus* qui de tota ea arte (magica) diligentissime scripsit, et vicies centum millia versuum a Zoroastre condita indicibus quoque voluminum ejus positus explanavit, &c. *Conf.* *Arnobium* I p. 31.

Hermippus is quoted on *Thucydides* by *Marcellin.* *Vit. Thuc.* p. IX. 1 penult. ed. *Bekk.* ὁ δὲ Ἑρμιππος καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν Πεισιστρατιδῶν αὐτὸν λέγει τῶν τυράννων ἔλκεν τὸ γένος.

v *Athen.* VIII p. 334 b ὁ Φύλαρχος διὰ τῆς τρίτης τῶν ιστοριῶν. on *Ptolemy Soter* and the first *Antigonos*. X p. 412 f Φύλ. ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ τῶν ιστοριῶν. on *Milo of Crotona*. *Lib.* IV is quoted *Athen.* VIII p. 333 a IX p. 401 d. *Lib.* VI *Athen.* III p. 81 e X p. 442 c. Idem VI p. 251 c Φ. ἐν ἔκτῳ ιστοριῶν. of *Alexander* at *Tarsus* B. C. 333. XIV p. 614 e φιλόγελως ἦν Δημήτριος ὁ πολιορκητής, ὥς φησι Φ. ἐν τῇ ἕκτῃ τῶν ιστοριῶν. X p. 438 c Φ. ἐν τῇ ἕκτῃ τῶν ιστοριῶν Ἀντίοχον φησὶ τὸν βασιλέα φίλοιον γενόμενον μεθύσκεισθαι τε καὶ κοιμᾶσθαι ἐπὶ πλέον κ. τ. λ. Perhaps *Antiochus Theus*, whose wife *Laodice* he mentioned in lib. XII. *Lib.* VII

520 104 *Philinus of Agrigentum*. The historian of the first Punic war. Quoted by Diod. tom. IX p. 319 Ἀννων ὁ πρεσβύτερος ἐκ τῆς Λιβύης μετὰ τὴν πολιορκίαν Ἀκράγαντος ἐπέραςε

Athen. XV p. 674 a. Schol. Apollon. IV. 1561 on *Eurypylus* king of Lybia or Cyrene : Φ. ἐν ἐβδόμῳ Εὐρυτον αὐτὸν καλεῖ. Hence Schol. Apollon. II. 498 φησὶ δὲ αὐτὴν (τὴν Κυρήνην) Φ. ἐλθεῖν μετὰ πλειόνων εἰς Λιβύην κ. τ. λ. may be referred also to lib. VII. *Lib. VIII* Apollon. de Mirab. c. 14 p. 60 Φ. ἐν τῇ ἡ τῶν ἱστοριῶν καὶ κατὰ τὸν Ἀράβιον φησὶ κόλπον πηγὴν εἶναι ὕδατος κ. τ. λ. *Lib. IX* Sextus Empir. Math. I. 262 Φ. ἐν τῇ ἐνάτῃ (τὸν Ἀσκληπίων κεκρανωσθαι) διὰ τὸ τοὺς Φινέως υἱοὺς τυφλωθέντας ἀποκαταστήσαι. *Lib. X* Athen. XII p. 536 d. VI p. 261 b Δημήτριος ὁ πολιορκητὴς φιλόγελως ἦν, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Φ. ἐν τῇ δεκάτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν. He had said the same thing in lib. VI. Idem XIII p. 609 c φησὶ Φ. ἐν τῇ δεκάτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν. mentioning *Olympias* the mother of *Alexander*. *Lib. XI* Athen. XII p. 528 c τοὺς δὲ Κουρήτας Φ. διὰ τῆς ἐνδεκάτης τῶν ἱστοριῶν Αἰσχύλου ἱστορεῖν διὰ τὴν τρυφήν τυχεῖν τῆς προσηγορίας. *Lib. XII* Athen. XIII p. 606 d XV p. 693 f. Idem XIII p. 593 c γράφει Φ. διὰ τῆς δωδεκάτης τὰδε : “ Ἡ πάρεδρος τῆς Λαοδίκης Δανάη ” κ. τ. λ. *Laodice* the wife of *Antiochus Theus*. *Lib. XIII* Athen. VI p. 254 f κόλακας εἶναι φησὶ Φ. καὶ τοὺς ἐν Λήμνῳ κατοικοῦντας Ἀθηναίους, ἐν τῇ τρισκαδεκάτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν χάριν γὰρ ἀποδιδόντας τοῖς Σελεύκου καὶ Ἀντίοχου ἀπογόνους, ἐπεὶ αὐτοὺς ὁ Σέλευκος πικρῶς ἐπιστατουμένους ὑπὸ Λυσισμάχου οὐ μόνον ἐξέλιετο ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς πόλεις αὐτοῖς ἀπέδωκεν ἀμφοτέρως, οἱ Δημόθεν Ἀθηναῖοι οὐ μόνον ναοὺς κατεσκεύασαν τοῦ Σελεύκου ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦ υἱοῦ Ἀντίοχου. *Seleucus Nicator* and *Antiochus Soter*. *Lib. XIV* Athen. XIII p. 593 e Φ.—ἐν τῇ τεσσαρεσκαδεκάτῃ “ Μύστα Σελεύκου τὸ βασιλέως ἐρωμένη ἦν, ἥτις ὑπὸ Παλατῶν Σελεύκου νικηθέντος καὶ μόλις ἐκ τῆς φυγῆς “ διασωθέντος ” κ. τ. λ. *Seleucus Callinicus* : see above p. 312. Idem VI p. 261 b (Φ.) ἐν τῇ τεσσαρεσκαδεκάτῃ γράφει οὕτως : “ Περιεώρα Δημήτριος “ τοὺς κολακεύοντας αὐτὸν ἐν τοῖς συμποσίοις, καὶ ἐπι- “ χεομένους Δημητρίῳ μὲν μόνον βασιλέως, Πτολεμαῖον “ δὲ μόνον ναύαρχον Λυσισμάχου δὲ γαζοφύλακος Σελεύ- “ κου δ’ ἐλεφαντάρχου.” Hence therefore Plutarch *Demetr.* c. 25 derived this passage; who adds the passage ascribed by Athenæus XIV p. 615 a to the sixth book of *Phylarchus*. *Lib. XV* Parthenius c. 15 περὶ Δάφνης. ἡ ἱστορία—παρὰ Φ. ἐν ιε’. *Lib. XIX* Athen. XIII p. 609 a. *Lib. XX* Apollon. de Mirab. c. 18 p. 64 Φ. ἐν κ’ ἱστοριῶν ἐκ τῆς Ἰνδικῆς φησὶν ἐνεχθῆναι λευκὴν ῥίζαν κ. τ. λ. *Lib. XXI* Athen. VI p. 249 d on *Philip* the father of *Alexander*. Harpocr. v. παράλοσ. μέμνηται τοῦ Παράλου ἥρωος καὶ Φ. ἐν τῇ εἰκοστῇ πρώτῃ. *Lib. XXII* Athen. XII p. 536 e. on *Ptolemy Philadelphus*. *Lib. XXIII* Athen. XIII p. 610 d. Idem XII p. 539 b Φ. ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν.

mentioning *Alexander*. *Lib. XXV* Athen. VI p. 271 e λέγει Φ. ἐν τῇ πέμπτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν οὕτως : “ Εἰσὶ δ’ οἱ μόβακες σύντροφοι τῶν “ Λακεδαιμονίων ” κ. τ. λ.

The corruption of the Spartan manners is described (in a passage already noticed F. H. II p. 216) by *Phylarchus* apud Athenæum IV p. 141 f Φ. γοῦν ἐν τῇ πεντεκαδεκάτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν τὰδε γράφει περὶ αὐτῶν κ. τ. λ. where Schweigh. proposes πεμπτῇ καὶ εἰκοστῇ. Plutarch *Cleom.* c. 5 quotes *Phylarchus* on the death of *Archidamus* (see F. H. II p. 217), and for the battle of *Sellasia* : *Ibid.* c. 28. *Phylarchus* is charged with exaggeration by Polybius and Plutarch quoted in the *Tables B. C.* 219, and by Plutarch *Themist.* c. 32 who remarks ὁ τε Φ. ὥσπερ ἐν τραγῳδίᾳ τῇ ἱστορίᾳ μονοῦ μηχανῇ ἄρας, καὶ προαγαγὼν Νεοκλείαν καὶ Δημόπολιν υἱοὺς Θεμιστοκλέους, ἀγῶνα βούλεται κινεῖν καὶ πάθος, ὃ οὐδ’ ἂν ὁ τυχὼν ἀγνώσειεν ὅτι πέπλασται. *Dionysius de comp.* p. 30 censures his style : τοιαύτας συντάξεις κατέλιπον οἷας οὐδεὶς ὑπομένει μέχρι κορωνίδος διελθεῖν, Φύλαρχον λέγω καὶ Δοῦριν καὶ Πολύβιον καὶ Ψάωνα καὶ τὸν Καλαντιανὸν Δημήτριον, Ἰερώνυμόν τε καὶ Ἀντίλοχον καὶ Ἡρακλείδην καὶ Ἠγησίαν Μάγνητα καὶ ἄλλους μυρίους.

Other works are ascribed to *Phylarchus* by *Suidas* : τὰ κατὰ τὸν Ἀντίοχον καὶ τὸν Περγαμηνὸν Εὐμένη. ἐπιτομὴν μυθικὴν περὶ τῆς τοῦ Διὸς ἐπιφανείας. περὶ εὐρημάτων. παρεμβάσεων βιβλία θ’. [ἐπιτομὴν μυθικὴν περὶ τῆς τοῦ Διὸς ἐπιφ. καὶ εὐρημάτων παρεμβάσεων βιβλία θ’. *Eudoc.*] Perhaps the war between *Antiochus Soter* and *Eumenes I* already noticed p. 401 might have been the subject of a separate work.

Phylarchus is quoted *Schol. Soph. Œd. C.* 39 Φ. φησὶ δύο αὐτὰς [*Eumenidas*] εἶναι. *Tzetz. ad Lycophron.* 175 οἰκεῖ ἐν Φαρσάλῳ καὶ Θετιδίῳ, ὃ καλεῖται ἀπὸ τῆς Θετίδος ἡ πόλις κατὰ μὲν Φ. ὅτι ὀπλισμένη τὰ ὅπλα ἔφυγε τὸν Ἡφαιστον κ. τ. λ. *Plutarch. Is. Osir.* p. 362 B οὐδὲ Φ. μὴ καταφρονεῖν γράφοντος ὅτι πρῶτος εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἐξ Ἰνδῶν Διόνυσος ἦγαγε δύο βοῦς ὧν ἦν τῷ μὲν Ἄπις ὄνομα τῷ δὲ Ὅσιρις.—ἄτοπα γὰρ ταῦτα τοῦ Φ. Idem *Mor.* p. 680 E τοὺς γε περὶ τὸν Πόντον οἰκοῦντας πάλαί Θηβεῖς προσαγορευόμενους ἱστορεῖ Φ. οὐ παιδίους μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ τελεῖους ὀλεθρίους εἶναι. Idem *Camillo* c. 19 θαρρηλιῶνος ἐβδόμῃ φθίνοντος, περὶ ἣν δοκεῖ καὶ τὸ Ἰλιον ἀλῶναι, ὡς Ἐφορος καὶ Καλλισθένης καὶ Δαμάστης καὶ Φ. ἱστορήκασιν. *Agid.* c. 9 ὁ δὲ Φ. Ἀμύκλα θυγατέρα Δάφνην τοῦτον φησὶν ὑποφείγουσαν Ἀπόλλωνα κ. τ. λ. *Porphyrus Abst.* II. 56 p. 203 Φ. δὲ κοινῶς πάντας τοὺς Ἕλληνας πρὶν ἐπὶ πολέμους ἐξίεναι ἀνθρωποκτονεῖν ἱστορεῖ. Transcribed by *Eusebius Præp.* IV p. 156 C, and, without the name of

- μεγάλην δύναμιν ἐν Σικελίᾳ—Φιλίνος δὲ ὁ Ἀκραγαντίνος ἱστορικὸς ἀνεγράψατο. Ibid. p. 348 he is quoted for the account of the last battle B. C. 241: αἰχμαλώτους, ὡς Φιλίνος ἀνέγραψε, Καρχηδονίῳ ἐνακισχιλούς. He is accused by Polybius I. 14 of partiality^w.
- 105 *Aristo of Ceos*. B. C. 226^x.
- 106 *Hegesianax of Alexandria*. Flourished in the reign of *Antiochus the Great*: Athen. IV p. 155 b Δημήτριος ὁ Σκῆσιος ἐν τῷ δωδεκάτῳ τοῦ Τρωϊκοῦ διακόσμου, “Παρὰ Ἀντιόχῳ,” φησὶ, “τῷ βασιλεῖ τῷ μεγάλῳ προσαγορευθέντι ἐν τῷ δείπνῳ πρὸς ὅπλα ὠρχοῦντο—ἐπεὶ δὲ “καὶ εἰς Ἠγησιάνακτα τὸν Ἀλεξανδρέα ἀπὸ Τρωάδος τὸν τὰς ἱστορίας γράψαντα ἢ τῆς “ὀρχήσεως τάξις ἐγένετο, ἀναστὰς εἶπεν” Πότερον, ὦ βασιλεῦ, κακῶς ὀρχοῦμενον ἐμὲ θεά- “σασθαι βούλει ἢ καλῶς ἀπαγγέλλοντός μου ἴδια ποιήματα θέλεις ἀκροάσασθαι; κελευσθεὶς “οὖν λέγειν οὕτως ἦσε τὸν βασιλέα ὥστ’ ἐράνου τε ἀξιωθῆναι καὶ τῶν φίλων εἰς γενέσθαι.” He is mentioned again by Demetrius apud Athen. III p. 80 d Δημήτριος ὁ Σκῆσιος ἐν τῷ πεντεκαίδεκάτῳ τοῦ Τρωϊκοῦ διακόσμου φησὶν—Ἠγησιάνακτα τὸν Ἀλεξανδρέα τὸν τὰς 521 ἱστορίας γράψαντα, κατ’ ἀρχὰς ὄντα ταπεινήχον, καὶ τραγῳδόν φησι γενέσθαι καὶ ὑποκριτικὸν καὶ εὐχον, ὀκτωκαίδεκα ἐτῶν σύκων μὴ γενεσάμενον. Strabo XIII p. 594 quotes *Hegesianax* speaking of Ilium: (φησὶν) Ἠγησιάνας τοὺς Γαλάτας περαιωθέντας ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης [B. C. 278] ἀναβῆναι μὲν εἰς τὴν πόλιν δεομένους ἐρύματος, παραχρήμα δ’ ἐκλιπεῖν διὰ τὸ ἀτείχιστον.
- His poems are quoted by Plutarch^y.
- 107 *Dionysius Iambus*. Διονύσιος ὁ Ἰαμβός (Plutarch. de Music. p. 1136 C Clem. Al. Strom. V p. 569) was the instructor of *Aristophanes*: see the Tables B. C. 200. which will place him in the reign of *Evergetes*^z.

Phylarchus, de laud. Constantini c. 13. The account of *Phylarchus* is justly rejected by Brouwer *Histoire de la civilisation des Grecs* tom. 2 p. 539 n. Athen. II p. 43 f Φ. δὲ φησιν ἐν Κλείτορι εἶναι κρήνην ἀφ’ ἧς τοὺς πίνοντας οὐκ ἔτ’ ἀνέχεσθαι τὴν τοῦ οἴνου ὀδμήν. p. 44 b Φ. φησὶ Θεόδωρον τὸν Δαρισσαῖον ὑδροπότην γενέσθαι, τὸν ἀλλοτριῶς αἰεὶ ποτε πρὸς Ἀντίγονον ἐσχηκότα τὸν βασιλέα. φησὶ δὲ καὶ τοὺς Ἰβήρας ὑδροποτεῖν πάντας. XII p. 526 a Κολοφώνιοι, ὡς φησι Φ. κ. τ. λ. III p. 73 b Φ. δὲ φησιν—a long extract, in which *Alexander* king of Epirus, οἱ τοῦ βασιλέως Ἀντίγονου στρατηγοί, and *Lysimachus*, are mentioned.

^w Polyb. I. c. τοὺς ἐμπειρότατα δοκοῦντας γράφειν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ [the first Punic war] Φιλίνον καὶ Φάβιον μὴ δεόντως ἡμῖν ἀπηγγελκέναι τὴν ἀλήθειαν. ἐκόντας μὲν οὖν ἐψεῦσθαι τοὺς ἄνδρας οὐχ ὑπολαμβάνω, στοχαζόμενος ἐκ τοῦ βίου καὶ τῆς αἰρέσεως αὐτῶν· δοκοῦσι δὲ μοι πεπονθέναι τι παραπλήσιον τοῖς ἔρῳσι. διὰ γὰρ τὴν αἰρεσιν καὶ τὴν ὀλην εὐνοίαν Φιλίνῳ μὲν πάντα δοκοῦσιν οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι πεπράχθαι φρονίμως, καλῶς, ἀνδρωδῶς, οἱ δὲ Ῥωμαῖοι τάναντία, Φαβίῳ δὲ τοῦμπαλιν τούτων.—ὁ Φιλίνος ἀρχόμενος ἅμα τῶν πραγμάτων καὶ τῆς δευτέρας βίβλου φησὶ προσκαθῆσθαι τῇ Μεσσήνῃ πολεμοῦντας τοὺς τε Καρχηδόνιους καὶ τοὺς Συρακουσίους κ. τ. λ. *Philinus* in his second book is quoted again by Polyb. III 26 and an error noticed.

^x *Aristo* and his predecessor *Lycos* are described

by Themistius Or. XXI p. 255 B Λύκων καὶ Ἀρίστων ὁ ἐκ Λυκείου ἄμφω μὲν περὶ τοὺς Ἀριστοτέλους λόγους εἰχέτην, ἐν δόξῃ δὲ ὧν ὁ Λύκων ἐπὶ παιδείᾳ τοσαύτῃ ὥστε καὶ τοῖς πολέμοις διὰ τὸ κλέος ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ καθάπερ ἱερῶν ἀπέχεσθαι τῶν Λύκωνος πλοίων, ὅμως οὐκ ἐδυσχέρανε πρὸς τὸν Ἀρίστων τούτον οὐδὲ ἐκνίζετο ἐκ προσεδρείας μᾶλλον ἐπιτιδόντα, ἀλλὰ συνωμολόγει μετὰ παιδιᾶς καὶ χαρίτων ὅτι ὁ χῶλος τὸν ἀρτίποδα παρατρέχει, συνέβη γὰρ τῷ Ἀρίστωνι πεπηρῶσθαι τὸ σκέλος.

^y Plutarch. Mor. p. 920 E ὁ Ἀγησιάνας εἶρηκε (de luna).

πᾶσα μὲν ἦδε περίξ πυρὶ λάμπεται, ἐν δ’ ἄρα μέσση γλαυκότερον κύναιο φαίνεται ἢ ὅτε κούρης ὄμμα καὶ ὑγρὰ μέτωπα· τὸ δὲ ῥέθει ἅντα ἔοικεν.

Ibid. p. 921 B πάλιν ὁ Ἀγησιάνας εἶρηκεν

ἢ πόντου μέγα κύμα καταπνίγει κυμαίνοντος, δείκελον ἰνδάλλοιο πυριφλεγέθοντος ἐσόπτρου.

He composed a work under the name of *Cephalion*: Athen. IX p. 393 d ὁ τὰ Κεφαλίωνος ἐπιγραφόμενα Τρωϊκὰ συνθεῖς Ἠγησιάνας ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς.

^z *Dionysius Iambus* is quoted by Athenæus VII p. 284 b where Schweighäuser makes him quote *Callimachus*. This was possible; for *Callimachus*, whom *Aristophanes* heard in his youth, might somewhat precede *Dionysius* in time. But in this passage the quotation from *Dionysius* is improperly made to include the words of *Callimachus*, which

108 *Macho*. B. C. 230. 200^a.

109 *Apollodorus* of *Carystus*. B. C. 230. 200. *Apollodorus* of *Carystus*, who exhibited at Athens in the time of *Macho*, is often confounded with *Apollodorus* of *Gela*, who lived a century before him, and who was one of the six poets of the new comedy mentioned in the Tables B. C. 335, the rival and contemporary of *Menander*.

Suidas also mentions a third *Apollodorus*: 'Απολλόδωρος Ἀθηναῖος, κωμικὸς, ἐποίησε δράματα μζ'. ἐνίκησε ε'.

Of 24 comedies which bear the name of *Apollodorus*, four are ascribed to the *Geloan*, six to the *Carystian*; four are ascribed to both; and 10 are quoted with the name of *Apollodorus* simply^b.

are cited by Athenæus himself; as appears from the context: Θεόκριτος ὁ Συρακούσιος—τὸν λεῦκον ὀνομαζόμενον ἰχθὺν ἱερὸν καλεῖ—Διονύσιος δ' ὁ ἐπικαλούμενος Ἰαμβος ἐν τῷ περὶ διαλέκτων γράφει οὕτως: "Ἀκηκόαμεν γοῦν ἀλιέως Ἑρετρικοῦ τὸν ἱερὸν ἰχθύν, καὶ ἄλλων πολλῶν ἀλιέων καλούντων τὸν πομπίλον, ἔστι δὲ πελάγιος.—τὸν δ' οὖν ἰχθύν τις παρὰ τῷ ποιῇ τῇ ἔλκει. Ἀκτὴ ἐπὶ προβλήτῃ καθήμενος ἱερὸν ἰχθύν." Καλλίμαχος δ' ἐν Γαλατείᾳ τὸν χρύσοφρυν [sc. ἱερὸν καλεῖ]. Athenæus here speaks again.

^a The following fragments of *Macho* are preserved by Athenæus:

Ἀγροῖα. Athen. XIV p. 664 b ἐποίησεν ἐν δράματι Ἀγροῖα ταυτί:

ἥδιον οὐδὲν ἐστὶ μοι τῆς ματτύης.
τοῦτ' εἶτε πρῶτοι Μακεδόνες τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς
κατέδειξαν ἡμῖν εἶτε πάντες οἱ θεοὶ
οὐκ οἶδα· πλήν γ' ὅτι μουσικωτάτου τινός.

Ἐπιστολή. Athen. VIII p. 345 f Μάχων Ἐπιστολή·
ὀσφάγος εἰμί· τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ τῆς τέχνης
θεμέλιος ἡμῖν κ. τ. λ. 11 lines.

χρεῖαι. From the *χρεῖαι* of *Macho*, written in Iambic verse, Athenæus has preserved about 424 lines.

χρεῖαι Ἀρχεφῶντος Athen. VI p. 244 b . . . 21
Γλυκερίου XIII p. 582 d 11
Γραθαίνης Ibid. p. 579 e 75
Γραθαίνου Ibid. p. 581 a 69
Ἰππης Ibid. p. 583 a 11
Καλλιστοῦς Ibid. p. 583 a 6
Κορύδου VI p. 242 a 5
Λαῖδος XIII p. 582 c 9
Λαμίας Ibid. p. 577 d 20
Μανίας Ibid. p. 578 b 71
Νικοῦς Ibid. p. 582 e 583 c 18
Στρατονίκου VIII p. 348 e 76
Φρύνης XIII p. 583 c 6
Χαιρεφῶντος VI p. 243 e 15
Incert. VI p. 245 d 246 b 11

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^b These are given to the *Geloan Apollodorus*:

Αἰσχρίων. Suid. Ἀπολ. Γελ.

Δευσοποῖος. Suid. v. Ἀπολ. Γελ.

Σίσυφος. Suid. Ἀπολ. Γελ.

Ψευδαίας. Suid. Ἀπολ. Γελ. Pollux X. 138 Ἀπολλόδωρος ὁ Γελῶς ἐν Ψευδαίαντι.

2 These are given to the *Carystian*:

Ἀμφιάραος. Pollux X. 161 Ἀπολλοδώρου τοῦ Καρυστίου Ἀμφιαράφ.

Ἀντευεργετῶν. Pollux X. 138 ὁ δ' Ἀπ. Καρύστιος ἐν Ἀντευεργετοῦντι.

Διάβολος. Pollux X. 154 ἐν Ἀπ. τοῦ Καρυστίου Διαβόλφ.

Ἐνέα. Pollux X. 152 Ἀπ. ὁ Καρύστιος ἐν τῇ Ἐνέᾳ.

Προικιζομένη ἱματιόπωλις. Athen. III p. 76 a Ἀπ. τοῦ Καρυστίου ἐκ δράματος Προικιζομένης ἱματιοπώλιδος.

Σφαττομένη. Athen. VI p. 243 e Ἀπ. ὁ Καρύστιος —ἐν Σφαττομένη.

3 These are ascribed to both:

Ἀποκαρτερῶν ἢ Φιλάδελφοι. Athen. XI p. 472 c Ἀπ. ὁ Γελῶς ἐν Φιλάδεσσι ἢ Ἀποκαρτεροῦντι. And Suid. v. Ἀπ. Γελ. But Suid. v. σπουδάσω. Ἀπολλόδωρος Καρύστιος Ἀποκαρτεροῦσιν. Stobæus Serm. 16, 11 has Ἀπολλοδώρου Ἀποκαρτερῶν without any addition. Idem 121, 13 Ἀπολλοδώρου Ἀδελφῶν. Perhaps the same drama.

Ἀπολιπούσα. Athen. III p. 125 a ὁ Ἀπ. ὁ Γελῶς ἐν Ἀπολιπούσῃ. But Suidas v. ἐγκομβώσασθαι. Ἀπολλόδωρος Καρυστίας Ἀπολιποῦσι. recte Καρύστιος Ἀπολιπούσῃ Gatakerus apud Kuster. ad loc.

Γραμματιδιοποῖος. Pollux IV. 19 Ἀπολλοδώρου τοῦ Γελῶν καὶ γράμμα ἐστὶν [bene corrigunt δράμα ἐστὶν] ὁ Γραμματιδιοποῖος. Idem X. 93 ἐν τῷ τοῦ Γελῶν Ἀπολλοδώρου Γραμματιδιοποιῶ. Idem VII. 190 δράμα Γραμματιδιοποῖος Ἀπολλοδώρου. without any addition. But Athenæus VII p. 280 d Ἀπ. ὁ Καρύστιος ἐν Γραμματιδιοποιῶ.

Ἱέρεια. Athen. VI p. 243 d Ἀπ. ὁ Καρύστιος ἐν Ἱερείᾳ. But Suidas v. Ἀπ. Γελ. gives it to the *Geloan*.

4 The following are given to *Apollodorus* simply without distinguishing what *Apollodorus*.

110 *Evander*. B. C. 215.

111 *Samius*. B. C. 218. 197.

112 *Mnesiptolemus*. B. C. 217.

113 *Epimicus*. B. C. 217.

114 *Zeno of Tarsus*. B. C. 207.

115 *Alcæus*. B. C. 197. Two epigrams in the collection, Ep. 6. 8, bear the title 'Αλκαίου Μιτυληναίου. But Jacobs justly rejects this as an erroneous description. *Alcæus* is quoted Schol. Hom. Iliad. IX. 378 τὸ καρδὸς Ἀλκαῖος ὁ ἐπιγραμματοποιὸς ἐγκέφαλον ἤκουσεν. Referring to Ep. 14. 3 ὡς ὄφελόν γε καὶ ἔγκαρον ἐχθροῦ ἀράξας.

116 *Aristophanes of Byzantium*. B. C. 200. The nature of the criticisms which *Aristophanes* applied to the text of Homer has been shewn already in the account given of *Zenodotus* at N° 44^c.

'Αφανιζόμενος. Stob. Serm. 53. 4.

Γάλα. Idem 99, 26 'Απολλοδώρου Γάλακτος.

Διαμαρτάνων. Idem 119, 14 'Απολ. ἐκ Διαμαρτάνοντος.

'Εκυρά. See the Tables B. C. 165.

'Επιδικαζόμενος. Titulus Phormionis Terentii. See the Tables B. C. 161.

*Εφῆβοι. Ammonius v. σχισταί. 'Απολλόδωρος ἐν 'Εφῆβοις.

Κιθαρωδός. Stob. 121, 14 'Απολ. ἐκ Κιθαρωδοῦ.

Λάκαινα. Stob. 113, 7. 116, 35.

Παῖδες or Παιδιά. Stob. 53, 7 'Απολλοδώρου Παιδίων. Idem 110, 2 'Απολλοδώρου ἐκ Παίδων.

Παραλογιζόμενοι. Stob. 99, 17 'Απολλοδώρου Παραλογιζόμενοι.

A 25th title, Γραμματόδευπνος, apud Suid. v. 'Απολ. Γελ. is rightly judged by Casaubon ad Athen. VII p. 280 d and Kuster ad Suid. l. c. to be no other than a corruption of Γραμματιδιοποιός, already mentioned in § 3. In this case, therefore, Suidas gives that drama to the *Geloan*. Fabricius B. G. Harles tom. II p. 421 inserts among the titles 'Ρύτινος from Plutarch. Quæst. Gr. p. 301 C (with whom Wyttenbach ad loc. is inclined to agree), and Εὐξενίς from Festus in v. *Romam*. But Plutarch and Festus do not refer to *Apollodorus* a comic poet, but to the prose compositions of *Apollodorus* the *Athenian*.

^c Among the works of *Aristophanes* were these:

1 Ἀττικάι λέξεις. Athen. XIV p. 619 b 'Αριστοφ. ἐν Ἀττικαῖς φησι λέξεσιν. Erotian. v. ἄμβην p. 86 μέμνηται τῆς λέξεως—'Αριστοφ. ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐν ταῖς Ἀττικαῖς λέξεσι. Idem διοφῶ p. 118 κειμένη καὶ παρ' Ἀριστοφ. ἐν Ἀττ. λέξ. Idem κησέρης p. 232 μέμνηται καὶ 'Αριστοφ. ἐν Ἀττ. λέξεσι.

2 περὶ τῆς ἀχνυμένης σκντάλης. Athen. III p. 85 e μνημονεύων αὐτῆς 'Αριστοφ. ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς ἀχνυμένης σκντάλης συγγράμματι. sc. ἀχνυμ. σκντ. quo proverbialiter olim usus erat Archilochus. Vide Brunckii *Fragmenta Archilochi Analect.* tom. I p. 46 Jacobs *Anthol.* tom. I p. 1 (tom. VI) p. 174. Schweigh. Athen. tom. VII p. 74.

'3 γλώσσαι. Schol. Hom. Iliad. I. 567 ἐν ταῖς Ἀριστοφάνους γλώτταις διὰ τοῦ ἐ ἐγγράπτο, ἀέπτους. Hesych. ἄαδα. ἔνδεια. Λάκωνες. οὕτω καὶ Ἀριστοφ. ἐν γλώσσαις. Idem πουρέακος.—'Αριστοφ. ἐν ἐξηγήσει Λακωνικῶν. probably the same work.

4 περὶ τῶν Ἀθηνησιν ἑταιρίδων. Athen. XIII p. 567 a περιφέρων δαί τοιαντὶ βιβλία Ἀριστοφάνους καὶ Ἀπολλοδώρου καὶ Ἀμμωνίου καὶ Ἀντιφάνους, ἔτι δὲ Γοργίου τοῦ Ἀθηναίου, περὶ τῶν Ἀθηνησιν ἑταιρίδων. Idem Ib. p. 583 d ἀνέγραψε γοῦν Ἀριστοφ. μὲν ὁ Βυζάντιος (ἑταίρας) ἑκατὸν καὶ τριακονταπέντε 'Απολλόδωρος δὲ τούτων πλείους, ὁ Γοργίας δ' ἔτι πλείους.

5 περὶ ζώων. Phot. Cod. 161 p. 341 ὁ δὲ ἐνδέκατος (Σωπάτρου λόγος) ἔσχε τὴν συναγωγὴν—ἐκ τῶν Ἀριστοφάνους τοῦ γραμματικοῦ περὶ ζώων βιβλίου πρώτου καὶ δευτέρου.

6 περὶ ἡλικιῶν. Athen. IX p. 375 a 'Αριστοφ. ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ ἡλικιῶν.

7 ἡ τῆς Ἰλιάδος ἔκδοσις. ἡ Ἀριστοφάνους (ἔκδοσις) Schol. Hom. Iliad. I. 91. 108. 124. 298. 553. 585. 598. II. 52. 164. 435. III. 18. 51. 57. 126. 227. 373. IV. 137. VII. 32. 198. 238. VIII. 10. 304. IX. 551 [547]. X. 153. 349. XIV. 44. 148. XV. 44. XVIII. 10. ἡ τοῦ Ἀντιφάνους παράδοσις IX. 73 [Ἀριστοφάνους Wolfius]. ἡ Ἀριστοφάνειος I. 423. II. 192. 447. IX. 4. XII. 59. XIII. 502. XV. 134. ἡ κατὰ Ἀριπτοφάνη IV. 17. 142. VII. 436. XVII. 264. As only one edition is implied in all these passages, we may substitute ἡ Ἀριστοφ. for αἱ Ἀριστοφάνους VIII. 513.

8 πρὸς τοὺς Καλλιμάχου πίνακας. Athen. IX p. 408 f Ἀρ. ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐν τοῖς πρὸς τοὺς Κ. πίν. χλευάζει τοὺς οὐκ εἰδότες τὴν διαφορὰν τοῦ τε "κατὰ χειρὸς" καὶ τοῦ "ἀπονίσασθαι."

9 ἄμετροι παροιμίαι. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1292 τὴν παροιμίαν "Πέρδικος σκέλος," ἥς καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν ταῖς ἄμετροις παροιμίαις μνημονεύει.

10 περὶ προσώπων. Athen. XIV p. 659 b Μαίσων γέγονε κωμῳδίας ὑποκριτῆς Μεγαρεὺς τὸ γένος, δς καὶ τὸ προσωπεῖον εἶρε τὸ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ καλούμενον μαίσωνα, ὡς Ἀρ. φησὶν ὁ Βυζάντιος ἐν τῷ περὶ προσώπων.

523 117 *Ptolemæus of Megalopolis*. B. C. 195.

118 *Asclepiades of Myrlea*. B. C. 196. There were at least two grammarians named *Asclepiades*, both of *Myrlea*. The former was the disciple of *Apollonius* mentioned in the Tables; the other flourished more than a century later, since he wrote after *Dionysius Thrax*, and taught at Rome, according to *Suidas*, in the time of *Pompey*. This later *Asclepiades Myrleanus* was the author of a work *περὶ γραμματικῆς*, and of a treatise *περὶ τῆς Νεστορίδος*^d.

524 119 *Polemo*. B. C. 199^e.

^d The testimonies to the later *Asclepiades Myrleanus* are the following.

1 *περὶ γραμματικῆς* or *γραμματικῶν*. *Sext. Empir.* p. 231 § 72 Ἀσκληπιάδης τοῖνυν μέμφεται τὸν Θράκα Διονύσιον, ἐμπειρίαν λέγοντα τὴν γραμματικὴν κ. τ. λ. *Vit. Arat. tom.* II p. 429 Buhle Ἀσκληπιάδης ὁ Μυρλεανὸς ἐν τῷ ἐνδεκάτῳ περὶ γραμματικῶν Ταρσέα φησὶν Ἄρατον γεγόνεαι ἄλλ' οὐ Σολέα· Καλλιμάχου—Σολέα λεγόντος αὐτὸν γεγόνεαι. *Suid.* Ὁρφεὺς Κροτωνιάτης.—Ἀσκλη. ἐν τῷ ἑκτῷ βιβλίῳ τῶν γραμματικῶν. *Sext. Empir.* p. 269 § 252 Ἀσκλη. ἐν τῷ περὶ γραμματικῆς τρία φήσας εἶναι τὰ πρῶτα τῆς γραμματικῆς μέρη κ. τ. λ. *Idem* p. 225 § 47 τάχα δέ, ὥς φασιν οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀσκληπιάδην, καὶ αὕτη ἀπὸ γραμμάτων ὠνόμασται. To this work we may refer *Suidas* v. Πολέμων. γέγονε κατὰ τὸν Πτολεμαῖον τὸν Ἐπιφανῆ· κατὰ δὲ Ἀσκληπιάδην τὸν Μυρλεανὸν συνεχρόνισεν Ἀριστοφάνει.

2 *περὶ τῆς Νεστορίδος* [*Hom. II. XI 632*]. *Athen.* XI p. 477 b Ἀσκληπιάδης ὁ Μυρλεανὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Νεστορίδος. *Idem* Ib. p. 498 f Ἀσκλη. ὁ Μυρλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Ν. p. 503 e Ἀσκλη. ὁ Μ. ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Ν. p. 488 a ὁ Μυρλ. Ἀσκλη. ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Ν. *Idem* p. 489 c “ἐγὼ δέ,” φησὶν ὁ Μυρλεανός.—A long extract follows p. 489 c—494 b in which he quotes *Crates*—Κράτης ὁ κριτικός p. 490 e—and *Dionysius Thrax* p. 492 a. From these testimonies it appears that the author of these works lived later than *Dionysius Thrax*, and that he was also of *Myrlea*. *Jonsius* accordingly *Script. Hist. Phil.* p. 205 rightly calls him *Ascl. Myrleanus junior*. *Fabricius* B. Gr. *Harles tom.* VI p. 360 supposes only one of the name: *Idem forte hic fuerit cum superiore*. But the interval of 135 years between the death of the fourth *Ptolemy* B. C. 205 and the first consulship of *Pompey* B. C. 70 renders this impossible.

The following works also probably belong to the later and more celebrated grammarian of the name.

3 Βιθυνιακά. *Parthenius* c. 35 περὶ Εὐαίμενης. ἱστορεῖ Ἀσκληπιάδης ὁ Μυρτεανός [Ι.—λεανός] Βιθυνιακῶν α'. *Schol. Apollon.* II. 789 ὅτι τοὺς Παφλαγόνας ὑπέταξεν Ἡρακλῆς τοῖς περὶ Δύκον ἱστορεῖ—Ἀσκ. ὁ Μυρλ. ἐν δεκάτῳ Βιθυνιακῶν. Hence *Schol. Apollon.* II. 722 Σαγγάριος. ὁ δὲ Μυρλεανὸς Σάγγα-

ρον αὐτὸν λέγεσθαι φησὶν. *Athen.* II p. 50 d Ἀσκ. ὁ Μυρλ. χαμαικέρασόν τινα καλῶν δένδρον ἔφη οὕτως “Ἐν τῇ Βιθυνῶν γῇ γίνεται ἡ χαμαικέρασος,” κ. τ. λ.

4 *περὶ Κρατίνου*. *Athen.* XI p. 501 e ὁ Μυρλεανὸς Ἀσκλη. ἐν τοῖς περὶ Κρατίνου.

Asclepiades Myrleanus is also mentioned in the following: *Steph. Byz.* v. Μύρλεια.—ὁ πολίτης Μυρλεανός, ὡς Ἀσκληπιάδης Μυρλεανός ἀναγράφεται. *Athen.* XI p. 474 f καρχήσιον ποτήριον.—Ἀσκ. ὁ Μυρλεανὸς κεκληῖσθαι φησιν αὐτὸ ἀπὸ τινος τῶν ἐν τῇ νηϊ κατασκευασμάτων. *Macrob. Sat.* V. 21 *Asclepiades vir inter Græcos apprime doctus ac diligens carchesia a navali re existimat dicta* &c. *Athen.* XI p. 501 b Ἀσκ. ὁ Μυρλ. “Ἡ μὲν φιάλη,” φησι, “κατ’ ἀντιστοιχίαν ἐστὶ πιάλη,” κ. τ. λ.

A third *Asclepiades* appears to be mentioned by *Athenæus* XIII p. 567 d Ἀσκληπιάδης εἶρηκεν ὁ τοῦ Ἀρείου ἐν τῷ περὶ Δημητρίου τοῦ Φαληρέως συγγράμματι. *Schweigh.* ad locum: *Quis fuerit ille Asclepiades quæ ætate vixerit, tum quis Areus—denique utrum Arei filius an discipulus, perinde incertum. Asclepiadem Myrleanum dici eundemque Arei Didymi non discipulum sed magistrum Jonsius censuit.* *Jonsius*, however, speaks doubtfully, p. 205 *Idem cum nostro sit dicere non habeo. Sit Asclepiades ille ὁ Ἀρείου noster Asclepiades Myrleanus* [scil. junior], *donec occurrant quæ aliter nos sentire cogant.* *Asclepiades* ὁ τοῦ Ἀρείου seems distinguished by *Athenæus* from *Asclepiades* whom he every where calls *Asclepiades ὁ Μυρλεανός*.

^e These were among the works of *Polemo*:

1 *περὶ τῆς Ἀθήνησιν ἀκροπόλεως*. *Strabo* IX p. 396 Πολέμων ὁ περιηγητὴς τέτταρα βιβλία συνέγραψε περὶ τῶν ἀναθημάτων τῶν ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει. *Harpocr.* v. Νεμέας χαράδρα. ὁ δὲ Π. ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως. *Athen.* XIII p. 587 c Π. ἐν τοῖς περὶ ἀκροπόλεως. referring to the same passage. *Idem* XI p. 472 b Π. ἐν πρώτῃ περὶ τῆς Ἀθ. ἀκρ.—“Τὰ χρυσὰ θηρίκλεια ὑπόβυλα Νεοπτόλεμος ἀνέθηκεν.” p. 486 d Π. ἐν πρώτῳ ἀκροπόλεως. *Marcellin. Vit. Thuc.* p. IX Bekk. καὶ Πολέμων δὲ ἐν τῷ περὶ ἀκροπόλεως μαρτυρεῖ. *Idem* p. XI τρίτος δὲ (Θουκυλίδης) γένει Φαρσάλιος, οὗ μέμνηται Πολέμων ἐν τοῖς περὶ ἀκροπόλεως, φάσκων αὐτὸν εἶναι πατρὸς Μένωνος.

2 *πρὸς Ἀδαίον καὶ Ἀντίγονον*. *Athen.* V p. 210 a Π. ὁ περιηγητὴς ἐν τρίτῳ τῶν πρὸς Ἀδαίον καὶ Ἀντί-

120 *Adæus*. A writer upon statuary and painting, against whom *Polemo* wrote. See N^o 119 in the works of *Polemo* § 2. 'Αδαῖος ἐν τοῖς περὶ διαθέσεως is quoted Athen. XI 525 p. 47 f. 'Αδαῖος ὁ Μυτιληναῖος ἐν τῷ περὶ ἀγαλματοποιῶν Athen. XIII p. 606 a.

γονον. XI p. 462 a Π. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τῶν ἐς 'Αδ. καὶ 'Αντίγ. On Heraclea τῆς ὑπὸ τὴν Οἶτην καὶ Τραχίνα. Conf. Hesych. v. Κυλίκρανον. where the same passage is referred to. Athen. XI p. 483 c Π. ἐν τῇ * τῶν πρὸς 'Α. καὶ 'Αντίγ. p. 484 b and IX p. 388 b Π. ἐν πέμπτῳ τῶν πρὸς 'Αδ. καὶ 'Αντίγ. IX p. 410 c Π. ἐν ἑκτῷ τῶν πρὸς 'Αντίγ. καὶ 'Αδ. XI p. 497 f Π. ἐν πρώτῳ τῶν πρὸς 'Αδαίου. XV p. 690 e Π. ἐν τοῖς πρὸς 'Αδαίου. Suid. v. 'Αζηνιεύς. Π. ἐν τοῖς πρὸς 'Αδ. καὶ 'Αντίγ.

3 πρὸς 'Αντίγονον περὶ ζωγράφων. Athen. XI p. 474 c Π. ἐν τοῖς πρὸς 'Αντίγ. περὶ ζωγρ.

4 πρὸς 'Αράνθιον ἐπιστολή. Athen. XV p. 696 f Π. ὁ περιηγητὴς ἐν τῇ πρὸς 'Αρ. ἐπ.

5 περὶ 'Αρτου. Athen. III p. 108 f "Αρτου τοῦ Μεσσapiῶν βασιλέως τῶν ἐν 'Ιαπυγία, περὶ οὗ καὶ σύγγραμμά ἐστι Πολέμωνι. μνημονεύει δ' αὐτοῦ καὶ Θουκυδίδης ἐν ἑβδόμῃ [VII. 33]. Suid. "Αρτος. ἔστι καὶ ὄνομα τυράννου Μεσσapiῶν" καὶ πρόξενον 'Αθηναίους ποιήσασθαι φησι Π.

6 πρὸς 'Ατταλον ἐπιστολή. Athen. VIII p. 346 b τὸν παρ' 'Ηλείους τιμώμενον ὄψοφάγον 'Απόλλωνα. μνημονεύει δὲ αὐτοῦ Π. ἐν τῇ πρὸς 'Αττ. ἐπ.

7 περὶ τῶν ἐν Δελφοῖς θησαυρῶν. Plutarch. Mor. p. 675 B τοῖς δὲ Π. τοῦ 'Αθηναίου περὶ τῶν ἐν Δελφοῖς θησαυρῶν οἶμαι ὅτι πολλοῖς ὕμνῳ ἐντυγχάνειν ἐπιμελὲς ἐστὶ καὶ χρῆ, πολυμαθοῦς καὶ οὐ νυστάζοντος ἐν τοῖς 'Ελληνικοῖς πράγμασιν ἀνδρός" ἐκεῖ τοίνυν εὐρήσετε γεγραμμένον ὡς ἐν τῷ Σικωνίῳ θησαυρῷ χρυσοῦν ἀνέκειτο βιβλίον 'Αριστομάχης ἀνάθημα τῆς 'Ερυθραίας ποιητρίας, "Ἰσθμα νεκρικῆς.

8 περὶ τοῦ Διὸς κωδίου. Athen. XI p. 478 c Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ Δίου κωδίου. Διὸς corrigat Schw. Hesych. Διὸς κώδιον.—ὁ δὲ Πολέμων, τὸ ἐκ τοῦ Διὸς τεθυμένου ἱερίου.

9 'Ελλαδικός. Athen. XI p. 479 f Π., ἡ ὅστις ἐστὶν ὁ ποιήσας τὸν ἐπιγραφόμενον 'Ελλαδικόν, περὶ τοῦ ἐν 'Ολυμπίᾳ λέγων Μεταποντίνων ναοῦ γράφει—"Ναὸς Μεταποντίνων, ἐν ᾧ φιάλαι ἀργυραὶ ἑκατὸν "τριάκοντα δύο κ. τ. λ. ναὸς Βυζαντιῶν, ἐν ᾧ Τρίτων "κυπαρίσσινας κ. τ. λ. ἐν δὲ τῷ ναῷ τῆς "Ηρας τῷ "παλαιῷ φιάλαι ἀργυραὶ τριάκοντα" κ. τ. λ. XIII p. 606 a Π. ἡ ὁ ποιήσας τὸν ἐπιγραφόμενον 'Ελλαδικόν, "ἐν Δελφοῖς," φησὶν, "ἐν τῷ πινάκῳ θησαυρῷ "παῖδες εἰσι λίθινοι δύο," κ. τ. λ. This appears the same subject as that which is treated in § 7. Suidas. v. Πολέμων, διὸ ἐπεγράφετο 'Ελλαδικός, mistakes this title for the appellation of *Polemo* himself.

10 περὶ τῶν κατὰ πόλεις ἐπιγραμμάτων. Athen. X p. 436 d Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν κατὰ π. ἐπ. "Τοῦ πολυ- "κώωνος τοῦτ' ἥριον 'Αρκαδίωνος" κ. τ. λ. p. 442 e

Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν κατὰ π. ἐπ. περὶ 'Ηλείων λέγων παρατίθεται τότε τὸ ἐπίγραμμα'

'Ηλις καὶ μεθύει καὶ ψεύδεται' οἷος ἕκαστου οἶκος, τοίη δὴ καὶ ξυνάπασα πόλις.

11 περὶ τῆς 'Αθήνησιν 'Ερατοσθένους ἐπιδημίας. Schol. Aristoph. Av. II Π. ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ περὶ τῆς 'Αθ. 'Ερατ. ἐπιδ. Hesych. v. βίηφι. δύναμις. βία. ὡς Π. ἐν 'Ερατοσθένους ἀποδημία [l. ἐπιδημ.]. Strabo I p. 15 ἔστιν ὁ 'Ερατοσθένης οὐχ οὕτως εὐκαταπρόχαστος ὥστε μὴδ' 'Αθήνας αὐτὸν ἰδεῖν φάσκειν, ὅπερ Π. ἐπιχειρεῖ δεικνύειν. Probably the same work is designated by the title πρὸς 'Ερατοσθένην. Schol. Oed. C. 489 Π. ἐν τοῖς πρὸς 'Ερατοσθένην [πρὸς Elmsleius] φησὶν οὕτω "Τὸ δὲ "τῶν εὐπατριδῶν γένος οὐ μετέχει τῆς θυσίας ταύτης." Harpocr. ἄζονες. ἦσαν, ὡς φησι Π. ἐν τοῖς πρὸς 'Ερατοσθένην, τετραγώνοι τὸ σχῆμα.

12 περὶ θαυμασίων. Athen. XII p. 552 b Π. ὁ περιηγητὴς ἐν τῷ περὶ θαυμ.

13 περὶ τῆς ἱερᾶς ὁδοῦ. Harpocr. v. ἱερὰ ὁδός. ἐστὶν ἣν οἱ μύσται πορεύονται ἀπὸ τοῦ ἁστέος ἐπ' 'Ελευσίνα. βιβλίον οὖν ὅλον Πολέμωνι γέγραπται περὶ τῆς ἱερᾶς ὁδοῦ.

14 περὶ τῶν ἐν Καρχηδόνι πέπλων. Athen. XII p. 541 b Π. ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφόμενῳ περὶ τῶν ἐν Κ. π.

15 περὶ τῶν ἐν Λακεδαίμονι ἀναθημάτων. Athen. XIII p. 574 c Π. ὁ περιηγητὴς ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν ἐν Λ. ἀν.

16 κτίσεις 'Ιταλικῶν καὶ Σικελικῶν. Schol. Apollon. IV. 324 ὁ δὲ Καυλιακὸς σκόπελος τῆς Σκυθίας πλησίον τοῦ 'Ιστρου, οὗ μένηται Π. ἐν κτίσει [κτίσσειν cod. Par.] 'Ιταλικῶν καὶ Σικελικῶν.

17 περὶ τῶν Θήβησιν 'Ηρακλείων. Schol. Pindar. Ol. VII. 153 Πολέμων ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν Θήβησιν 'Ηρακλείων φησὶ χαλκὸν τὸ ἄθλον εἶναι τοῖς ἐν 'Αρκαδίᾳ Λυκαίοις.

18 περὶ τοῦ Μορύχου. Athen. III p. 109 a Π. ἰστορεῖ ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ Μ. XI p. 462 c Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ Μ. Suid. μωρότερος Μορ. Πολέμων φησὶ λέγεσθαι ταύτην παρὰ Σικελιώταις οὕτω "μωρότερος εἰ "Μορύχου, ὃς τάνδον ἀφείς ἔξω τῆς οἰκίας κάθηται." Μόρυχος δὲ παρ' αὐτοῖς ὁ Διόνυσος κατ' ἐπίθετον.

19 πρὸς Νεάνθη ἀντιγραφαί. Athen. XIII p. 602 f Π. ὁ περιηγητὴς ἐν ταῖς πρὸς τὸν Ν. ἀντιγρ. *Neanthes* of *Cyzicus*: see above N^o 83.

20 περὶ ὀνομάτων ἀδόξων ἐπιστολή. Athen. IX p. 409 d φησὶ Π. ἐν τῇ περὶ ὀν. ἀδ. ἐπ.

21 περὶ παρασίτων. Athen. VI p. 234 c Π.—γράφας περὶ παρ. φησὶν οὕτως "Τὸ τοῦ παρασίτου "ὄνομα νῦν μὲν ἄδοξόν ἐστι," κ. τ. λ.

22 περὶ τῶν ἐν τοῖς Προπυλαίοις πινάκων. Harpocr. v. λαμπάς. τρεῖς ἄγουσιν 'Αθηναῖοι εὐρτὰς λαμπάδος,

121 *Seleucus, son of Mnesiptolemus. B. C. 217.*

122 *Menodotus of Perinthus* } B. C. 201.

123 *Sosilus of Lacedæmon* }

124 *Silenus. B. C. 201.* Livy, quoted in the Tables, compares his account with that of Valerius Antias: *Scorpiones majores minoresque ad sexaginta captos scripserim, si auctorem Græcum sequar Silenum; si Valerium Antiatem, majorum scorpionum sex millia minorum tredecim: adeo nullus mentiendi modus est.* Strabo III p. 172 thus speaks

Παναθηναίους, καὶ Ἡφαιστείοις, καὶ Προμηθείοις, ὡς Π. φησὶν ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν ἐν τοῖς προπ. πιν.

23 περὶ τῆς ποικίλης στοᾶς τῆς ἐν Σικυῶνι. Athen. VI p. 253 b Θηβαῖοι κολακεύοντες τὸν Δημήτριον, ὡς φησὶ Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς π. στ. τῆς ἐν Σικ., ἰδρύσαντο ναὸν Ἀφροδίτης Λαμίας. XIII p. 577 c τὴν δὲ Λαμίαν Π. φησὶν ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς ἐν Σικ. ποικ. στοᾶς θυγατέρα μὲν εἶναι Κλεάνορος Ἀθηναίου κατασκευάσαι δὲ Σικυωνίους τὴν προκειμένην στοάν.

24 περὶ ποταμῶν. Schol. Eur. Med. 827 Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ ποταμῶν—"Ἐν Ἀθήνῃσι τε Κηφισὸς καὶ ἐν Σικυῶνι καὶ ἐν Ἀργεῖ."

25 περὶ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ ποταμῶν. Athen. VII p. 307 b καλοῦνται οἱ κεστρεῖς ἀπὸ τινων πλωτές, ὡς φησὶ Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν ἐν Σ. ποτ. Macrob. Sat. V. 19 *Polemon vero in libro qui inscribitur περὶ τῶν ἐν Σ. θαυμαζομένων ποταμῶν sic ait: "οἱ δὲ παλικοὶ προσαγορεύοντο παρὰ τοῖς ἔγχωρις αὐτόχθονες θεοὶ νομίζονται"* κ. τ. λ. a long fragment.

26 περὶ Σαμοθράκης. Athen. IX p. 372 a Π. δ' ὁ περιηγητὴς ἐν τῷ περὶ Σαμοθρ. καὶ κητῆσαι φησὶ τῆς γηθυλλίδος τὴν Λητῶν, γράφων οὕτως "Διατέτακται παρὰ Δελφοῖς" κ. τ. λ.

27 πρὸς Τίμαιον. Schol. Soph. Œd. C. 100 Π. ἐν τῷ πρὸς Τ.—"Ἀθηναῖοι τε γὰρ τοῖς τοιούτοις ἐπιμε- "λεῖς ὄντες, καὶ τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ὅσοι, νηφάλια μὲν "ιερά θύουσιν Μνημοσύνη, Μούσαις, Ἡοί, Ἡλίῳ, Σελήνῃ, "Νύμφαις, Ἀφροδίτῃ οὐρανίᾳ." Conf. Suid. v. νηφάλιος. Athen. III p. 109 b Π. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τῶν πρὸς Τ. ἐν Σκώλῳ φησὶ τῷ Βοιωτικῷ Μεγαλάρτου καὶ Μεγαλομάζου ἀγάλματα ἰδρῦσθαι. X p. 416 b Π. ἐν α' τῶν πρὸς Τίμαιον [sic Schweigh.] παρὰ Σικελιώταις φησὶ κ. τ. λ. where the same passage is given more fully. Clem. Al. Protr. p. 30 C Πολέμωνα ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν πρὸς Τίμαιον.

28 περὶ τοῦ παρὰ Ξενοφῶντι κανάθρου. Athen. IV p. 138 e Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ παρὰ Ξ. κ. τοῦ παρὰ Λάκωσι καλουμένου δειπνοῦ κοπίδος φησὶ μνημονεύοντα Κρατῖνον ἐν Πλούτοις λέγειν, κ. τ. λ. a long extract on the Spartan feasts κοπίς and αἰκλόν.

In the following passages the title of the work is not given: Plutarch. Arat. c. 13 ἐγράφη ὑπὸ τῶν περὶ τὸν Μέλανθον ἄρματι νικηφόρῳ παρεστὸς ὁ Ἀρίστρατος, Ἀπελλοῦ συνεψαφάμενου τῆς γραφῆς, ὡς Π. ὁ περιηγητὴς ἱστορῆκεν. This may be referred to § 23. Steph. Byz. v. Εὐθηναί. πόλις Καρίας.—Π. δὲ καὶ Εὐθηναίτας φησὶν. Idem Δωδώνη p. 324 B

προσθετόν οὖν τῷ περιηγητῇ Πολέμῳ ἀκριβῶς τὴν Δωδώνην ἐπισταμένῳ, καὶ Ἀριστείδῃ [Ἀριστοτέλει Eustathius ad Od. ξ 327 p. 1760.55 περὶ δὲ Δωδῶνης δηλοῦται καὶ ἐν τοῖς τοῦ περιηγητοῦ—Ἀριστοτέλης δὲ δύο στίλους εἶναι λέγει κ. τ. λ.] τὰ τούτου μεταγεγραφοί, λέγοντι κατὰ τὴν β' "ἐν τῇ Δωδώνῃ στίλοι δύο παράλληλοι καὶ πάρεγγυς ἀλλήλων κ. τ. λ. Etymol. et Suidas v. Τελμισσεῖς. οὗτοι οἰκοῦσιν ἐν Καρίᾳ, ἀπέχοντες ξ' στάδια Ἀλικαρνασοῦ. ὡς Πολέμων. Steph. Byz. v. Μυρμισσός. πόλις περὶ Λάμφακον, ὡς Πολέμων. Schol. Soph. Œd. C. 39 Π. τρεῖς αὐτὰς [Eumenides] φησὶ. Laërt. II. 104 Θεόδωρος—ζωγράφος, οὗ μέμνηται Πολέμων. IV. 58 Βίων—Μιλήσιος ἀνδριαντοποιός, οὗ μέμνηται Π. V. 85 Δημήτριος—ἀνδριαντοποιός, οὗ μέμνηται Π. VII. 188 ἱστορίαν—παρὰ τοῖς περὶ πινάκων γραφάσιν οὐ κατακεχωρισμένην μήτε γὰρ παρὰ Πολέμῳ μήτε παρ' Ὑψικράτει, ἀλλὰ μηδὲ παρ' Ἀντιγόῳ εἶναι. Antigonius, who was mentioned § 2. 3. Laërtius III. 46 enumerating the disciples of Plato adds ἀκοῦσαι αὐτοῦ Ὑπερίδην τὸν ῥήτορα Χαμαιλέων φησὶ καὶ Λυκούργον ὁμοίως Π. ἱστορεῖ καὶ Δημοσθένην. Polemo apud Athen. IX p. 387 f ridiculed Ister: Π. ὁ περιηγητὴς Ἰστρον τὸν Καλλιμάχιον συγγραφέα εἰς τὸν ὁμώνυμον κατεπόντου ποταμόν. Hesych. σκυδικαί. Πολέμων παρὰ Ἑρμοδώρῳ γεγράφθαι φησὶ, ὑποδήματα δὲ φορεῖν τὴν ἑλευθέρην σκυδικὰς [leg. cum Albert. σκυθικὰς] λευκάς καὶ μασθλητικὰς. Idem δευτερότομος. οἱ δὲ Πολέμοις. ubi emendant ὁ δὲ Πολέμων. Idem προσωποῦττα. πολέμου ἀγγεῖον—. Quidam corrigunt Πολέμων. ἀγγεῖον, κ. τ. λ. Idem ἐφώδιον. ὁ Πολέμων διὰ τοῦ δ. Idem ἡλύσιον. Πολέμων δὲ Ἀθηναῖος φησὶ καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς τὸ κατασκαφὴν χωρίον. Etymol. Phot. et Suid. v. ἡλύσιον πεδίον. Π. δὲ Ἀθηναῖος φησὶ τὸ κατασκαφὴν [κατασκηφθὲν Kust.] χωρίον καλεῖν. Harpocr. ἐν καὶ νέα Suid. ἐν παρῆναι κ. τ. λ.—Π. δὲ φησιν ὅτι ἐκάλεσάν ποτε αὐτὴν Δημητριάδα ἐπὶ τιμῇ Δημητρίου τοῦ Μακεδόνα. Suid. ἵππος Νισαῖος. ὁ δὲ Π. κακῶς φησὶ λευκὸν ἵππον Νισαῖον. Clem. Al. Protr. p. 24 Π. δὲ κεχηρῶτος Ἀπόλλωνος οἶδεν ἄγαλμα. Schol. Pindar. Nem. X. 12 Π. ἱστορεῖ "Ἐν μὲν γὰρ Ἀργυρίπποις ἀγὼν ἐστὶν αὐτοῦ [sc. Diomedis] ἱερόν." Schol. Eur. Hippol. 230 Λέων δὲ πρῶτος Λακεδαιμόνιος πθ' Ὀλυμπιάδῃ [B. C. 424] ἐνίκησεν Ἐνέταις ἵπποις, ὡς Π. ἱστορεῖ, καὶ ἐπέγραψε τῇ εἰκόνι "Λέων Λακεδαιμόνιος ἵπποισι νικῶν Ἐνέταις [f. νικῶν ἵπποις Ἐνέταις] σιν" Ἀντικλείδα πατήρ." This we may refer to § 15.

of *Silenus* or *Silanus*: 'Αρτεμίδωρος—μνησθεὶς τῆς Σιλανοῦ δόξης τοῦ συγγραφέως οὗ μοι δοκεῖ μνήμης ἄξια εἰπεῖν, ὡς ἂν ἰδιώτης περὶ ταῦτα καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ Σιλανός. on a fountain at Gadeira in Spain.

125 *Zeno of Rhodes*. B. C. 198^f.

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126 *Antisthenes of Rhodes*. B. C. 198.

127 *Polybius*. The commencement of his history is recorded in the Tables B. C. 220; its termination, B. C. 146. For his age and the transactions of his life, see the Tables B. C. 181. 169. 168. 167. 151. 149. 146. 129.

128 *Sotion*. B. C. 205^ε.

129 *Hegesinus*. B. C. 215. His predecessor *Evander* began to teach in B. C. 215; his successor *Carneades* was 58 years of age in 155. *Hegesinus* may therefore be placed about the middle of that period, at 185.

130 *Satyrus*. B. C. 160^h.

^f *Zeno* is charged by *Polybius* XVI. 17. 18 with sacrificing too much to style: τίς οὐκ εἰκότως ἂν Ζήνωνι μέμφαιτο διότι τὸ πλεῖον οὐ περὶ τὴν τῶν πραγμάτων ζήτησιν οὐδὲ περὶ τὸν χειρισμὸν τῆς ὑποθέσεως ἀλλὰ περὶ τὴν τῆς λέξεως κατασκευὴν ἐσπούδακε; —ἐξηγουμένους τὴν τε Γάζης πολιορκίαν καὶ τὴν γενομένην παράταξιν 'Αντιόχου πρὸς Σκόπαν—περὶ μὲν τὴν τῆς λέξεως κατασκευὴν δὴλός ἐστιν—ἐσπουδακώς—τῶν γε μὴν πραγμάτων ὀλιγόρηκεν.

^ε Works of *Sotion*:

1 αἱ διαδοχαὶ τῶν φιλοσόφων. Athen. IV p. 162 e *Σωτίων* ὁ 'Αλεξανδρεὺς ἐν ταῖς διαδοχαῖς. on *Zeno* and *Parmenides*. Laërt. V. 86 Σ. ἐν διαδοχαῖς. on *Heraclides Ponticus*. VIII. 86 Σ. ἐν ταῖς διαδοχαῖς. on *Eudoxus*. I. 98 Σ. φησὶ δύο Περιάνδρους γεγονέναι. II. 12 Σ. φησὶν ἐν τῇ διαδοχῇ τῶν φιλοσόφων. on *Anaxagoras*. IX. 5 Σ. φησὶν εἰρηκέναι τινὰς Ξενοφάνους αὐτῶν [Heraclitum] ἀκροέναι. IX. 18 Ξενοφάνης—ὡς Σ. φησὶ κατ' 'Αναξίμανδρον ἦν. § 20 φησὶ δὲ Σ. again on *Xenophanes*. § 21 ὡς ἔφη Σ. on *Parmenides*. § 115 ὡς 'Ιππόβοτος φησὶ καὶ Σ. on *Timon Phliasius*. The work of *Sotion* is noticed by *Eunapius* p. 3 τὴν φιλόσοφον ἱστορίαν καὶ τοὺς τῶν φιλοσόφων ἀνδρῶν βίους Πορφύριος καὶ Σωτίων ἀνελέξαντο. ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν Πορφύριος (οὕτω συμβὰν) εἰς Πλάτωνα ἐτελεύτα καὶ τοὺς ἐκείνου χρόνους Σ. δὲ καὶ καταβὰς φαίνεται καίτοι γε ὁ Πορφύριος ἦν νεώτερος. *Lib. II* is quoted Laërt. II. 74 Σ. ἐν δευτέρᾳ τῶν διαδόχων. on *Aristippus*. *Lib. IV* Laërt. VI. 26 Σ. ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ φησὶ. on *Diogenes*. *Lib. VII* Laërt. VI. 80 Σ. ἐν τῷ ἑβδόμῳ. on *Diogenes*. *Lib. VIII*. See the Tables B. C. 205. *Lib. XI* Laërt. IX. 110 ὁ Τίμων ἐλλόγιμος ἦν, ὡς καὶ Σ. ἐν τῷ ἐνδεκάτῳ φησὶ. *Lib. XXIII* Laërt. I. 1 γεγενῆσθαι παρὰ Κελτοῖς καὶ Γαλάταις τοὺς καλουμένους δρυΐδας καὶ σεμνοθέους, καθά φησιν 'Αριστοτέλης ἐν τῷ μαγικῷ καὶ Σ. ἐν τῷ εἰκοστῷ τρίτῳ τῆς διαδοχῆς. § 7 ἐν τῷ εἰκοστῷ τρίτῳ φησὶν ὁ Σωτίων. on the *Magi*. To this work we may refer the following: *Sext. Empir.* p. 373 ἀναφέρεται ὑπὸ

τινῶν δόξα, καθὰ καὶ ὁ Σωτίων μεμαρτύρηκεν, εἰς τοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς Κυρήνης, ὡς λέγοντας ἠθικὸν τι καὶ λογικὸν φιλοσοφίας εἶναι μέρος. Athen. VIII p. 343 c ὡς φησὶ Σ. καὶ 'Ηγήσανδρος. on *Plato* and *Aristippus*. XI p. 505 c πρὸ γὰρ (τοῦ Πλάτωνος) τοῦθ' εἶρε τὸ εἶδος τῶν λόγων (τοὺς διαλόγους) ὁ Τῆϊος 'Αλεξάμενος, ὡς Νικίας ὁ Νικαεὺς ἱστορεῖ καὶ Σωτίων.

2 περὶ τῶν Τίμωνος σιλλῶν. Athenæus VIII p. 336 d 'Αλεξίς ἐν 'Ασωτοδιδασκάλῳ, ὡς φησὶ Σωτίων ὁ 'Αλεξανδρεὺς ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῶν Τίμωνος σιλλῶν ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐκ ἀπήντησα τῷ δράματι, πλείονα τῆς μέσης καλουμένης κωμωδίας ἀναγνοὺς δράματα τῶν ὀκτακοσίων, καὶ τούτων ἐκλογὰς ποιησάμενος, οὐ περιέτυχον τῷ 'Ασωτοδιδασκάλῳ· ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἀναγραφῆς ἀξιώθῃντι σύνοιδα· οὔτε γὰρ Καλλιμάχος οὔτε 'Αριστοφάνης αὐτὸ ἀνέγραψαν, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ οἱ τὰς ἐν Περύγῳ ἀναγραφὰς ποιησάμενοι, ὁ δὲ Σωτίων φησὶν, ἐν τῷ δράματι Ξανθίαν τινὰ οἰκίτην πεποιῆσθαι κ. τ. λ. 12 iambics follow, quoted by *Sotion*.

3 Διόκλειοι ἔλεγχοι. Laërt. X. 4 Σωτίων ἐν τοῖς δώδεκα [τῷ δωδεκατῷ Gassend.] τῶν ἐπιγραφομένων Διοκλείων ἐλέγχων, ἃ ἐστὶ [ὅς ἐστι Meibom.] περὶ τῆς κδ. sc. περὶ τῆς κδ' ἐπιστολῆς. on certain epistles ascribed to *Epicurus*.

^h For the βίοι of *Satyrus* see above N^o 101 § 2. This work is quoted in the following testimonies: Laërt. II. 12 Σάτυρος ἐν τοῖς βίοις. on *Anaxagoras*. VIII. 53. 58 Σ. ἐν τοῖς βίοις. on *Empedocles*. VI. 80 Σ. ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ τῶν βίων. on *Diogenes*. Hieron. in Jovinian. II p. 574 *Refert Satyrus qui illustrium virorum scribit historias quod Diogenes* &c. Athen. VI p. 250 f Σ. ἐν τοῖς βίοις. on *Anaxarchus*. XII p. 541 c περὶ τῆς Διονυσίου τοῦ νεωτέρου Σικελίας τυράννου τρυφῆς Σ. ὁ περιπατητικὸς ἱστορῶν ἐν τοῖς βίοις πληροῦσθαι, φησὶν, παρ' αὐτῷ τριακοιντακλίνους οἴκους ὑπὸ τῶν εὐωχομένων. XIII p. 584 a φησὶ Σ. ἐν τοῖς βίοις. on *Stilpo*. To this work will belong the following: Athen. XII p. 534 b περὶ δὲ τοῦ καλοῦ 'Αλκιβιάδου Σάτυρος ἱστορῶν φησὶ κ. τ. λ. a long ex-

- 527 131 *Demetrius of Scepsis*. B. C. 190. The term *μειράκιον*, quoted in the Tables, is often used in a very lax and indefinite sense. *Scipio* apud Polyb. XXXII. 10 is called *μειράκιον* at 18 years of age. On the contrary *Philopœmen* is *μειράκιον* at 30 (see the Tables B. C. 222), and Plutarch Brut. c. 27 observes of *Octavius* οὐπω πᾶν *μειράκιον* ὦν, ἀλλ' εἰκοστὸν ἄγων ἔτος. But it is evident from the age of *Metrodorus* of *Scepsis* that *Demetrius* could not have been more than a boy in 190. *μειράκιον* therefore in the case of *Demetrius* will express 14 or 15 years of age. That *Demetrius* of *Scepsis* flourished after *Neanthes* of *Cyzicus*, who was in advanced age in 241, and before *Apollodorus* of *Athens*, who wrote in 145, is attested by Strabo I p. 45ⁱ.
- 132 *Antipater of Sidon*. B. C. 127. Descended from a wealthy family at Sidon^k. He was known to *Q. Catulus*: Cic. de Or. III. 50 *Antipater ille Sidonius, quem tu probe,*

tract is given. Laërt. I. 68 Σάτυρος δὲ Λυκούργου (ἐφόρους τοῖς βασιλεῦσι παραξενυνῖναι). I. 82 Βίας—προκεκριμένους τῶν ἐπτά (σοφῶν) ὑπὸ Σατύρου. II. 26 on the wives of *Socrates*: ἔνιοι δὲ καὶ ἀμφοτέρως ἔχειν ὁμοῦ· ὧν ἐστὶ Σατύρος τε καὶ Ἰερώνυμος ὁ Ῥόδιος. Athen. XIII p. 556 a τοὺς περιτιθέντας Σωκράτει δύο γαμετὰς γυναῖκας,—εἰσὶ δὲ Καλλισθένης, Δημήτριος ὁ Φαληρεὺς, Σάτυρος ὁ περιπατητικὸς, Ἀριστόξενος. Laërt. VIII. 59 τούτων φησὶν ὁ Σ. λέγειν. on *Gorgias*. § 60 φησὶν Ἀρίστιππος καὶ Σάτυρος. on *Empedocles*.

Φιλίππου βίος. Athen. VI p. 248 d φησὶ Σ. ὁ περιπατητικὸς ἐν τῷ Φ. βίῳ. an extract is given p. 248 f. For another passage see F. H. II p. 227.

The βίος of *Satyrus* were abridged by *Heraclides*: see the Tables B. C. 160. Laërt. VIII. 53 Σάτυρος ἐν τοῖς βίοις φησὶν ὅτι Ἐμπεδοκλῆς—κατέλιπεν υἱὸν Ἐξάιετον· ἐπὶ τε τῆς αὐτῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος τὸν μὲν ἵπῳ κέλῃτι νενικηκέναι τὸν δὲ υἱὸν αὐτοῦ πάλῃ· ἦ, ὡς Ἡρακλείδης ἐν τῇ ἐπιτομῇ, δρόμῳ. Jonsius p. 170 remarks, *Epitoma Satyri scilicet, cuius perì βίων operis paullo ante meminerat*. But as *Heraclides* is here opposed to *Satyrus*, for a variation in the narrative, Laërtius may perhaps refer to the ἐπιτομὴ τῶν Σωτῖωνος διαδοχῶν. See the Tables B. C. 205.

ⁱ The Τρωϊκὸς διάκοσμος of *Demetrius* was in 30 books: Strabo XIII p. 603 ἀνδρὶ ἐμπείρῳ καὶ ἐντοπίῳ φροντισαντί τε περὶ τούτων τοσοῦτον, ὥστε τριακοῦντα βιβλούς συγγράψαι στίχων ἐξήγησιν μικρῷ πλείονων ἐξήκοντα [Iliad. II. 811—877] τοῦ καταλόγου τῶν Τρώων. Lib. I is quoted Athen. IV p. 141 e Δημ. ὁ Σκήψιος ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τοῦ Τρωϊκοῦ διακόσμου, τὴν τῶν Καρνείων φησὶν ἐορτὴν—μίμημα εἶναι στρατιωτικῆς ἀγωγῆς κ. τ. λ. Lib. II Athen. XIV p. 658 b Δ. ὁ Σκ. ἐν δευτέρῳ Τρωϊκοῦ διακόσμου. Lib. X Athen. XV p. 697 c ὁ Σκήψιος Δ. ἐν τῷ δεκάτῳ τοῦ Τρ. διακ. φησὶν οὕτως· “Κτησιφῶν ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, ποιητὴς τῶν καλουμένων κολάζων, ὃν καὶ ὁ πρῶτος μετὰ Φιλέταιρον “ἄρξας Περγᾶμου Ἀτταλὸς δικαστὴν καθεστήκει βασι-“ λικῶν τῶν περὶ τὴν Αἰολίδα.” Lib. XII Lib. XV. See No 106. Lib. XVI Athen. IV p. 173 f Δ. ὁ Σκήψ. ἐν ἐκκαδεκάτῳ τοῦ Τρ. διακ. ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ φη-

σιν ἐπὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ τῆς καλουμένης Ὑακωθίδος ἰδρῦσθαι ἥρωας Δαίτωνα καὶ Κεράωνα, κ. τ. λ. VII p. 390 d Δ. ὁ Σκήψ. ἐν ἐκκαδεκάτῳ τοῦ Τρ. διακ. Steph. Byz. Σιλίνδιον. πόλισμα περὶ τὴν Ἰδην, ὡς Δ. ὁ Σκήψ. ἐν ἐκκαδεκάτῳ τοῦ Τρ. διακ. Lib. XIX: See the Tables B. C. 217. Lib. XXIV Athen. IV p. 174 a (Δ. ὁ Σκήψ.) ἱστορεῖ κἂν τῷ τετάρτῳ καὶ εἰκοστῷ τῆς αὐτῆς πραγματείας Δαίταν ἥρωα τιμώμενον παρὰ τοῖς Τρώσιν, οὗ μνημονεύει Μίνερμον. Lib. XXVI Athen. III p. 91 c Δ. ὁ Σκήψ. ἐν ἑκτῳ καὶ εἰκοστῷ τοῦ Τρ. διακ. X p. 425 c Δ. ὁ Σκήψ. ἐν ἑκτῳ καὶ εἰκοστῷ τοῦ Τρ. δ.

To the same work belong these passages: Schol. Apollon. I. 1165 Ῥυνδακὸς ποταμὸς Φρυγίας. μέμνηται τοῦ ποταμοῦ—Δ. ὁ Σκήψ. ἐν τῷ διακόσμῳ [ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ διακόσμῳ Schol. Edit.]. I. 230 ὁ Σκήψιος Δ. φησὶ τοὺς περὶ τὴν Ἰωλκὸν οἰκοῦντας Μινύας προσ-αγορεύεσθαι. I. 238 ὁ δὲ Σκήψιος φησι (Παγασὰς ὀνομάσθαι) ἀπὸ τοῦ πηγαῖς περιρρέεσθαι τοὺς τόπους. III. 134 φησὶ Δ. ὁ Σκήψιος. Harpocr. et Suid. v. Ἀδράστειαν. Δ. ὁ Σκήψ. Ἀρτεμῖν φησὶν εἶναι τὴν Ἀδράστειαν. Etymol. v. χερᾶδες et Schol. Apollon. I. 1123 οἱ σωροὶ τῶν λίθων τῶν μικρῶν. φησὶ δὲ Δ. ὁ Σκήψ. τὴν διάλεκτον Ἀπολλωνιατῶν εἶναι [τῶν ἐν Πόντῳ addit Schol.]. Athen. II p. 44 e Διοκλῆ τὸν Πεπαρήθιον φησὶ Δ. ὁ Σκήψ. μέχρι τέλους ψυχρὸν ὕδωρ πεπωκέναι. IV p. 167 d Αἰθίον φ. ὁ Κορίνθιος, ὡς φησι Δ. ὁ Σκήψ., οὗ μνημονεύει Ἀρχίλοχος· “ὑπὸ φιληδονίας “ γὰρ καὶ ἀκрасίας καὶ οὗτος μετ’ Ἀρχίου πλέων εἰς “ Σικελίαν, ὅτ’ ἔμελλε κτίζειν Συρακούσας, τῷ ἑαυτοῦ “ συσσίτῳ μελιτούτῃς ἀπέδοτο τὸν κλῆρον ὃν ἐν Συρα-“ κούσαις λαχὼν ἔμελλεν ἔξειν.” VI p. 236 d Ποδῆν [Iliad. XVII. 575]—τὸν ἐν εἰλαπίνῃ φίλον εἵρηκε τὸν ἐν τῷ δειπνεῖν. διὸ καὶ ποιεῖ αὐτὸν ὑπὸ Μενελάου τιτρω-σκόμενον κατὰ τὴν γαστέρα, φησὶν ὁ Σκήψ. Δ. ὡς καὶ Πάνδαρον, διὰ τὸ ἐπωρηκεῖναι, κατὰ τῆς γλώττης. Schol. Iliad. XX. 3 ὀνομάζεται Καλλικολῶνη ἐπεὶ τῶν περὶξ τόπων ἐπισημότητός ἐστιν. ἡ ἱστορία παρὰ Δ. τῷ Σκήψίῳ.

^k Meleag. Ep. 123 εἰς τὸν τάφον Ἀντιπάτρου Σιδωνίου ποιητοῦ. v. 20—“Ἀντίπατρον προγόνων φύντ’ ἀπ’ ἐρισθενέων.”

*Catule, meministi, solitus est versus hexametros aliosque variis modis atque numeris fundere ex tempore*¹. That dialogue in Cicero is referred to B. C. 91: see the Tables B. C. 91 Cic. de Or. I. 7. And *Catulus* had been a candidate for the consulship in 107, when *Serranus* was preferred to him: Cic. pro Plancio c. 5. and in 106, when *Cn. Manlius* was preferred: Cic. Ibid. pro Muren. c. 17. He might have conversed with *Antipater* many years before; possibly 10 years; which would place their acquaintance at B. C. 117. We cannot well assign more than 20 years; which would fix it at 127, during the early youth of *Catulus*. *Antipater*, then, was still living at least in 127, 20 years before *Catulus* was a candidate for the consulship. And, if he was then in advanced age^m (which is not affirmed by Cicero), his birth would be placed within the reign of *Ptolemy Epiphanes*.

Antipater mentions a son of *Ptolemy* who died while a boyⁿ. Reiske supposes that this boy, whose tutor was *Andromachus*, might be the son of *Epiphanes*^o. But in that case this epigram would be written before B. C. 181, 74 years before *Catulus* was a candidate for the consulship, and 54 years before he conversed with *Antipater* by the largest allowance of time. *Antipater* therefore at the death of *Epiphanes* was a boy himself, or possibly not yet born. We can scarcely doubt, then, that the boy whose death he celebrates was the son of *Philometor*; whose death might have occurred within B. C. 164—146 during the sole reign of *Philometor*; a period consistent with the times of *Antipater* and *Catulus*^p.

133 *Critolaüs*. B. C. 226. 155.

134 *Carneades*. B. C. 215. His birth is recorded at B. C. 213, his embassy to Rome at 155, and his death at 129.

135 *Diogenes of Babylon*. B. C. 155. Quoted by Simplicius ad Phys. Auscult. p. 97 a

¹ Referred to by Quintilian X. 7, 19 *Hanc felicitatem* [extempore composition] *non prosa modo multi sunt consecuti sed etiam carmine, ut Antipater Sidonius et Licinius Archias. Credendum enim Ciceroni est.*

^m That he lived to advanced age is attested by Val. Max. I. 8, 16 extern.—*Poëta Antipater Sidonius—cum ad ultimam ætatem pervenisset, natali suo—consumptus est.* and by Plin. H. N. VII. 51 *Antipater Sidonius poëta—consumptus est satis longa senecta.*

ⁿ Ep. 99

μυρία τοι, Πτολεμαίε, πατήρ, ἔτι μυρία μάτηρ
τειρομένα θαλεροῦς ἠκίστο πλοκάμους
πολλὰ τιθηγητῆρ ὀλοφύρατο χερσὶν ἀμάσας
Ἀνδρόμαχος δνοφερὰν κρατὸς ὕπερθε κόνιν.
ἀ μέγала δ' Αἴγυπτος ἐὰν ὠλόψατο χαίταν,
καὶ πλατὺς Εὐρώπας ἐστονάχησε δόμος.
* * * * *
ᾧλεο γὰρ διὰ λοιμὸν ὄλας θουήτορα χέρσου
πρὶν πατέρων νεαρᾷ σκάπτρον ελεῖν παλάμη.

^o Jacobs. Anthol. tom. VIII p. 95 *Reiskius suspicatur hunc fuisse filium Epiphanis et fratrem Ptolemæorum Philometoris et Physconis. Nititur hæc conjectura nomine Andromachi.—Jam Androma-*

chum et Nicolaïdam legatos a Physcone Romam missos legimus apud Polybium XXXIII. 5. 4. Quum Andromachi nomen minime sit infrequens, sponte apparet hanc conjecturam non multum habere ponderis: nec tamen in hac incertitudine ulterius progredi licet. Andromachus was sent to Rome (not by Physcon, but by Philometor) in B. C. 154: Polyb. XXXIII. 5. the 27th year of Philometor's reign. If therefore Andromachus the ambassador and Andromachus named in the epigram were the same person, this would be an argument against the conjecture of Reiske, and would confirm the conclusion that the epigram was written in the reign of Philometor.

^p The epigrams of *Antipater Sidonius* were admitted by *Meleager* into the *Anthologia*: *Meleag. Ep. I. 42*

φαινίσσάν τε νέαν κύπρον ἀπ' Ἀντιπάτρου.

Forty-three epigrams are enumerated by Jacobs Anthol. tom. XIII p. 846 as bearing the name of *Antipater Sidonius*. To these may be added two others, which Jacobs omits in that catalogue; Ep. 67 which according to Jacobs himself tom. VIII p. 61 has the title Ἀντιπ. Σιδ. in Cod. Vat. and Ep. 81 which is quoted by Laërt. VII. 29.

l. 40 οἱ δὲ αὖ δὲ πεπληγμένον τὸν οὐκὸν ἀποδιδόντες, ἄσπετος Διογενὴς ὁ Βαθυλόνιος, διαστρέφουσιν.

136 *Nicander of Colophon*. B. C. 182. 138.

137 *Crates*. B. C. 159q.

q His opposition to *Aristarchus* is touched upon by Varro L. L. VIII. 38 *Sic enim respondere voluit Aristarchus Crateti &c. Idem Ibid. IX. 1. nesciunt docere quam discere que ignorant. In quo fuit Crates nobilis grammaticus, qui fretus Chrysippo, homine acutissimo, qui reliquit sex libros περὶ ἀνωμαλίας, his libris contra analogiam atque Aristarchum est nitus, sed ita ut scripta indicant ejus, ut neutrius videatur percussisse voluntatem. Gellius II. 25, 4 Duo Graeci grammatici illustres, Aristarchus et Crates, summa ope ille analogiam hic ἀνωμαλίαν defensavit. Idem XIV. 6, 3 Atque illud etiam scriptum fuit—utrum ἐν τῇ ἑξῶ θαλάσῃ Ὀδυσσεύς ἐρριπύρι κατὰ Ἀριστάρχον, αὐτὴ ἐν τῇ ἑξῶ κατὰ Κράτητα. Crates and Aristarchus are mentioned together by Strabo I p. 39 τὸν ἑσθλὸν τὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ τοῦ Ἀδριατικοῦ πελάγους καὶ τοῦ Ἀσπιδίου κόλπου—Ὀδυσσεύς δὲ οὐκ ἔστιν εἰδικὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑσθλοῦ καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀσπιδίου πελάγους, τοὺς δὲ γλωσσικοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ λεγόμενου ἐκείνου ἀποδιδόντες, ἀπὸ Ἀριστάρχου καὶ Κράτους ἀρχαίους τῶν κριτικῶν ἐν τῇ ἐπιστήμῃ τούτῃ κ. τ. λ. and by Sex. Empir. p. 224 ἡ γραμματικὴ—ἡ ἐντελής, καὶ τοὺς περὶ Κράτητα τὸν Μαλλώτην Ἀριστοφάνη τε καὶ Ἀριστάρχον ἐκπονήσεια. who descends the doctrine of Crates p. 263 ἵσως Κρατῆτεόν τινά κινεῖ λόγος καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖνος ἔλεγε διαφέρειν τὸν κριτικὸν τοῦ γραμματικοῦ, καὶ τὸν μὲν κριτικὸν πωλεῖν, ὅστις, δὲ λόγος ἐπιστήμης ἕμπερον εἶναι, τὸν δὲ γραμματικὸν ἀπλῶς γλωσσῶν ἐξηγητικὸν καὶ προσφιλῶς ἀποδοῦναι καὶ τὸν τοῖς τοῖς μαθηταῖς εἰσάγειν παρὰ καὶ εὐκρινεῖ ἐκείνους μὲν ἀρχιτέκτονι τὸν δὲ γραμματικὸν ἐμπειρῇ.*

Among the works of *Crates* are these:

1 Ἀττικὴ διάλεκτος. Athen. III p. 114 a Κράτης ἐν δευτέρῃ Ἀττικῇ διαλέκτῳ. VI p. 235 b Κρ. ἐν δευτέρῃ Ἀττ. διαλ. φησὶ “Καὶ ὁ παρόντες ἐν ἐπ’ αὐτῇ μὲν κείτῃ πράγμα” κ. τ. λ. XI p. 495 a Κρ. ἐν δευτέρῃ Ἀττ. διαλ. γράφει οὕτως “Οἱ γὰρ πε—λίκοι (καὶ αὐτὸν εἶπεν) ἀνωμαλίζοντο,” κ. τ. λ. XIV p. 653 b Κρ. ἐν δευτέρῃ Ἀττ. διαλ. ἐν τοῖς ἑμοῖς τοῖς ἀρχαίοις φασκεῖν αὐτὸ τοῦ Διόνυσου τὴν σταφυλὴν κείσθαι καὶ ποῖναι “οὕτως ἀποδοῦναι μελαγχολία τοῖς αἰσιν.” XI p. 497 ὁ ποῖναι. Κρ. ἐν δευτέρῃ Ἀττ. διαλ. ἐκποῖα φησὶν εἶναι οὕτω καλούμενον.

2 περὶ τῆς Ἀττικῆς λέξεως. Athen. IX p. 366 d Κρ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῆς Ἀττικῆς λέξεως Ἀριστοφάνη παρὰ λέγοντα “Καὶ βλέπε σύναπτε”—καθὺ φησι Σελευκὸς ἐν τοῖς περὶ Ἑλληνισμῶν. ἐπὶ δ’ ὁ ἄλλος ἐξ ἑπ’ αὐτοῦ [631] καὶ ἔχει οὕτως “καὶ βλέπε σύναπτε”—.

3 διαφάσεις Πλάτος καὶ Ὀδυσσεύς. βιβλία θ’. Suid. Κράτης Τιμοκρ. Hence the following passages: Schol. *Iliad*. III. 135 Πρωλεμαῖος ὁ Ἀσκα-

λάωνες ἐν τῇ περὶ τῆς Κρατῆτειον ἀφίξεως ὅπου “ἄκα γράφει αὐτὸ τοῦ ἦκα.” XI. 754 “δὲ ἀσπίδεος.” Κράτης προκρίνει τὴν διὰ τοῦ α γραφήν. Conf. *Ety-mol.* p. 271 v. δὲ ἀσπίδεος. XV. 365 “ἦε.” Ἀρισταρχος δαπνέει—οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Κρατῆτα φιλοῦς. XXI. 323 “τεμβροχόσ’.” οὕτως Ἀριστάρχος.—Κράτης μάλιστα γενομένη πᾶσι ἐξεδέξατο καὶ ἐβάρυνεν. 558 “Ὀδύσειον.” ὁ δὲ Κρ. Ἰδύσειον γράφει. XXIII. 679 ἐπὶ τοῦ Μηκιστεύς ἀκιστεύον “ὅς ποτε”—οἱ κ’ ἐπὶ τοῦ Εἰσάδου. ὡς Κράτης. XXIV. 253 “κατποῖες.”—οὕτως Ἀριστάρχος. Κράτης αὖτις “κατποῖες” γράφει. 282 οἱ φιλοῦτες συγχέουσιν τὰ διὰ κατὰ Ὀμηρῳ. Ἐρατοσθένους καὶ Κράτης. Strabo I p. 3 οὐδὲ Κράτης οὐκ ἔρως γράφει. “οὐδὲ δ’ ἀνωμαλίας ἐπὶ”—[H. XVIII. 489] φεῖγαι τὰ μὴ φεῖκτα. Conf. *Apollon. lex.* Hom. p. 112 v. ἄμμορον et *Tollium ad loc.* *Ety-mol.* p. 370 Ἐρεμβοί [*Odyss.* IV. 84]. Κράτης Ἐρεμβὸς γράφει. Idem p. 578 αὐτῶντος.—Ὀδύ-δης v. [361]. Κράτης δὲ “αὐτῶντος.” Idem p. 779 ἰπεκταίνοντες [*Odyss.* XXIII. 3]. Κράτης τὸ ἄγαν ἐσθλάτῃ. Idem p. 634 ἐσθλάτῃ.—“ἐσθλάτῃ δὲ” “tis ἔσκεν” [*Odyss.* XXII. 126].—Κράτης δὲ ὀρθό-θῃον. Schol. *Odyss.* XII. 89 Κράτης ἐν τοῖς περὶ διαφάσεων ἀδύλακτους ἀκούει.

4 Ὀμηρεῖα. Schol. *Iliad*. XV. 193 πῶς δὲ φησὶν “καὶ δ’ ἐπὶ φησὶ καὶ αὐτὸς Ὀδυσσεύς.” Κράτης δ’ ἐν δευτέρῃ Ὀμηρεῖα καὶ Στρωμαβροτος πάντα οὕτως δέ-δασται. Perhaps to this work we may refer the following: Schol. *Iliad*. XV. 496 καὶ αὐτὸν φησὶ ταῖς τοῖς γενοῖς ἀνωμαλίας Κράτης εἰς διέγερσιν ἢ ἂ Τριτάτος Ἀκαδημαῖος ἔγραψεν. Strabo III p. 157 τῶς—πομπειστικῆς ἢ πολιτικῆς τοῦ πομπῆ καὶ πρὸς ἐπιστημονικὰς ἐπιθέσεις ἐπείγειν τὸν Ὀμηρὸν πομπῆν, καὶ αὐτὸν Κράτης τε ὁ Μαλλώτης ἐποίησε καὶ ἄλλοι τῶς. Tatian. *Or. ad Grec.* p. 106 περὶ τῆς ποιήσεως τοῦ Ὀμηροῦ γένους τε αἰσὶ καὶ χρόνῳ κατ’ ἐν ἥκαστε προσωπεῖον Θεοφάνης κ. τ. λ.—ἐπειτα γλωσσικαὶ Τυνέβου, Ἀριστοφάνης, Καλλιμαχῆς, Κράτης, Ἐρατο-σθένους, Ἀριστάρχος, Ἀπολλοδώρου, τούτων δὲ οἱ περὶ Κράτητα τοῦ τῆς Ἡρακλείδου καθόδοι φασὶν αὐτὸν ἥκαστον μετὰ τὰ Τρωαὶ ἐθόστω τῶν ὀρθοποιῶν ἐπὶ.

5 περὶ λιμένων. Eustath. ad *Odyss.* p. 1613. 39 πὶ δὲ Νηῶν—Κράτης τε ἐν τῇ περὶ λιμένων Νηῶν γράφει καὶ Φιλόξενος δὲ ὁμοίως “ὅς καὶ τὴν Ἰθάκην ὑποκρίναι ἐπείθην εἰρησθαι φησὶν. Conf. Schol. *Odyss.* IX. 22 ὁ Φιλόξενος Νηῶν αὐτὸ φησὶ.—τῶς δὲ Νηῶν, ὥσπερ ὁ Κράτης [sic Porsonus], τὸν περὶ τὸν λιμένα τόπον.

That *Crates* corrected or commented upon *Hesiod* may be inferred from the following pas-

138 *Aristarchus*. B.C. 158. 156. See N° 44 p. 492 for some of the criticisms of *Aristarchus* 530 upon *Homer*^r.

sages: Schol. Hesiod. Theog. 126 ὁ Κράτης ἀπορεῖ λέγων, εἰ γὰρ ἴσον, πῶς δύναται καλύπτειν; Idem Ib. 142 “οἱ δὲ τοι”—Κράτης ἀντὶ τούτου ἄλλον στίχον παρατίθεται, “οἱ δ’ ἐξ ἀθανάτων θνητοὶ τράφεν αὐδὴ—εντες.” Etymol. p. 594 μυλίωντες. Ἡσιόδου [Op. 528].—Κράτης δὲ γράφει μαλκίοντες. That he ascribed the *Rhesus* to Euripides appears from Schol. Rhes. 5 ὁ δὲ Κράτης δέικνυσιν ὅτι κατὰ τὸν Εὐριπίδην πάντα φύλαξ ἐκτίθησιν τὰ ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ εἰρημένα.—ὁ δὲ Κράτης εὐχερῶς δέικνυσι τοὺς Μυσοὺς τοὺς αὐτοὺς τοῖς Κίλιξι φάσκων εἶναι. 528 Κράτης ἀγνοεῖν φησὶ τὸν Εὐριπίδην τὴν περὶ τὰ μετέωρα θεωρίαν διὰ τὸ νέον εἶναι ὅτε τὸν Ῥῆσον [sic Elmsleius] ἐδίδασκε.

Other works are quoted under the name of *Crates*, which probably do not belong to the celebrated grammarian. 1 Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 725 Κράτης ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν Ἀθήνησι θυσίων, ἀφορίας ποτὲ κατασχούσης τὴν πόλιν, θαλλόν φησι καταστῆψαντας ἐρίους ἱκετηρίαν ἀναθίειν τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι. Phot. lex. v. Κυνέιος. et Suid. v. Κυνήειος. Κράτης ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν Ἀθήνησι θυσίων οὕτω γράφει “Τὸ δὲ “Κυνήειον ἐστὶν Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερὸν Κυνηίου” κ. τ. λ. 2 Schol. Hesiod. Theog. 6 οἱ μὲν ποταμοὶ τῆς Βοιωτίας οὐτοὶ εἰσι. Περμησὸς, ὃν καλοῦσιν οἱ ἐγγύριοι διὰ τὸ πρῶτον φανῆναι Πάρμησον, ὥς φησι Κράτης ἐν τοῖς Βοιωτικαῖς.

^r Among the works of *Aristarchus* appear the following:

1 αἱ ἐκδόσεις τῆς Ἰλιάδος. Hence αἱ Ἀριστάρχου Schol. Iliad. I. 97. 108. 117. 162. 169. 447. 522. 553. 585. II. 196. 221. 266. 347. 377. 397. 415. 435. 516. 517. 707. III. 10. 51. 126. 259. 292. IV. 17. 170. 319. V. 477. 808. 839. 881. VI. 288. 354. VII. 73. 130. 198. 238. 353. 428. 452. VIII. 157. 213. 296. 337. 415. IX. 57. 73. 78. 88. 154. 299. 324. 446. 472. 580. 584. 634. X. 38. 127. 176. 291. 321. 332. 362. 465. XI. 40. 55. 144. 437. 439. XII. 218. 231. 283. 318. 404. 407. XIII. 407. 423. 485. 594. 617. 627. XIV. 18. 36. 40. 67. 72. 125. 202. 203. 400. 427. 437. XV. 31. 64. 123. XVI. 16. 445. 526. 648. 810. XVII. 20. 202. XVIII. 506. 557. 568. XIX. 90. 391. XXI. 73. 249. 513. 573. XXII. 416. XXIII. 120. 287. 464. XXIV. 20. αἱ Ἀριστάρχειοι I. 91. III. 406. X. 115. 161. XVII. 681. There were two editions: hence ἐν τῇ ἐτέρᾳ τῶν Ἀρισταρχείων II. 131. III. 416. ἐν τῇ ἐτέρᾳ τῶν Ἀριστάρχου V. 60. IX. 657. 681. XVIII. 579 ἢ ἐτέρα τῶν Ἀρισταρχείων II. 579. ἢ ἐτέρα τῶν Ἀριστάρχου IV. 282. XVI. 430. XVIII. 182. But that these two were not published by *Aristarchus* himself is attested by *Ammonius*. See below, N° 148.

Aristarchus held *Aristophanes* in respect: Schol. Iliad. XXI. 130 μήποτε μέντοι ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος συγκατέθετο τῇ ἀθεσίᾳ, μηδὲν ἀντιπεῶν τῷ Ἀριστοφάνει. He is said to have shewn critical caution: IX. 222 ἄμεινον εἶχεν ἂν, φησὶν ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος, εἰ ἐγγεγραπτο “ἄψ’ ἐπάσαντο”—ἄλλ’ ὅμως ὑπὸ περιττῆς εὐλαβείας οὐδὲν μετέθηκεν ἐν πολλαῖς οὕτως εὐρὼν φερομένην τὴν γραφὴν. This caution, however, does not appear in his criticism at IX. 395, and on many other occasions. He disapproved of allegorical interpretation: V. 385.

2 πρὸς Κωμανόν. Schol. Iliad. II. 798 οὕτως αἱ Ἀριστάρχου, “ἦδη.” καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Κωμανόν ὁμοίως προφέρεται. XXIV. 110 Ἀρίσταρχος ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Κωμανόν. Conf. I. 97.

3 ὑπομνήματα. Schol. Iliad. II. 125 Ἀριστάρχου λέξεις ἐκ τῶν ὑπομνημάτων. I. 423 Ἀρ. ἐκ τοῦ α’ τῆς Ἰλιάδος ὑπομνήματος. II. 435 αἱ Ἀρ. λέξεις ἐκ τοῦ β’ τῆς Ἰλιάδος. II. 355 Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ τὰ ὑπομνήματα διὰ τοῦ ε. “πρὶν τινὰ περ.” ἐν τοῖς Ἀριστάρχου ὑπομνήμασι, “πρὶν τινὰ περ.” II. 133 ἐν τοῖς κατ’ Ἀριστοφάνην ὑπομνήμασιν Ἀριστάρχου. XXIII. 870 ὁ Ἀρ. διὰ τῶν ὑπομνημάτων. X. 398 διὰ τῶν Ἀρισταρχείων ὑπομνημάτων. Schol. Odys. XIII. 152 Ἀριστοφάνης γράφει “μὴ δέ σφιν.” ἀντιλέγει δὲ ν ὑπομνημάτων [δ’ ἐν ὑπομνήμασιν Porsonus] Ἀρίσταρχος. Schol. Iliad. IX. 349 ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἰλιάδος καὶ Ὀδυσσεύς ὁ Ἀρ. προφέρεται κ.τ.λ. where a distinct treatise seems to be implied.

Ἀρίσταρχος ἐν ὑπομνήματι Λυκούργου Λισχύλου is quoted Schol. Theocrit. X. 18.

4 πρὸς Φιλητᾶν. Schol. Iliad. I. 524 Ἀρίσταρχος ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Φιλητᾶν. II. 111 Ἀρίσταρχος—ἐν τῷ πρὸς Φιλητᾶν συγγράμματι.

5 σημεία Ἡσιόδου. Ruhnken. præf. ad Hesych. tom. II p. VII *Aristarchi* σημεία Ἡσιόδου *laudantur ab Orione Thebano Etymolog.* MS. Λακίδες, ἐπὶ σχίσματος ἱματίου παρὰ τὸ λακεῖν καὶ ψοφεῖν ἡρέμα ἐν τῷ σχίξεσθαι. οὕτως Ἀρίσταρχος ἐν τοῖς σημείοις Ἡσιόδου. Schol. Hesiod. p. 3 τὸ προϊμόν [sc. τῶν ἔργων καὶ τῶν ἡμ.] τινες διέγραψαν, ὥσπερ ἄλλοι τε καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος ὀβελίζων τοὺς στίχους. Ib. ad Opp. 200 τούτων τῶν στίχων ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος ὀβελίζει τοὺς τελευταίους, ὥς ἀλόγῳ γνωμολογεῖν οὐκ ἂν προσήκον. Ib. 376 οἱ περὶ Πρόκλον καὶ Ἀρίσταρχον ἢ Πλούταρχον ἀδιανόητον τοῦτό φασιν εἶναι καὶ περισσόν. Ibid. 738 Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ ἀθετεῖ τὸν στίχον τοῦτον. Theog. 76 Ἀρίσταρχος τὸ “προφερεστάτη” ἀπὸ τοῦ “πρεσβυτάτη” ἤκουσεν. Ib. 114 ταῦτα δύο ἔπη ὁ Σέλευκος ἀθετεῖ· οἱ δὲ περὶ Ἀρίσταρχον τὸ “ἐξ ἀρχῆς” μόνον λέγουσιν. Ib. 138 Ἀρ. ἐπιλαμβάνει ὥς οὐ καλῶς τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου οὐρανοῦ θαλεροῦ εἰρημένου. Ibid. 253 ἐὰν ὄνομα ἀκούσωμεν, ὥς φησιν Ἀρ., ἔσονται νά Νηρηίδες κατηλεγμένοι. Ib. 991 for Ἀρχιλοχος Gaisford restores Ἀρίσταρχος.

- 139 *Callistratus*. B. C. 154^s.
531 140 *Moschus*. B. C. 154.

^s Works of *Callistratus* :

1 πρὸς τὰς ἀθετήσεις. Schol. Iliad. I. 423 Καλλίστρατος ἐν τῷ πρὸς τὰς ἀθετήσεις.

[περὶ Ἀθηνῶν. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 395 Μενεκλῆς καὶ [1. ἦ] Καλλίστρατος ἐν τοῖς περὶ Ἀθ. συγγραμμάσι φασὶ [1. φησὶ]. Harpocr. ἐκατόμπεδον. Μενεκλῆς ἢ Καλλίστρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀθηνῶν. Idem v. Ἑρμαί. Phot. lex. et Suid. v. Ἑρμαί. Μενεκλῆς ἢ Κ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀθηνῶν [male Ἀθηναίων Phot. Suid.] γράφει ταυτί. “Ἀπὸ γὰρ τῆς ποικίλης καὶ τῆς τοῦ βασιλέως στοᾶς εἰσὶν οἱ Ἑρμαί καλούμενοι,” κ. τ. λ. Harpocr. v. Κεραμεϊκός.—ἔξω τῆς πόλεως, ἔνθα καὶ τοὺς ἐν πολέμῳ τελευτήσαντας ἔθαπτον δημοσίᾳ καὶ τοὺς ἐπιταφίους ἔλεγον. ὡς δηλοῖ Μενεκλῆς ἢ Κ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀθηνῶν. Καλλικράτης rather than Καλλίστρατος was perhaps the author. Conf. Dindorf. ad Aristoph. tom. IV. 3 p. 181 ad Av. 395, collato Schol. Pac. 144.]

2 περὶ ἑταιρῶν. Athen. XIII p. 591 d ἰστορεῖ Καλλίστρατος ἐν τῷ περὶ ἑταιρῶν. de Phryne.

3 ὑπομνήματα Θρατῶν Κρατίνου. Athen. XI p. 495 a πελλικα. Καλλίστρατος ἐν ὑπ. Θρ. Κρ. ἀποδίδωσι κύλικα.

4 περὶ Ἰλιάδος. Schol. Hom. Iliad. II. 131 “ἔνεισιν.” Καλλίστρατος οὕτως ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἰλιάδος γράφει. II. 111 Κ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἰλιάδος οὕτως προφέρεται. II. 435 Κ. ἐν τῷ α’ περὶ Ἰλιάδος.

5 ἔκδοσις τῆς Ἰλιάδος. Schol. Iliad. III. 18 “αὐτὰρ δοῦρε”—οὕτως καὶ ἡ Ἀριστοφάνους (ἔκδοσις) καὶ ἡ Καλλιστράτου καὶ σχεδὸν οὕτως καὶ αἱ χαρίεσται. XXI. 127 Φιλῆτας καὶ Καλλίστρατος γράφουσι “φρίχ’ ὑπαλύξει.” *Callistratus* is also quoted ad VI. 434 XVIII. 39 XIX. 327 XXIV. 213. He seems to have also corrected the *Odyssey*: Schol. *Odys.* XI. 52 ὁ Καλλίστρατος ἀθετεῖ. His readings are quoted II. 410. VI. 29. 201. 207. 318. VIII. 525. X. 130. 242. XII. 252. XIV. 488. 489. XVII. 455. his interpretations or criticisms III. 486. IX. 486. XII. 104. 250. XIV. 22. Idem XIV. 204 Κάστωρ—Καλλίστρατος ἐν τῇ ἐκ Μουσείων (οὔ—εἰω) Κάστωρ φησὶ γεγράφθαι.

6 σύμμικτα. Athen. III. p. 125 c Καλλίστρατος ἐν ἐβδόμῳ συμμίκτων φησὶ. de *Simonide*.

Callistratus is also quoted in the following passages: Schol. Aristoph. Av. 436 Κ. ἐπιστάτην τὸ τῇ ἐσχάρᾳ ἐπιτιθέμενον ξύλον. 439 ὁ πίθηκος; Κ. ἐκ διηγηματίου τινὸς εἰλικύσθαι. 530 βλιμάζοντες: Κ. ἀντὶ τοῦ ψηλαφᾶν. 934 σπολάδα: Κ. ἔφαπτον δερματινόν. 998 Μέτων: φησὶ Κ. ἐν Κολωνῷ ἀνάθημά τι εἶναι αὐτοῦ ἀστρολογικόν. Hinc Suid. v. Μέτων. 1337 ἐν τοῖς Κ. τὰ ἐξ Οἰνομίου τοῦ Σοφοκλέους. 1378 φυλλύρινον: Κ. χλωρόν. Schol. Pac. 1060 ἀπὸ Ὀμήρου—ὡς φησὶ Κ. 1126 Κ. φησὶ τόπον Εὐβοίας τὸ Ἐλύμνιον. 1165 ed. Dindorf. λέγει δὲ ὁ

Καλλίστρατος. Schol. Vesp. 157 Δρακοντιδῆς: Κ. ἓνα τῶν λ’ φησὶν, εἰ μὴ ὁμώνυμος. 213 στήλην: Κ. νομισματίον τι ἐλάχιστον. 602 Κ. φησὶ, παροιμία. 673 Κ. παροιμίαν φησὶ. 769 κατ’ ὄρθρον: γράφεται κατ’ ὄρθρον ἐν πολλοῖς. καὶ ἐξηγούμενος Κ. φησὶ κατὰ τὸ ὀρθῶς ἔχον. 800 Ἑκαταῖον: τῇ προσώδιᾳ Κ. ὡς ἐπινίκιον. Schol. Ran. 92 ἐπιφυλλίδες: Κ. τὰ καθ’ ἑαυτὰ μικρά. 224 ὄρρον: Κ. τὴν ὀσφύν, καὶ τὸ ἱερὸν ὄστούν. Hinc Suid. v. ὄρρον. 272 Κ. ὅτι “τὸν “ναῦλον” ἀρσενικῶς εἰῶθαι λέγειν. 575 τὰς ψιάθους: ἐν δὲ τῷ Καλλιστράτῳ [f.—τράτου] γέγραπται “τοὺς” ψ. 596 Κ. φησὶν ὅτι οὕτως ἐκαλεῖτο Γλάμων ὡς Χάρων. 706 Πλαταῖας: Κ. φησὶν οὐ συναλοιφήν εἶναι ἀλλὰ διάλεκτον ἰδίαν. 802 Κ. οὐχ ὡς παραδεδοκόςτος Αἰσχύλου τὸν θρόνον, ἀλλ’ ὡς παραδεγεγμένον αὐτὸν καὶ ὑποκεχωρηκόςτος. 803 Κλειδημίδης: Κ. ὅτι ἴσως Σοφοκλέους υἱὸς οὗτος. 848 λίσπη: Κ. θηριδιον λεπτὸν σφόδρα. 1469 Κ. φησὶν ὅτι οὗτος ἦν ὁ καιρὸς καθ’ ὃν ἐκὼν ἔφυγεν ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης. ὁ δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος φησὶ, καθ’ ὃν ἐκπεσὼν ἐν Λακεδαίμονι διατρίβων ἔπεισε Λακεδαιμονίους Ἀθηναίους Δεκέλειαν ἐπιτείχεσαι. τελέως δὲ πταίουσι. Schol. Plut. 179 Φιλωνίδην οὐ τὸν ποιητὴν φησὶ τὸν ἐν τοῖς Ἀριστοφανεῖς ἐγγεγραμμένον δράμασιν, ὡς οἱ περὶ Κ. ἐν τῇ ὁμωνυμίᾳ πλανηθέντες. 385 Παμφίλου: Κ. καὶ Εὐφρόνιος τραγωδιῶν ποιητὴν φασὶ, καὶ διδάξαι Ἡρακλείδας. 718 τρεῖς Τηνίων: Κ. ἐπὶ τὸ σαφές κατηνέχθη, ὡς σκοροδοφόρου τῆς γῆς οὐσης. 1111 Κ. τῶν θυομένων φησὶ τὰς γλώσσας τοῖς κήρυξιν ἀπονέμεσθαι. Hinc Suid. v. ἡ γλώττα. Harpocr. et Suid. v. ἀπλᾶς: Κ. φησὶ τὰ μονόπελμα τῶν ὑποδημάτων οὕτω καλεῖσθαι. Suid. v. σελάχιον. Κ. τὸ τοῦ ἰχθύος κόπιον. v. Φιλόξεν. Κυθήρ. Κ. δὲ Ἡρακλείας αὐτὸν φησὶ Ποντικῆς. Phot. lex. v. Ἰδαρναῖοι. Κ. τοὺς ἑκτομίας. v. κιλλεία. Κ. ἄγριον λάχανον τραχὺ, Εὐφρόνιος δὲ τὰ ἀκανθώδη τῶν ἐρίων. Athen. VI p. 263 e λέγει δὲ καὶ Κ. ὁ Ἀριστοφάνειος ὅτι “τοὺς Μαριανδυνοὺς ὀνόμαζον μὲν δωροφόρους” κ. τ. λ. Schol. Soph. Aj. 283 ed. Erfurt. ἐκ τῶν Καλλιστράτου. “Ὡσπερ γὰρ τὰ φύλλα κόσμον τοῖς δένδρεσι φέρεται τὰ δὲ ἔρια τοῖς προβάτοις ἢ δὲ χαίτη τοῖς ἵπποις ἢ δὲ γενεῖας τοῖς ἀνδράσιν, οὕτω καὶ ἡ σιωπὴ “κόσμον ταῖς γυναιξὶ φέρεται.” Schol. Eur. Or. 304 νόσης: Κ. τὴν ἐκτὸς τοῦ σ γραφὴν διδάσκει “κᾶν μὴ “νόση.” 424 διὰ τριῶν: ἐν τοῖς Καλλιστράτου γέγραπται ἐπιζητήσεων ἂν τις πῶς “διὰ τριῶν” εἰρήκει κ. τ. λ. 1030 γράφεται καὶ “δόμον.” οὕτω γὰρ καὶ Κ. φησὶν Ἀριστοφάνη γράφειν. Steph. Byz. v. Τάφραι. χώρα ταφρευθεῖσα περὶ τὴν Μαίωτιν λίμνην, ἐπὶ δούλων ταῖς δεσποῦναις συμμιγνύων κ. τ. λ.—ὡς Κ. ἐν τρίτῳ. It is not clear, however, that Steph. refers to the grammarian *Callistratus*. Schol. Hesiod. Opp. 588 μᾶζα τ’ ἀμολγαῖ: Ἑρατοσθένης δὲ ποιμενικὴν, Κ. δὲ τὸν τυρόν φησιν ἢ ὀλλύραν βεβρεγμένην γάλακτι.

- 141 *Jason of Cyrene*. Auctor 2 Macc. II. 21—24^t τοὺς πρὸς Ἀντίλοχον τὸν Ἐπιφανῆ καὶ τὸν τούτου υἱὸν Εὐπάτορα πολέμους—τὰ ὑπὸ Ἰάσονος τοῦ Κυρηναίου δεδηλωμένα διὰ πέντε βιβλίων πειρασόμεθα δι' ἐνὸς συντάγματος ἐπιτεμεῖν. *Jason* therefore wrote at least after the reign of *Eupator* B. C. 162.
- 142 *Aristodemus of Elis*. The disciple of *Aristarchus*: see F. H. II p. 410 t.^v
- 143 *Heraclides Lembus*. B. C. 205. 160. 148.
- 144 *Antipater of Tarsus*. B. C. 145^w.
- 145 *Hipparchus*. B. C. 162. 147—128. 127. The observations of *Hipparchus* are recorded 532 in the following passages: Ptol. μεγ. συντάξ. III p. 60 Ἰππαρχος ἐπιλέγει οὕτως.—
 “ Ἀκριβῶς δύναται κατανοεῖσθαι ἡ ἀνωμαλία τῶν ἐνιαυσίων χρόνων ἐκ τῶν τετηρημένων
 “ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ κειμένου χαλκοῦ κρίκου ἐν τῇ τετραγώνῳ καλουμένη στοῦ, ὃς δοκεῖ
 “ διασημαίνειν τὴν ἰσημερινὴν ἡμέραν ἐν ᾗ ἂν ἐκ τοῦ ἐτέρου μέρους ἀρχεῖται [f. ἀρχεται] τὴν
 “ κοίλῃν ἐπιφάνειαν φωτίζεσθαι.” εἶτα παρατίθεται πρῶτον μετοπωρινῶν ἰσημεριῶν χρόνον
 ὡς ἀκριβέστατα τετηρημένων, ἐν μὲν τῷ ἕξῃ ἔτει τῆς τρίτης κατὰ Κάλιππον περιόδου
 [B. C. 162] τοῦ Μεσορῆ λ' περὶ τὴν δύσιν τοῦ ἡλίου· μετὰ δὲ γ' ἔτη ἐν τῷ κθ' εἴρει [B. C. 159]
 τὴν νεομηνίαν [l. νεομηνίαν] τῶν ἐπαγομένων, πρῶτας, δέον τῆς μεσημβρινῆς. ὥστε
 διαπεφωνηκέναι ὅψ μιᾶς ἡμέρας. μετὰ δὲ ἐνιαυτὸν, ἐν τῷ καθ' ἔτει [B. C. 158] ὥρα ζ'. ὅπερ
 καὶ ἦν ἀκόλουθον τῇ πρὸ αὐτῆς τηρήσει. μετὰ δὲ ια' ἔτη τῷ λβψ ἔτει [B. C. 147] τῆς γ' τῶν
 ἐπαγομένων εἰς τὴν ὄσπιν τοῦ μεσουκτιῶντος, δέον πρῶτας. ὥστε τῷ ὁψ πάλιν διαπεφωνηκέναι.
 μετὰ δὲ ἐνιαυτὸν ἓνα, τῷ λδψ ἐνιαυτῷ τῇ λγψ τῶν ἐπαγομένων [l. τῷ λγψ ἐνιαυτῷ τῇ δπ τῶν
 ἐπαγομένων^x] πρῶτας, ὅπερ καὶ ἦν ἀκόλουθον τῇ πρὸ αὐτῆς τηρήσει. μετὰ δὲ γ' ἔτη τῷ λςψ
 ἔτει [B. C. 143] τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν ἐπαγομένων, ἐσπέρας, δέον τοῦ μεσουκτιῶντος, ὡς τῷ ὁψ μόνῳ
 πάλιν διαπεφωνηκέναι.
 Ὑ Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐκτίθεται καὶ τὰς ὁμοίως ἀκριβῶς τετηρημένας ἑαρινὰς ἰσημερίας, ἐν μὲν τῷ
 λβψ ἔτει τῆς τρίτης κατὰ Κάλιππον περιόδου [March B. C. 146], Μεχὲρ κζ', πρῶτας, καὶ ὁ
 κρίκος δέ, φησιν, ὁ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ ἴσον ἕξ ἐκατέρου μέρους παρηυγάσθη περὶ εἴτην ὥραν
 ὥστε ἤδη καὶ τὴν αὐτὴν ἰσημερίαν διαφόρως τετηρημένην εἰ ὥραις ἔγγιστα διενεγκεῖν. καὶ
 τὰς ἐφεξῆς δέ φησι μέχρι τοῦ δζου [l. τοῦ λζου] ἔτους συμπεφωνηκέναι τῇ πρὸς τὸ δ' ἐπουσίᾳ.
 μετὰ δὲ ια' ἔτη, τῷ μψ καὶ τρίτῳ ἔτει [March B. C. 135] τοῦ Μεχὲρ τῇ κθ' μετὰ τὸ μεσο-
 νύκτιον τὸ εἰς τὴν λτὴν γενέσθαι φησὶ τὴν ἑαρινὴν ἰσημερίαν, ὅπερ καὶ ἀκόλουθον ἦν τῇ ἐν
 τῷ λβψ ἔτει τηρήσει. καὶ συμφωνεῖ, φησὶ, πάλιν καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἐν τοῖς ἐχομένοις ἔτεσι τηρή-

^t See Prideaux Connex. tom. III p. 253.

^v Athenæus quotes another work of *Aristodemus*: VI p. 244 f Ἀριστόδημος ἐν δευτέρῳ γελοίων ἀπομνημονευμάτων παρασίτους ἀναγράφει κ. τ. λ. p. 246 d Ἀρ. ἱστορεῖ Βίβιν τὸν Λυσιμάχου τοῦ βασιλέως παράσιτον κ. τ. λ. VIII p. 338 a Ἀρ. ἐν δευτέρῳ γελ. ἀπομν. φησὶ “ Δωρίωνος” κ. τ. λ. XIII p. 585 a Ἀρ. ἐν δευτέρῳ γελ. ἀπ. de *Gnathæna*. VIII p. 345 b Ἀρ. ἐν τοῖς γελοίοις ἀπομν. Εὐφράνορα φησὶ τὸν ὀψοφάγον κ. τ. λ.

^w Bekker. Anecd. Gr. tom. II p. 647 ὁ δὲ Ἀντίπατρος ὁ στωϊκὸς λέγει· ὅρος ἐστὶ λόγος κατ' ἀνάγκην ἐκφερόμενος, τουντέστι κατ' ἀντιστροφὴν· καὶ γὰρ ὁ ὅρος ἀντιστρέφειν θέλει. Plutarch. Mario c. 46 τὸν Ταρσέα λέγουσιν Ἀντίπατρον—ὑπὸ τὴν τελευταίαν ἀναλογιζόμενον ὧν τύχοι μακαρίων μηδὲ τῆς εἰς Ἀθήνας οἰκοῦθεν εὐπλοίας ἐπιλαθέσθαι. Clem. Al. Strom. V p. 595

Ἀντίπατρος ὁ στωϊκὸς, τρία συγγραψάμενος βιβλία περὶ τοῦ ὅτι κατὰ Πλάτωνα μόνον τὸ καλὸν ἀγαθὸν, ἀποδείκνυσιν ὅτι καὶ κατ' αὐτὸν αὐτάρκης ἡ ἀρετὴ πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν· καὶ ἄλλα πλείω παρατίθεται δόγματα σύμφωνα τοῖς στωϊκοῖς.

Antipater is quoted Epictet. diss. II. 19, 2. 9. Idem II. 17, 40 τὰς συντάξεις τὰς Χρυσίππου μετὰ τῶν Ἀντιπάτρου καὶ Ἀρχεδήμου [conf. Cic. Acad. IV. 47 Laërt. VII. 40 Epictet. diss. II. 4, 11] διέλθωμεν. Idem III. 2, 13 εἰ Χρυσίππον ἀνέγνως ἡ Ἀντίπατρον· εἰ μὲν γὰρ καὶ Ἀρχέδημον, ἀπέχεις ἅπαντα. III. 21, 7 προσθήσω ἂν που καὶ Ἀντιπάτρου καὶ Ἀρχεδήμου φοράν. Sextus Empir. Logic. II. 443 Ἀντίπατρος τῶν ἐν τῇ στωϊκῇ αἵρέσει ἐπιφανεστάτων ἀνδρῶν. Conf. Pyrrhon. II. 167.

^x This correction=B. C. 146 is necessary from the context.

σεις μέχρι τοῦ νοῦ ἔτους [March B. C. 128]· ἐγένετο γὰρ τοῦ Φαμενώθ τῇ πρώτῃ περὶ δύσιν ἡλίου μετὰ μίαν ἡμέραν καὶ 5' καὶ 8'' ἔγγιστα τῆς ἐν τῷ μγφ ἔτει, ὅπερ καὶ ἐπιβάλλει τοῖς μεταξὺ 5' ἔτεσιν.

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The observation of the sun, noticed in the Tables B. C. 128, is thus described by Ptolemy *μεγ. συντάξ.* V p. 111 παραθησόμεθα καὶ τούτων μίαν, ἣν φησιν (ὁ Ἰππαρχος) τετηρηκεῖναι τῷ ν' ἔτει τῆς τρίτης κατὰ Κάλιππον περιόδου, κατ' Αἰγυπτίους Ἐπιφί ις', τοῦ β' τῆς πρώτης ὥρας παρεληλυθότος.—τοῦ ἡλίου ὄντος περὶ τὰ πρῶτα μέρη τοῦ λέοντος ἐν Ῥόδῳ, ὅπου ἡ τήρησις ἐγένετο, ἡ τῆς ἡμέρας ὥρα χρόνων ἐστὶ ις' γ'', αἱ πρὸ τῆς μεσημβρίας ἄρα ε' γ'' ὧραι καιρικαὶ ποιοῦσιν ἡσημερινὰς 5' 5'', ὥστε γεγυμέναι τὴν τήρησιν πρὸ 5' 5'' ὥρων ἡσημερινῶν τῆς ἐν τῇ ις' μεσημβρίας.—συνάγεται τοίνυν καὶ ἐνταῦθα ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐποχῶν ἐπὶ τὴν τήρησιν χρόνος ἐτῶν Αἰγυπτιακῶν χιθ', καὶ ἡμερῶν τιδ', καὶ ὥρων ἡσημερινῶν ἀπλῶς μὲν ις' 5' γ'' ἀκριβῶς δὲ ις' 5' 8'' z.

y The variations noticed by *Hipparchus* are given in the following Table :

<i>Autumnal</i>	Commenced	Equin.	Years of Cal. Per.	N. E.	Days	Time	Add d. h.	Variation
	Oct. 3	Sept. 27	17	586	30th <i>Mesore</i> —360th	sunset = 6 p. m.		
	Oct. 2	Sept. 27	20	589	1st <i>ἐπαγομ.</i> 361st	<i>mane.</i>	0 18	—6 ^h
	Oct. 2	Sept. 27	21	590	1st <i>ἐπαγομ.</i> 361st	<i>hora sexta.</i>	0 6	
	Sept. 29	Sept. 26	32	601	3rd <i>ἐπαγομ.</i> 363rd	midnight.	2 18	—6 ^h
	Sept. 29	Sept. 27	33	602	4th <i>ἐπαγομ.</i> 364th	<i>mane.</i>	0 6	
	Sept. 28	Sept. 26	36	605	4th <i>ἐπαγομ.</i> 364th	<i>ἐσπέρas.</i>	0 18	—6 ^h
<i>Vernal</i>							4 18	—18 ^h
	Sept. 29	March 24	32	602	27th <i>Mechir</i> 177th	<i>mane.</i>		
	Sept. 26	March 23	43	613	29th <i>Mechir</i> 179th	μετὰ μεσονύκτ.	2 18	
	Sept. 24	March 22	50	620	1st <i>Phamenoth</i> 181st	sunset = 6 p. m.	1 18	
							4 12	

These variations in the autumnal equinox were deficiencies. The equinox of the 20th year fell six hours earlier than in the preceding observation; the equinox in the 32nd year was six hours short of the preceding; the equinox of the 36th year was six hours earlier than the equinox of the 33rd.

In the 19 years, 4^h 18^h are to be added to bring up the Egyptian time to the Julian; and the variation between the first observation and the last will be 18 hours. The last autumnal equinox of *Hipparchus*, to correspond with the first, should have fallen upon noon of the 365th day: which would suppose the equinox in the 19 years to have fallen back six hours: although it had actually fallen back, at the rate of 11^m 3^s *per annum*, only three hours and a half in that period.

These variations are ascribed by Ptolemy p. 60 and by his commentator p. 134 to defect in the instruments: Nicolaüs Cabasilla ad lib. III p. 135

οὕτω μὲν οὖν φαίνεται καὶ ἐξ ὧν ὁ Ἰππαρχος ἐπιλογίε-
ται τῶν ὀργάνων εἶναι ἡ δοκοῦσα τῶν ἐνιαυτῶν ἀνισότης.
εἴτα ἵνα σαφέστερον γένηται παράγει (ὁ Πτολεμαῖος) καὶ
τὰς ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἰππαρχοῦ τηρηθείσας τροπὰς καὶ ἡσημερίας,
καὶ δείκνυσιν μηδενὶ ἀξιολόγῳ τοὺς ἐναντιοὺς διαφέρειν,
ἀλλ' ὅσον παρὰ τὴν κατασκευὴν τῶν ὀργάνων καὶ τὴν
θέσιν ἐνεδέχτο διαμαρτεῖν.—διεξελθὼν δὲ πάσας τὰς
ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἰππαρχοῦ τετηρημένας τροπὰς καὶ ἡσημερίας—
εἴτα καὶ τὴν αἰτίαν προστίθῃσι τῆς διαφορᾶς, μὴ παρὰ
τὸ ἀνισον εἶναι τὴν περίοδον τοῦ ἡλίου γυνομένην, ἀλλὰ
παρὰ τὴν θέσιν ἢ τὴν διαίρεσιν τῶν ὀργάνων.

^z The ὧραι ἡσημεριναὶ were computed from noon, and a day was reckoned *a meridie ad meridiem*. The civil or common day was computed from sunrise to sunset. It began therefore six hours earlier than the ὧραι ἡσημεριναί. And, as the hours of the civil day were a 12th part of the space from sunrise to sunset, they varied in length. At the equinox an ὥρα κοινὴ and an ὥρα ἡσημερινὴ were equal; at the summer solstice, a

Hipparchus according to Pliny H. N. II. 12 predicted eclipses for 600 years: *Utriusque sideris cursum in sexcentos annos præcinnit Hipparchus*^a.

146 *Panæti*us. B. C. 143.

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147 *Mnaseas* of *Patræ*. The disciple of *Aristarchus*: Suid. Ἐρατοσθένης.—μαθητὴν καταλιπὼν Ἀριστοφάνην τὸν Βυζάντιον· οὗ πάλιν Ἀρίσταρχος μαθητής. μαθηταὶ δὲ αὐτοῦ Μνασέας καὶ Μένανδρος καὶ Ἀριστίς. Vossius Hist. Gr. p. 134 *Omnino verisimile est non alium a Suida intelligi quam Patrensem: cum nulla addatur nota διακριτική*. *Mnaseas* flourished before *Lysimachus*, who wrote *περὶ νόστων*, by whom he is mentioned^b.

12th part of the day exceeded the ὥρα ἰσημερινή in the same proportion in which the length of the summer day exceeded the equinoctial. Thus at Rhodes according to Ptolemy p. 25 the longest day was ὥρων ἰσημερινῶν ιδ' ε". And his commentator Theo observes p. 81 that at Alexandria ἡ μὲν μεγίστη ἡμέρα ὥρων ἰσημερινῶν ιδ', ἡ δὲ ἐλαχίστη, ε', ἡ δὲ ἰσημερινή, πανταχὶ ιβ'. an ὥρα ἰσημερινή therefore means the 12th part of an equinoctial day, or the 24th part of a day and night. Ptolem. p. 114 (quoted in the Tables B. C. 127) γέγονεν ἡ τήρησις [July 7 B. C. 127] μετὰ γ' καὶ γ' ὥρας καιρικὰς τῆς ἐν τῇ ιε' τοῦ Παύλι μεσημβρίας; αὗται δὲ ποιοῦσιν ἐν Ῥόδῳ τότε ἰσημερινὰς ὥρας δ' ἑγγιστα. The observation was made on the 17th of *Payni* three hours P. M. But as the day at Rhodes was then about 14 hours and a half, the 12th part of this space was equal to 1^h 12^m 30^s, and a little more than three such hours, or 3^h ὥραι καιρικαί, were equal to four hours in true time. Again, the ὥραι ἰσημεριναὶ being computed *a meridie* and the ὥραι κοιναὶ from the sunrise preceding, the date 3^h post meridiem of 17th *Payni* would be 286 days 4 hours in the former reckoning and 286 days 9^h hours by the other. Thus in the other observation given in the Tables B. C. 127 from Ptolemy p. 112 ἐπειδὴ δευτέρας ὥρας ἀρχομένης γέγονεν ἡ τήρησις πρὸ ε' δὲ ὥρων ἑγγιστα καιρικῶν τῆς ἐν τῇ ια' μεσημβρίας, αὗται δὲ ποιοῦσιν ἐν Ῥόδῳ τότε ἰσημερινὰς ὥρας ε' γ' ἑγγιστα, συνάγεται ὁ—χρόνος ἐτῶν Αἰγυπτιακῶν χκ' καὶ ἡμερῶν σιθ' καὶ ὥρων ἰσημερινῶν ἀπλῶς μὲν πάλιν ιη' γ', ἀκριβῶς δὲ ιη' μόνων. Almost five ὥραι καιρικαὶ make more than five ὥραι ἰσημεριναί, and the 11th *Pharmuthi* being the 221st day, in the second hour of which the observation was made, 220 days 1^h of that year had elapsed in common computation. But in the reckoning by ὥραι ἰσημεριναὶ that 221st day did not commence till noon following: the 220th day was accordingly still current, and the time, one hour after sunrise of May 2, was expressed by 219 days 18 hours.

^a The account of Suidas is as follows: Ἰππαρχος Νικαεὺς, φιλόσοφος, γεγωνὸς ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπάτων * * ἔγραψε περὶ τῶν Ἀράτου φαινομένων. περὶ τῆς τῶ ἀπλανῶν συντάξεως καὶ τοῦ καταστηριγμοῦ [καταστη-

ρισμοῦ Eudoc.]. περὶ τῆς κατὰ πλάτος μηνιαίας τῆς σελήνης κινήσεως. καὶ εἰς τοὺς ἀρίστους [ἀρίστους item Eudoc. ἀστερισμοὺς Petavius]. The names of the consuls to whose year *Hipparchus* was referred being lost, the mark of omission should be added. Among the works of *Hipparchus* were περὶ ἐμβολίων μηνῶν τε καὶ ἡμερῶν, and περὶ τοῦ ἐνανασίου χρόνου. See F. H. II p. 339 v=410 v.

An extant work of *Hipparchus*, τῶν Ἀράτου καὶ Εὐδόξου φαινομένου ἐξηγήσεων βιβλία τρία, is published by Petavius Uranolog. p. 97—141.

Hipparchus and his predecessors are mentioned by Vitruvius IX. 6 in the following order: *Thales, Anaxagoras, Pythagoras, Xenophanes, Democritus, —quorum inventa secuti siderum ortus et occasus tempestatumque significatus Eudoxus, Euctemon, Callippus, Meto, Philippus, Hipparchus, Aratus*. Which is not the proper order of time.

^b Works of *Mnaseas*.

1 περὶ Ἀσίας. Schol. Apollon. I. 1129 Μνασέας ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ Ἀσίας. de *Idæis Dactylis*. Athen. VIII p. 346 d Μνασέας ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ Ἀσίας—“Ἐμοὶ μὲν ἡ Ἀτεργάτις (a Syrian queen and deity) “δοκεῖ χαλεπὴ βασίλισσα γεγονέναι” κ. τ. λ.

2 Εὐρώπη or Εὐρωπιακά. Athen. IV p. 158 d ἱστορεῖν Μνασέα τὸν Πατρία ἐν τρίτῳ Εὐρωπιακῶν φησὶ Λυσίμαχος ἐν τρίτῳ νόστων. VII p. 296 b Μν. ἐν τρίτῳ τῶν Εὐρωπιακῶν Ἀνθήδονος καὶ Ἀλκυνότης (τὸν Γλαῦκον) γενεαλογεῖ. XII p. 530 c Ἀνδρόκοτος ὁ Φρύξ—ἐνεδύσατο ἀνθινὴν ἐσθῆτα καὶ γυναικὸς εὐπρεπέστερον ἐκοσμεῖτο, ὡς Μν. φησὶν ἐν τρίτῳ Εὐρώπης. Harpocr. Ἰππία Ἀθηνα. Μν. ἐν πρώτῃ Εὐρώπης. de *Hippia Minerva*. conf. Bekker. Anecd. Græc. p. 350, 26 ubi ὡς Μνασέας. Schol. Theocrit. I. 64 Μν. ἐν τῷ περὶ Εὐρώπης Πανὸς νιδὸν φησι Βουκολίωνα. Ammonius v. Νηρεΐδες.—ταῦτα φησὶ Μν. ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης. Phot. lex. et Suid. v. Πραξιδική. Μν. ἐν τῷ περὶ Εὐρώπης Σωτήρος καὶ τῆς ἀδελφῆς Πραξιδικῆς γενέσθαι Κτήσιον νιδόν, κ. τ. λ. Schol. ad Germanici Prognostica apud Buhl. Arat. tom. II p. 111 Luna *Endymionem pastorem amasse dicitur, —seu quod primus hominum Endymion cursum Luna invenierit—sicut Mnaseas in primo libro de Europa scribens tradidit*.

3 περὶ Λιβύης. Hesych. Βαρκαίους ὄχοις. Λιβυκοῖς.—φασὶ δὲ αὐτοὺς καὶ πρώτους ἄρμα ζεύξαι διδασθέντας

148 *Ammonius* the successor of *Aristarchus*. B. C. 156. *Ammonius* is quoted again Schol. Hom. Iliad. XIX. 365 ὁ Ἀμμώνιος ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς ἐπεκδοθείσης διορθώσεως. The meaning of *Ammonius* is well explained by Harles apud Fabric. B. G. tom. I p. 367 after Villoison. *Ammonius* might argue that *Aristarchus* published only one διόρθωσις τῆς Ἰλιάδος, and that the second edition bearing his name was compiled by others after his death.

535 Perhaps the same *Ammonius* is quoted Schol. Iliad. III. 368. VII. 7 Ἀμμώνιος ἐν τῷ πρὸς Ἀθηνοκλέα συγγράμματι. VI. 76 Ἀμμώνιος, ὡς Ἀρίσταρχος, προφέρεται κ. τ. λ. IX. 540 ἔρδεσκειν. Ἀμμώνιος ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν ὑπὸ Πλάτωνος μετενηνεγμένων ἐξ Ὀμήρου διὰ τοῦ ζ' προφέρεται "ἔρεζεν."

149 *Menecrates* of *Nysa*. The disciple of *Aristarchus*: Strabo XIV p. 650. See below N° 243.

150 *Diodorus* the Peripatetic. B. C. 111^c.

151 *Clitomachus*. B. C. 146. 129. 111.

152 *Apollodorus* of *Athens*. B. C. 144. 128.

ὑπὸ Ποσειδῶνος, τὸ δὲ ἡνιοχεῖν ὑπὸ Ἀθηνᾶς, ὡς Μν. ἐν τοῖς περὶ Λιβύης.

4 περιήγησις οἱ περίπλους. Steph. Byz. Ἐγγελάνας.—Μν. ἐν γ' τῶν περιήγησεων. Phot. lex. πύθου χελιδόνος.—Μνασέας ὁ Πατρεὺς ἐν τῷ περίπλῳ.

5 συναγωγή τῶν Δελφικῶν χρηστηρίων. Schol. Hesiod. Theog. 117 Μνασέας ὁ Παταρεὺς ἐν τῇ τῶν Δ. χρ. συν. εὐρυστερνας ἱερὸν φησὶν ἀναστήσαι. Conf. Gaisford. ad locum.

6 περὶ χρησμῶν. Schol. Pindar. Ol. II. 70 Μνασέας ἐν τῷ περὶ χρησμῶν γράφει·

Λαῖε Λαβδακίδη, ἀνδρῶν περιώνυμε πάντων.

Schol. Eur. Phœn. 411 ὁ χρησμός ὑπὸ Μνασέου οὕτως ἀναγέγραπται·

κουράων δὲ γάμους ζεύξον κάπρῳ ἡδὲ λέοντι·

οὓς κεν ἴδῃς προθύροισι τεοῦ δόμου ἐξ ἱεροῖο

ἀμοῦ στείχοντας, μηδὲ φρεσὶ σῆσι πλανηθῆς.

Which may be referred to the same work.

In the following passages the work is not named: Steph. Byz. Δάρδανος. Μν. δὲ φησιν ὅτι Δάρδανος ἐξίων κ. τ. λ. Idem Ἀκανθος. ἀπὸ τίνος Ἀκάνθου. ὡς Μν. Idem Δωδώνη p. 321 B διτταὶ εἰσὶ Δωδῶναι· αὕτη καὶ ἡ ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ, καθάπερ ἄλλοι καὶ Μν. Idem Δώτιον p. 330 B Μν. ἀπὸ Δώτου τοῦ Πελασγοῦ. Schol. Theocr. XIII. 75 Μν. δὲ Κόλχους φησὶ κληθῆναι ἀπὸ Κόλχου τοῦ Φάσιδος. Phot. lex. et Suid. ἡμεῖς ὡ Μεγαρεῖς. ἱστορεῖ δὲ Μν. ὅτι Αἰγυεῖς οἱ ἐν Ἀχαΐᾳ καταναυμαχῆσαντες Αἰτωλοὺς κ. τ. λ. Harpocr. et Phot. v. Σαβοῖ. Μνασέας ὁ Παταρεὺς [Πατρεὺς Phot.] νιδὸν εἶναι φησὶ τοῦ Διονύσου Σαβάζιον. Schol. Apollon. I. 131 ὡς φησὶ Μν. de *Hyla*. Idem I. 921 τοὺς μοῦντας ἐν Σαμοθράκῃ Καβεῖρους εἶναι φησὶ Μν. τρεῖς ὄντας τὸν ἀριθμόν. II. 498 Μν. δὲ φησὶ κατ' ἰδίαν αὐτὴν [*Cyrenen*] προαίρεσιν ἐς Λιβύην ἐλληλυθέναι. II. 675 Μν. δὲ φησὶ τοὺς Ὑπερβορείους Δελφούς λέγεσθαι. II. 1054 ἰδίως δὲ Μν. φησὶ Στυμφάλου τινὸς ἥρωος καὶ Ὀρνυθὸς γυναικὸς γενέσθαι Στυμφαλίδας θυ-

γατέρας· ἀς ἀνελεῖν τὸν Ἡρακλέα. IV. 264 Μν. δὲ φησὶ πρὸ σελήνης Ἀρκάδας βασιλεύσαι. But Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 397 Μν. δὲ φησὶ Προσέληνον Ἀρκάδων βασιλεύσαι. Plutarch. Mor. p. 365 F ἐῷ δὲ Μν. τῷ Ἐπάφῳ προστιθέντα τὸν Διόνυσον καὶ τὸν Ὅσιριν καὶ τὸν Σάραπιν. Athen. VII p. 301 d Μνασέας δὲ ὁ Πατρεὺς φησὶ, κ. τ. λ. Schol. Pindar. Ol. X. 29 ἐν τῷ πρὸς Αἰγέαν πολέμῳ Ἡρακλῆς ὑπὸ τῶν Μολιονιδῶν ἀλοὺς ἔφυγε. διὸ μνήσας αὐτοῖς τὸν περὶ Κλεωνᾶς συνεστήσατο λόχον, φησὶ Μνασέας ὁ Παταρεὺς (sic). Idem Pyth. IV. 104 τὰς νύμφας Μελίσσας—περὶ ὧν Μνασέας ὁ Παταρεὺς ἀφηγείται λέγων κ. τ. λ. Bekker. Anecd. Gr. p. 783, 17 Μν. δὲ Ἐρμῆν (φησὶν εὐρηκεῖν τὰ στοιχεῖα). Ibid. p. 786, 12 Μν. δὲ (φησὶ) κατὰ πάντα τόπον εὐρέτας γενεῆσθαι τῶν στοιχείων. Schol. Eur. Phœn. 651 ἱστορεῖ γὰρ Μνασέας. on the birth of *Bacchus*. Schol. Eur. Rhes. 36 e cod. Vat. Μνασίας δὲ [I. Μνασέας] ξενικώτερον ἀφηγείται τὰ περὶ Πάνα κ. τ. λ. Joseph. Apion. I p. 1194 τοσοῦτοι Ἑλλήνων συγγραφεῖς [who mentioned the Jews]. ἔτι δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοῖς εἰρημένοις Θεόφιλος, καὶ Θεόδοτος, καὶ Μνασέας, καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης, καὶ Ἐρμογένης, Εὐήμερός τε καὶ Κόνων.

In all these passages *Mnaseas* of *Patrae* is intended. But in seven only is he named with the addition ὁ Πατρεὺς. In all the others *Mnaseas* simply; which confirms the opinion of Vossius that *Mnaseas* in Suidas is *Mnaseas* of *Patrae*.

^c *Diodorus* is mentioned by Clemens Strom. II p. 415 Δεινόμαχος καὶ Καλλιφῶν τέλος εἶναι ἔφασαν πάν τὸ καθ' αὐτὸν ποιεῖν ἔνεκα τοῦ ἐπιτυχάνειν ἡδονῆς, καὶ τυγχάνειν· ὃ τε Ἰερώνυμος ὁ Περιπατητικὸς [conf. a. 250, 3] τέλος μὲν εἶναι τὸ ἀοχλήτως ζῆν· τελικὸν δὲ ἀγαθὸν μόνον τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν. καὶ Διόδωρος ὁμοίως, ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς αἰρέσεως γενόμενος, τέλος ἀποφαίνεται τὸ ἀοχλήτως καὶ καλῶς ζῆν.

153 *Ctesibius mechanicus*. Flourished in the reign of *Ptolemy Physcon*: Aristocles apud Athen. IV p. 174 c τὸ ὄργανον τοῦτο ἢ ὑδραυλὶς—'Αλεξανδρέως ἐστὶν ἡμεδαποῦ εὔρημα, κούρεως τὴν τέχνην' Κτησίβιος δ' αὐτῷ τοῦνομα. ἱστορεῖ δὲ τοῦτο 'Αριστοκλῆς ἐν τῷ περὶ χορῶν οὕτως πῶς λέγων—“Φασὶ τοῦτο εὑρῆσθαι ὑπὸ Κτησιβίου κούρεως ἐνταῦθα οἰκούντος “ ἐν τῇ 'Ασπενδίᾳ ἐπὶ τοῦ δευτέρου Εὐεργέτου· διαπρέψαι τέ φασι μεγάλως.” *Ctesibius* is mentioned by *Athenæus mechanicus* apud Mathem. Vet. p. 8 Κτησίβιος δ' Ἀσκληνὸς δ' ἐν 'Αλεξανδρείᾳ μηχανικός. *Athenæus* dedicated his work to one *Marcellus*. The error of Fabricius B. G. tom. IV p. 222. 234 Harles who mistook this *Marcellus* for the conqueror of Syracuse, and has hence deranged the times of *Ctesibius* and *Athenæus*, is clearly shewn by Schweigh. ad Athen. tom. VII p. 637. 638.

154 *Apollodorus* κηποτύραννος. B. C. 79.

155 *Charmadas*. B. C. 111. 70.

156 *Herodicus*. A disciple of *Crates*: Athen. V p. 219 c Ἀσπασία ἡ σοφὴ τοῦ Σωκράτους διδάσκαλος τῶν ῥητορικῶν λόγων ἐν τοῖς φερομένοις ὡς αὐτῆς ἔπεσιν, ἅπερ 'Ηρόδικος ὁ Κρατήτιος παρέθετο. See *Athenæus* in the Tables B. C. 199^d.

157 *Tauriscus*. A disciple of *Crates*: Sextus Empir. Math. I. 248 Ταυρίσκος ὁ Κράτητος ἀκουστής.

158 *Agatharchides*. B. C. 113. Strabo XIV p. 656 ἄνδρες ἀξιόλογοι Κνίδιοι πρῶτον μὲν Εὐδοξος—εἴτ' Ἀγαθαρχίδης, ὁ ἐκ τῶν περιπάτων, ἀνὴρ συγγραφεὺς.

Dodwell^e thinks it probable that *Agatharchides* was tutor to *Alexander* the second son of *Physcon*, and that he published his work in the second or third year of *Alexander* B. C. 105 or 104, (rather 106 or 105,) the year before the publication of *Artemidorus*. The arguments by which he establishes this are not convincing; and Wesseling^f with better reason thinks that the elder brother was the pupil. Dodwell objects to *Soter* that he reigned jointly with his mother^g. But *Alexander* himself 536 also reigned jointly with his mother^h; so that this objection would apply to both. The expression quoted in the Tables, ἐπίτροπον τοῦ σώματος τοῦ σου,—καὶ τῆς ὅλης βασιλείας, could only apply to *Alexander* in B. C. 107. But, as *Physcon* the father

^d Works of *Herodicus*:

1 κωμφοῦμενοι. Athen. XIII p. 586 a περὶ τῆς Σινώπης [de qua Demosth. Androthion. p. 610] 'Ηρόδικος ὁ Κρατήτιος ἐν ἑκτῷ κωμφοδουμένων φησὶν κ. τ. λ. XIII p. 591 c 'Ηρ. ἐν ἑκτῷ κωμφοδουμένων τὴν μὲν (Φρύνην τὴν) παρὰ τοῖς ῥήτορσι φησὶν ὀνομαζομένην Σηστὸν καλεῖσθαι. To this work may be referred Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1060 'Ηρόδικος δὲ φησι. See N^o 96 note § 13.

2 σύμμικτα ὑπομνήματα. Athen. VIII p. 340 e 'Ηρ. ὁ Κρατήτιος ἐν τοῖς συμμίκτοις ὑπομν. τοῦ Καλλιμέδοντος οὐδὲν ἀπέδειξεν οὔτα τὸν Ἀγύρριον.

3 πρὸς τὸν Φιλοσωκράτην. Athen. V p. 215 f ἱστορεῖ 'Ηρ. ὁ Κρατήτιος ἐν τοῖς πρὸς τὸν Φιλοσωκράτην. On *Socrates* at Delium. He is quoted again—φησὶν ὁ 'Ηρόδικος—on *Socrates* Ibid. p. 192 b.

^e Dodw. ad Hudson. Geogr. minor. tom. I p. 70 *Verisimillimum arbitror Ptolemæum non alium ab Alexandro fuisse, cujus tutelam obierit Agatharchides. Hoc si verum, hoc opus scripserit inter annum Varron. 649 quo cæpit, et 666 quo e vivis excessit*

Alexander, &c.

^f Ad Diod. III. 10 tom. II p. 485 *Dodwellus Ptolemæum esse censuit Alexandrum editumque librum [περὶ τῆς ἐρυθρᾶς θαλάσσης] anno Varron. 649 vel 650 quò eodem tempore Artemidorus florens geographiam suam in vulgus emisit: quod tamen ego in animum inducere non possum. Videor enim mihi animadvertisse ex Strabone Artemidorum Agatharchidis scrinia compilasse: unde conficio non unius sed plurium annorum intervallum inter utriusque scripta intercessisse; nec fieri potuisse videtur ut intra unius anni spatium Artemidorus tantum opus absolverit. Forte itaque Ptolemæus cujus tutelam administravit is est quem Soterem Porphyrius appellat.*

^g Dodw. p. 68 *Non potuit ille major Evergetis fuisse filius; hujus annos primos cum matre communes numerat Porphyrius.*

^h *Cleopatra* recalled her second son in B. C. 107, and reigned with him till her death in B. C. 89. See above p. 390.

had married their mother *Cleopatra* more than 23 years beforeⁱ, it is far more probable that *Soter II* should have been in minority at his accession in B. C. 117, than that *Alexander* should have been still a minor in B. C. 107, 10 years after the father's death. To this we may add the observation of Wesseling, that the date of Dodwell brings *Agatharchides* too near the time of *Artemidorus*^k.

159 *Phædrus Epicureus*. B. C. 79. Died in Ol. 177: Phlegon apud Photium Cod. 97.

160 *Zeno Epicureus*. B. C. 79^l.

161 *Metrodorus of Scepsis*. B. C. 91. 70. If *Demetrius of Scepsis* was born about B. C. 205, since he was *μειράκιον* in B. C. 190, and if *Metrodorus* was born about 145, since he was *fere aequalis* of *Crassus*, whose birth is fixed to 140, there was an interval of about 60 years between them; and Vossius Hist. Græc. p. 136 is inaccurate in

ⁱ He married his niece before his flight to Cyprus, where he passed the last 13 years of his reign. See p. 388.

^k Photius Cod. 213 enumerates the works of *Agatharchides*: ἀνεγνώσθη Ἀγαθαρχίδου ἱστορικὸν ἔνιοι δὲ αὐτὸν Ἀγαθαρχὸν ὀνομάζουσι.—γράφαι δὲ τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτον τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἔγνωμεν ἐν βιβλίοις εἰ καὶ τῶν κατὰ τὴν Εὐρώπην δὲ εἰς θ' καὶ μ' παρατείνεται αὐτῷ ἡ ἱστορία. ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰ βιβλία τὴν ἐρυθρὰν αὐτῷ πᾶσαν καὶ τὰ περὶ ταύτην ἐξιστοροῦσι. τὴν οὖν εἰρημένην ἅπασαν συγγραφὴν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τέλει τοῦ εἰ λόγου εἰς μνήμην ἀνάγει.—ἐπιτομὴν δὲ αὐτὸν φασὶ τῶν περὶ τῆς ἐρυθρᾶς θαλάσσης ἀναγεγραμμένων ἐν ἐνὶ συντάξει βιβλίων. καὶ μὴν καὶ περὶ Τρωγλοδοτῶν βιβλία εἰ. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπιτομὴν τῆς Ἀντιμάχου Λύδης καὶ πάλιν ἄλλην ἐπιτομὴν τῶν συγγεγραφότων περὶ συναγωγῆς θαυμασίων ἀνέμων, ἐκλογάς τε ἱστοριῶν αὐτὸν συντάξαι, καὶ περὶ τῆς προσφυλοῦς ὁμιλίας.

1 ἐπιτομὴ τῆς Ἀντιμάχου Λύδης. Phot.

2 τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν *libris* X. Phot. Diod. III. 10 Ἀγαθαρχίδης ὁ Κνίδιος ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ βιβλίῳ τῶν περὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν, καὶ ὁ τὰς γεωγραφίας συνταξάμενος Ἀρτεμίδωρος ὁ Ἐφέσιος κατὰ τὴν ὁγδόην βιβλίον, καὶ τῶς ἑτεροὶ τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ κατοικούντων, ἱστορηκότες τὰ πλείστα τῶν προειρημένων [*de Ægypto et Æthiopia*] ἐν πᾶσι σχεδὸν ἐπιτυχάνουσιν. Athen. IV p. 155 c Ἀγ. ὁ Κνίδιος ἐν ὁγδόῃ Ἀσιατικῶν ἱστορίῃ. de *Alexandro*. Lucian. Macrob. c. 22 et Phlegon de Longæv. p. 120 Ἀγ. ἐν τῇ ἐνάτῃ τῶν περὶ τῆς Ἀσίας ἱστοριῶν. de Hieronymo. Athen. XII p. 539 b Ἀγ. ὁ Κνίδιος ἐν τῷ δεκάτῳ περὶ Ἀσίας καὶ τοὺς ἑταίρους φησὶ τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου ὑπερβαλλούση τρυφῇ χρῆσασθαι.

3 περὶ τῆς ἐρυθρᾶς θαλάσσης *libris* V. Phot. Idem Cod. 250 ἀνεγνώσθησαν Ἀγαθαρχίδου λόγοι δύο, ὁ πρῶτος καὶ ὁ πέμπτος, περὶ τῆς ἐρυθρᾶς θαλάσσης. See the Tables B. C. 113. An abstract of these two books is given by Photius p. 1321—1377. Diod. III. 17 Ἀγ. ὁ Κνίδιος ἱστοριογράφος ἐξήτασε τὰ κατὰ τὴν παραλίαν ἔθνη κ. τ. λ. de *sinu Arabico*. These passages on being compared with the abstract in Photius appear to be from the first book. Plutarch. Sympos. VIII. 9 p. 733 B οἱ δὲ

περὶ τὴν ἐρυθρὰν θάλασσαν νοσήσαντες, ὡς Ἀγαθαρχίδας ἱστόρηκεν, κ. τ. λ.

4 ἐπιτομὴ τῶν περὶ τῆς ἐρυθρᾶς θαλ. Phot.

5 τὰ κατὰ τὴν Εὐρώπην *libris* XLIX. Phot. Athen. VII p. 297 d φησὶ γοῦν Ἀγ. ἐν ἑκτῇ Εὐρωπαϊκῶν. XII p. 550 b Ἀγ. ἐν τῇ ἑκαυδεκάτῃ Εὐρωπαϊκῶν Μάγαν φησὶ τὸν Κυρήνης βασιλεύσαντα ἔτη πενήκοντα ἀπολέμῃον γενόμενον καὶ τρυφῶντα κ. τ. λ. VI p. 246 e Ἀγ. ὁ Κνίδιος ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν Εὐρωπαϊκῶν. XII p. 550 c d ὁ αὐτὸς (Ἀγ.) ἱστορεῖ διὰ τῆς ἐβδόμης καὶ εἰκοστῆς (τῶν Εὐρ.).—κάν τῇ δ' ἐβδόμῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ ὁ Ἀγ. ἔφη. IV p. 168 d Ἀγ. ὁ Κνίδιος ἐν τῇ ὁγδόῃ πρὸς ταῖς εἴκοσι τῶν Εὐρωπαϊκῶν κ. τ. λ. XII p. 528 a (Ἀγ.) ἐν τῇ τριακοστῇ πρώτῃ (Εὐρωπ.) Ζακυνθίους φησὶν ἀπείρους εἶναι πολέμων διὰ τὸ ἐν εὐπορίᾳ καὶ πλούτῳ τρυφῶντας ἐθίξασθαι. IX p. 387 c Ἀγ. ὁ Κνίδιος ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῶν Εὐρωπ. XII p. 527 f Ἀγ. ἐν τῇ τριακοστῇ πέμπτῃ Εὐρωπ. VI p. 272 d Ἀγ. ὁ Κνίδιος ἐν τῇ ὁγδόῃ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῶν Εὐρωπ. Δαρδανεῖς φησὶ δούλους κεκτῆσθαι τὸν μὲν χιλιῶς τὸν δὲ καὶ πλείους κ. τ. λ.

6 ἐπιτομὴ περὶ συναγωγῆς θαυμ. ἀν. Phot.

7 ἱστορικόν. Phot. ἱστορία. Athen. XII p. 527 b Ἀγαθαρχίδης ἐν δωδεκάτῃ ἱστοριῶν. de *Ætolis*. VI p. 251 f Ἀγ. ἐν τῇ τριακοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν.

^l Strabo XIV p. 658 mentions *Protarchus* and *Demetrius Laco*: ἐκ δὲ τῶν Βαργυλίων ἀνὴρ ἐλλόγιμος ἦν ὁ Ἐπικούρειος Πρώταρχος ὁ Δημητρίου καθηγησάμενος τοῦ Λάκωνος προσαγορευθέντος. Laërtius X. 26, having mentioned *Apollodorus* κηπότυραννος and *Zeno*, adds καὶ Δημήτριος ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Λάκων. Quoted by Sextus Empir. Pyrrhon. III. 137. Idem Logic. II. 348. 353 Δ. ὁ Λάκων τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἐπικούρειον αἵρεσιν ἐπιφανῶν. Phys. II. 219 Ἐπικούρος, ὡς αὐτὸν Δημήτριος ὁ Λάκων ἐξηγείται. But there is no proof that *Protarchus* was the disciple of *Basilides*, as Fabricius ad Sextum p. 161 makes him to be. This is only suspected by Gassendi apud Fabric. B. G. tom. 3 p. 610. *Protarchus* might be contemporary with *Apollodorus*, and *Demetrius* with *Zeno*.

making them contemporary: *Eadem ætate vivere*. Metrodorus at the age of 18 or 20 might be patronised by Demetrius, who consequently lived to near 80 at the least ^m.

162 *Diotimus the Stoic*. Contemporary with Zeno the *Epicurean*: Laërt. X. 3 Διότιμος ὁ 537 στωϊκὸς δυσμενῶς ἔχων πρὸς Ἐπικούρου πικρότατα αὐτὸν διαβέβληκεν, ἐπιστολὰς φέρων πεντήκοντα ἀσελγείας ὡς Ἐπικούρου· καὶ τὰ εἰς Χρύσιππον ἀναφερόμενα ἐπιστολὰς ὡς Ἐπικούρου συντάξας. Athen. XIII p. 611 b Θεότιμος [legunt Διότιμος] ὁ γράψας τὰ κατ' Ἐπικούρου βιβλία ὑπὸ Ζήνωνος τοῦ Ἐπικουρείου ἐξαιτηθεὶς ἀνηρέθη, ὥς φησι Δημήτριος ὁ Μάγνης ἐν τοῖς Ὁμωνύμοις.

163 *Apellicon of Teos*. B. C. 84.

164 *Artemidorus of Ephesus*. B. C. 103. Dodwell undertakes to fix the year in which Artemidorus published his geography, and determines that Agatharchides published his work περὶ ἐρυθρᾶς θαλάσσης the year before: De Agatharchide p. 71 *Primus ut plurimum Olympiadis annus ea forma designari solet quæ numerum anni Olympiadici non apponit. Sic anno Varr. 650 vel 651 periplum ediderit Artemidorus. Proinde anno 649 vel 650 opus ediderit Agatharchides*. But that form of expression γεγρονῶς is not to be so precisely taken. It merely marks in general terms when Artemidorus flourished; nor is it at all probable that Artemidorus and Agatharchides published within a year of each other. See N° 158ⁿ.

^m Ernesti Indic. Histor. in Ciceron. having mentioned Metrodorus Scepsius, adds, *Idem Plin. XXXV.11 excellentem pictorem fuisse et L. Paulli liberos erudiisse tradit*. Pliny indeed there mentions Metrodorus: *Capto rege Perseo—eodem tempore erat Metrodorus pictor idemque philosophus magnæ in utraque scientia auctoritatis. Itaque cum L. Paullus devicto Perseo petisset ab Atheniensibus ut sibi quam probatissimum philosophum mitterent ad erudiendos liberos, itemque pictorem ad triumphum excolendum, Athenienses Metrodorum elegerunt, professi eundem in utroque desiderio præstantissimum: quod ita quoque Paullus judicavit*. But this Metrodorus, whom Ernesti confounds with the Scepsian, flourished in B. C. 168, more than 20 years before the Scepsian Metrodorus was born. The Scepsian is quoted by Pliny H. N. XXVIII. 7. *Idem XXXIV. 7 Metrodorus Scepsius cui cognomen a Romani nominis odio [sc. μισορώματος] inditum est. Idem XXXVII. 4 de adamante. Metrodorus Scepsius in eadem Germania et Baltia insula nasci in qua et succinum, quod equidem legerim, solus dicit*. Steph. Byz. Ὑπανις. Μητρόδωρος ἐν τετάρτῳ καὶ κρήνην τινὰ πικρὰν εἰς αὐτὸν ἐγχέισθαι καὶ ἄποτον ποιεῖν τὸν ποταμόν. Probably the Scepsian.

ⁿ The work of Artemidorus is often quoted: *Lib. I* Steph. Byz. Σηκόανος. Ἀρτεμίδωρος ἐν πρώτῃ. *Idem Βοῖννος*. Ἀρτ. ἐν πρώτῃ γεωγραφουμένων. *Lib. II* Steph. Byz. Ἰβηρία. Ἀρτ. ἐν β' τῶν γεωγραφουμένων. where it is quoted twice. *Idem Καρθαία*. ἔστι καὶ Ἰβηρίας Καρθαία, περὶ ἧς Ἀρτ. ἐν δευτέρῳ γεωγραφουμ.

ν. Κάρνος. Ἀρτ. β' γεωγραφουμ. ν. Νέστος. Ἀρτ. δευτέρῳ γεωγραφουμ. ν. Τρόπις. νῆσος. Ἀρτ. ἐν δευτέρῳ γεωγρ. ν. Ψαμμαθοῦς. Ἀρτ. δευτέρῳ γεωγρ. "Μετὰ γὰρ τὸ Ταίναρον πόλις ἐκδέχεται Ψαμμαθοῦς." ν. Ὠρισία. Ἀρτ. ἐν δευτέρῳ γεωγρ. ν. Ἡμεροσκοπεῖον. Ἀρτ. δευτέρῳ λόγῳ γεωγρ. *Lib. III* Steph. Byz. Καστάλων. Ἀρτ. τρίτῳ γεωγρ. ν. Βελιτανοί. Ἀρτ. ἐν τρίτῳ γεωγρ. *Lib. IV* Steph. Byz. Τάνος. Ἀρτ. ἐν τετάρτῳ γεωγρ. ν. Τεανόν. Ἀρτ. τετάρτῳ γεωγρ. ν. Τίβυρις. Ἀρτ. τετάρτῳ γεωγρ. ν. Φρουρεϊτανοί. Ἀρτ. τετάρτῳ γεωγρ. *Lib. V* Steph. Byz. Φαλάκραι. ἔστι καὶ Φάλακρον ἀκρωτήριον Κερκύρας, ὡς Ἀρτ. ἐν πέμπτῳ γεωγρ. *Lib. VI* Steph. Byz. Παρθένιος. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἑκτῷ γεωγρ. *Lib. VII* Steph. Byz. Ἐρυθρά. Ἀρτ. ἐβδόμῳ γεωγρ. ν. Λοπάδουσσα. Ἀρτ. ἐβδόμῳ γεωγρ. ν. Ἰππώνησος. ἔστι καὶ (πόλις) Λιβύης, ὡς Ἀρτ. ἐβδόμῳ. *Lib. VIII* Steph. Byz. Ψεβώ. Ἀρτ. ὀγδόῳ γεωγρ. Λίμνην εἶναι φησί. ν. Ψενακώ. Ἀρτ. ὀγδόῳ γεωγρ. *Diod. III. 10* ὁ τὰς γεωγραφίας συνταξάμενος Ἀρτ. ὁ Ἐφέσιος κατὰ τὴν ὀγδὴν βίβλον. *Lib. IX* Steph. Byz. Ταπροβάνη. Ἀρτ. ἐνάτῳ γεωγρ. ν. Ὑσία. ἔστι καὶ ἄλλη Παρθυαίων βασιλείον. Ἀρτ. ἐνάτῳ γεωγρ. ν. Ψευδοκοράσιον. Ἀρτ. ἐνάτῳ τῶν γεωγρ. *Lib. X* Steph. Byz. Ἰξία. Ἀρτ. δεκάτῳ γεωγρ. ν. Κάρνη. Ἀρτ. ἐν τῷ δεκάτῳ βιβλίῳ φησὶν "Ἔστι Κάρνος, καὶ συνεχῶς Πάλτος, εἴτα Γάβαλα πόλις." ν. Τελμασός. Ἀρτ. ἐν δεκάτῳ γεωγρ. Athen. VIII p. 333 f Ἀρτ. ἐν τῷ δεκάτῳ τῶν γεωγρ. λέγεσθαι φησὶν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐπιχωρίων πηγῇ ἀναδίδοσθαι γλυκεῖος ὕδατος, ὅθεν συμβαίνει δῖνας γίνεσθαι.—ὀνομάζεται δὲ ὁ λιμὴν καὶ ὁ τόπος οὗτος Δίνος. *Lib. XI* Steph. Byz. Κοροκονδάμη. Ἀρτ. ἐνδεκάτῳ γεωγρ. ν. Χαλκίτης. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐνδεκάτῳ γεωγρ.

- 538 165 *Hero of Alexandria*. The disciple of *Ctesibius*: *Hero junior*^o apud Fabric. B. Gr. tom. IV p. 234 *Ascræus Ctesibius Heronis Alexandrini magister*. Lambecius apud Vet. Mathem. p. XII *In Codice—hæc legitur antiqua manu exarata subscriptio*: τέλος τῶν Ἀρχιμήδους Βελοποιικῶν τῶν ἐξηγηθέντων παρὰ Ἡρώωνος Κτησιβίου. The time of *Hero* is determined by the time of his master. If *Ctesibius* flourished in the reign of *Ptolemy Physcon* (see N^o 153), his disciple *Hero* may be placed with *Artemidorus* in the reign of the eighth *Ptolemy*.
- 166 *Philo*. B. C. 92. 88.
- 167 *Dionysius Thrax*. B. C. 107. Etymol. p. 277 et Bekker. Anecd. Gr. p. 672, 25 Διονύσιος ὁ Θράξ. ἰστέον ὅτι Θράξ ἐλέγετο ἢ διὰ τὸ τραχὺ τῆς φωνῆς ἢ ὅτι τῇ ἀληθείᾳ Θράξ ἦν. οὗτος δὲ ὁ Διονύσιος μαθητὴς ἦν τοῦ Ἀριστάρχου· καὶ τὸν ἑαυτοῦ διδάσκαλον ζωγραφίσας ἐν τῷ στήθει αὐτοῦ τὴν τραγωδίαν ἐξωγράφει· διὰ τὸ ἀποστηθίζειν αὐτὸν πᾶσαν τὴν τραγωδίαν [πᾶσαν Bekker. παρὰ τὴν τραγωδίαν male Etymol.]. Sextus Empir. Math. I. 57 p. 228 Διονύσιος ὁ Θράξ ἐν τοῖς παραγγέλμασι φησὶ “Γραμματική ἐστιν ἐμπειρία, “ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖστον, τῶν παρὰ ποιηταῖς τε καὶ συγγραφεύσι λεγομένων.”
- 168 *Alexander Polyhistor*. B. C. 83P.

He composed an epitome of his larger work: Steph. Byz. Ἀσταί. ἔθνος Θράκης· Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἑνδεκα. v. Κώθων. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἑνδεκα. v. Δέρτων. πόλις Λιγυρῶν· Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ια'. v. Λῶς. νῆσος περὶ Θετταλίαν·—Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἑνδεκα. v. Μαστραμέλλη. Ἀρτ. ἐν τῇ ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἑνδεκα. v. Ξούχης. πόλις Λιβύης. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἑνδεκα. v. Τέγεστρα.—Ἀρτ. δ' ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἑνδεκα Τέργεστρον αὐτὴν καὶ κώμην οἶδεν. v. Φίλιπποι. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἑνδεκα. “Καὶ πόλις Φίλιπποι, τοπαλαῖον “Κρηνίδες. τοῖς δὲ Κρηνίταις πολемуμένοις ὑπὸ Θρακῶν “βοηθήσας ὁ Φίλιππος Φιλίππου δυνάσασεν.” v. Φλάνων. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ια'. “Μετὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀλῶν “Λιμὴν ἐστὶ Φλάνων καὶ πόλις Φλάνων· καὶ πᾶς ὁ κόλ- “πος οὗτος Φλανωνικός καλεῖται.” v. Λίγυρες. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἑνδεκα. v. Θεμισώνιον. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ. v. Λαοδαμάνεια. νῆσος ἐν Λιβύῃ. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἑνδεκα. v. Πάλτος. πόλις Συρίας· Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ. v. Σολκοί. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ. “Ἀπὸ δὲ Καρβάλεως [Καρα- “λέως Salmas.] ἐπὶ Σολκοῦς.” v. Ἀψυρτίδες. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ. v. Δῶρος. p. 328 F Ἀρτ. Δῶραν τὴν πόλιν οἶδεν ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ια'. This epitome was at least in two books: Steph. Byz. Κρύα. πόλις Λυκίας· Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ πρώτη.

Ἀρτεμίδωρος is quoted Steph. Byz. Ἀγκών. Ἀγνώπτες. Αἰγάτης. Ἀλωνίς. Ἀρτέμιτα. Ἀτραμίται. Βέλβια. Βουλινοί. Γαιτοῦλοι. Γενόα. Γυκακίπολις. Διδύμη. Εὐπαλία. Ἰστρος. Λύγξ. Μυόνησος. Μυρμήκιον. Τουρδίτα- νία. Τύρος. Σπίνα. Φαρούσιοι. Ὠστίωνες. Ἀρτεμίδωρος ὁ Ἐφέσιος Idem Γίγωνος. Ἀρτεμίδωρος τῷ γεωγράφῳ Idem Ἀβαρνός. He is quoted by Strabo III p. 148 Ἐρατοσθένης—πρὸς ὃν Ἀρτεμίδωρος ἀντιλέγων κ. τ. λ. V p. 224 οὗτ' Ἀρτεμίδωρος ὁρθῶς. de Corsica et Sardinia. p. 245 Ἀρτεμίδωρος δὲ αὐτὸν τὸν Ἀορνόν. VI p. 261 (loco mutilo) Ἀρτεμίδωρος. de sinu Ta- rentino. p. 284 ταῦτα μὲν οὖν κατ' Ἀρτεμίδωρον κείται

τὰ διαστήματα. VIII p. 335 ἡ περίμετρος τῆς Πελο- ποννήσου μὴ κατακολπίζοντι τετρακισχιλίων σταδίων, ὥς Πολύβιος· Ἀρτεμίδωρος δὲ καὶ τετρακοσίους προστίθῃσι. p. 368 ἡ Διμηρὰ Ἐπίδαυρος, ὥς Ἀρτ. φησίν. p. 389 Πολυβίου δ' εἰρηκότος—εὐθύνει τοῦτο ὁ Ἀρτ. οὐκ ἀτό- πως. IX p. 433 Ἀρτ. τὴν Ἄλον ἐν τῇ παραλίᾳ τίθη- σιν. p. 436 ὁ Ἀρτ. ἀπωτέρω τῆς Δημητριάδος τίθησι τὸν Παγασητικὸν κόλπον. XVII p. 825 Λίγγα δὲ Ἀρτεμίδωρος προσηγόρευκεν, Ἐρατοσθένης δὲ Λίξον.

Another work is named by Athenæus III p. 111d Ἀρτεμίδωρος ὁ Ἐφέσιος ἐν Ἰωνικοῖς ὑπομνήμασι.

On this younger *Hero*, who flourished long after the reign of *Antoninus Pius*, see Fabricius and Harles B. Gr. tom. IV p. 237. Fabricius observes *De Machinis bellicis liber (in cuius c. 23 antiqui Heronis mechanici mentio) Latine tantum lucem hactenus vidit e versione F. Barocii Venet. 1572.*

Among the works of *Alexander Polyhistor* were these:

I Αἰγυπτιακά. Steph. Byz. v. Εὐνομνύται. Ἀλέξανδρος Αἰγυπτιακῶν πρώτῳ. v. Θίς. Ἀλ. Αἰγ. πρώτῳ. v. Λητοῦς πόλις. Ἀλ. τρίτῳ περὶ Αἰγύπτου. v. Τεντυρίς. Ἀλ. ἐν τρίτῳ Αἰγυπτιακῶν. v. Φαγρόριον. πόλις· ὥς Ἀλ. ὁ Πολυῖστωρ ἐν Αἰγυπτιακοῖς. v. Χηνοβοσκία. Ἀλ. ἐν πρώτῳ Αἰγ. v. Ψίναφος. Ἀλ. ἐν Αἰγ. δευτέρῳ. v. Ναπάται. Ἀλ. ἐν πρώτῳ Αἰγ. v. Ὀμβοί. Ἀλ. ἐν πρώτῳ Αἰγ. v. Σέθρον. Ἀλ. τρίτῳ Αἰγ.

2 περὶ τῶν παρ' Ἀλκμᾶν τοπικῶς εἰρημένων. Steph. Byz. Ἀραξα. Ἀράξαι, ἢ Ἀραξοί, ἔθνος Ἰλλυρίας, ὥς Ἀλέξανδρος Κορινθίος ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν παρ' Ἀλκ. τ. εἰρ. v. Ἀσσος. Ἀλ. ὁ Κορν. ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν παρ' Ἀλκ. τ. ἱστορημένων Μιτυληναίων ἀποικον ἐν τῇ Μυσίᾳ φησιν Ἀσσον.

3 περὶ Βιθυνίας. Etymol. v. Κύβελον. ὅρος ἐν Φρυγίᾳ.—Ἀλ. δὲ ὁ Πολυῖστωρ ἐν τῷ περὶ Βιθυνίας·

"ἔοικεν οὖν Κυβέλη ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄρους κληθῆναι." Steph. Byz. Καλλιπόλις. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Βιθυνίας δευτέρῳ. Hence v. Λίβυσσα. φρούριον Βιθυνίας ἐπιθαλάσσιον, ὡς Πολυῖστωρ Ἀλέξανδρος.

4 Ἰνδικά. Clem. Al. Strom. III p. 451 B ὡς φησιν Ἄλ. ὁ Πολυῖστωρ ἐν τοῖς Ἰνδικαῖς. To this may be referred Steph. Byz. v. Τοπαζίος. νῆσος Ἰνδική. Ἄλ. ὁ Πολυῖστωρ φησὶν ὡς εὐρίσκεσθαι καὶ ἐν τῇ τῶν Τοπαζίων νήσῳ λίθον ὁμώνυμον τῇ νήσῳ.

5 περὶ Ἰουδαίων. Clem. Al. Strom. I p. 332 C Ἄλ. ὁ Πολυῖστωρ ἐπικληθεῖς, ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἰουδαίων συγγραμμάτι. Euseb. Præp. IX p. 418 C ὁ Πολυῖστωρ Ἄλ. πολύνους ὦν καὶ πολυμαθὴς ἀνὴρ, τοῖς τε μὴ πέραρον τὸν ἀπὸ παιδείας καρπὸν πεποιημένοις Ἑλλήσι γνωριμώτατος, ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἰουδαίων συντάξει τὰ κατὰ τὸν Ἀβραάμ τοῦτον ἱστορεῖ κατὰ λέξιν τὸν τρόπον. "Εὐπόλεμος δὲ ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἰουδαίων τῆς Ἀσσυρίας φησὶ "πόλιν Βαβυλῶνα πρῶτον μὲν κτισθῆναι ὑπὸ τῶν διασωθέντων ἐκ τοῦ κατακλυσμοῦ· εἶναι δὲ αὐτοὺς γίγναι τας οἰκοδομεῖν δὲ τὸν ἱστορούμενον πύργον" κ. τ. λ. To this may be referred Steph. Byz. v. Ἰουδαία. Ἄλ. ὁ Πολυῖστωρ ἀπὸ τῶν παίδων Σεμράμιδος Ἰούδα καὶ Ἰδομαία.

6 περὶ Κιλικίας. Steph. Byz. v. Ἀφροδισίας. Ἄλ. ὁ Πολυῖστωρ ἐν τῷ περὶ Κιλικίας. To this we may refer v. Λαέρτης. Κιλικίας χωρίον. Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ καὶ ὄρος καὶ πόλιν φησί. v. Χρυσόπολις. ἔστι καὶ ἄλλη Κιλικίας Χρυσόπολις, ὡς Πολυῖστωρ. v. Σελεύκεια. πόλις ἐπὶ Κιλικίᾳ.—ἠνόμεσε δὲ Σελεύκειαν αὐτὴν Σέλευκος ὁ Νικάτωρ, ὡς Ἀλεξ. φησί. v. Ταρσός. ἐπισημοτάτη πόλις Κιλικίας.—Διονύσιος δὲ ὁ Θραξ ἐν τῷ περὶ Ῥόδου ἀπὸ τῆς τοῦ Βελλεροφόντου πτώσεως.—Ἄλ. δὲ ὁ Πολυῖστωρ διὰ τὸ τὸν Πήγασον ἵππον ἐκεῖ τὸν ταρσὸν κλάσαντα, καὶ Βελλεροφόντην ἐν τῷ Ἀλλεῖῳ πεδίῳ πλαυθῆναι.

7 Λιβυκά. Steph. Byz. v. Λίξα. Ἄλ. ἐν πρώτῳ Λιβυκῶν. v. Μάγνα. Ἄλ. ἐν τρίτῳ Λιβυκῶν. v. Ἀφάκη. Πολυῖστωρ ἐν Λιβ. τρίτῃ. v. Γάρρη. πόλις Λιβύης, ὡς Πολυῖστωρ ἐν τρίτῃ Λιβ. v. Γίλδα. Ἄλ. ἐν τρίτῳ Λιβ. v. Δράκοντος. Πολυῖστωρ ἐν τρίτῳ Λιβ. v. Εὐφραντα. Ἄλ. ἐν τρίτῳ Λιβ. v. Ζάγυστις. Ἄλ. ἐν τρίτῳ Λιβ. v. Κορακόνησος. Ἄλ. τρίτῳ Λιβ. v. Κυνῶν νῆσος. Ἄλ. τρίτῳ Λιβ. v. Χαλκεία. πόλις Λιβύης· ὁ Πολυῖστωρ ἐν Λιβ. τρίτῳ. v. Χερρόνησος. πόλις Λιβύης—ὡς Ἄλ. ἐν Λιβ. τρίτῳ. v. Ξιλία. Ἄλ. ἐν τρίτῳ Λιβ. v. Σκυτόπολις. πόλις Λιβύης, περὶ ἧς ὁ Πολυῖστωρ ἐν Λιβ. τρίτῳ. From this work perhaps Schol. Apollon. IV. 1515 cod. Par. διὰ τοῦτο τὴν Λιβύην πολύθηρον εἶπεν, ὡς φησι καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος. In Schol. ed. διὸ τὴν Λ. π. εἶ. τὸ αὐτὸ φησι καὶ Ἄλ. Steph. Byz. v. Αὐτομάλακα. χωρίον Λιβύης· Πολυῖστωρ τρίτῃ. v. Ἀνήτουσσα. πόλις Λιβύης. ὁ πολίτης Ἀνητουσαῖος, ὡς Πολυῖστωρ φησὶν. v. Θύνη. πόλις Λιβύης, ὡς Πολυῖστωρ Ἀλέξανδρος. v. Λιβύη. χώρα πολύνυμος, ὡς Πολυῖστωρ.

8 Λυκιάκα. Steph. Byz. v. Μέλαινα. Ἄλ. Λυκιακοῖς. v. Μολύνθεια. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Λυκίας πρώτῳ. v. Γάγαι. Ἄλ. ἐν πρώτῳ Λυκ. v. Δαίδαλα. Ἄλ. ἐν Λυκια-

κοῖς. v. Ἐρυμναί. Ἄλ. ἐν πρώτῳ Λυκ. v. Λάμος. Ἄλ. ὁ Πολυῖστωρ ἐν πρώτῳ Λυκ. v. Τήλανδρος. Ἄλ. ὁ Πολυῖστωρ—ἐν πρώτῳ Λυκ. v. Τυμνισσός. Ἄλ. ἐν πρώτῳ Λυκ. v. Οἰνόανδα. Ἄλ. πρώτῳ Λυκ. v. Σίδυμα. πόλις Λυκίας, ὡς [f. ἦς] Ἄλ. μέμνηται ἐν πρώτῳ Λυκ. v. Ἄραξα. Ἄλ. ἐν δευτέρῳ τῶν Λυκ. v. Κοχλίουσα. Ἄλ. δευτέρῳ περὶ Λυκίας. v. Κράγος. ὄρος Λυκίας. Ἄλ. δευτέρῳ Λυκ. v. Λυρνατία. Ἄλ. δευτέρῳ περὶ Λυκίας. v. Ὑλαμοι. Ἄλ. ὁ Πολυῖστωρ ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ Λυκίας. v. Φελλός. Ἄλ. ὁ Πολυῖστωρ ἐν τῷ περὶ Λυκίας Φελλὸν καὶ Ἀντίφελλον Λυκίας εἶναι λέγει. v. Μάκτρα. νῆσος Λυκίας, ὡς Ἄλ. ἐν περίπλῳ αὐτῆς. v. Δολιχί. νῆσος πρὸς τῇ Λυκίᾳ. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ Λυκίας περίπλῳ Δολιχίστην αὐτὴν φησιν. v. Σέβεδα. λιμὴν Λυκίας, ὡς Ἄλ. ἐν περίπλῳ. Hence perhaps Steph. Byz. Γλαύκου δῆμος ἐν Λυκίᾳ, ὡς Ἄλ. φησὶν. v. Μεγίστη. πόλις καὶ νῆσος τῆς Λυκίας, ὡς Πολυῖστωρ. v. Πάταρα. πόλις Λυκίας. Ἀλέξανδρος φησιν, κ. τ. λ. See F. H. I p. 341 a.

9 περὶ Πυθαγορικῶν συμβόλων. Cyrill. adv Julian. 539 p. 133E ἱστορεῖ γοῦν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ ἐπικλινὴς Πολυῖστωρ ἐν τῷ περὶ Πυθαγορικῶν συμβ. Ἀσσυρίᾳ τὸ γένος ὄντι τῷ Ζάρᾳ φοιτῆσαι τὸν Πυθαγόραν. Clem. Al. Strom. I p. 304 B Ἄλ. δὲ ἐν τῷ περὶ Π. σ. Ναζαράτῳ τῷ Ἀσσυρίᾳ μαθητεῦσαι ἱστορεῖ τὸν Πυθαγόραν.

10 περὶ Ῥώμης. Suid. Ἄλ. Πολυῖστ. οὗτος συνέγραψε βιβλία ἀριθμοῦ κρείττω· καὶ περὶ Ῥώμης βιβλία πέντε.

11 περὶ Συρίας. Steph. Byz. v. Ὠρωπός.—ἐν Συρίᾳ, κτισθεῖσα ὑπὸ Νικάτορος, περὶ ἧς ὁ Πολυῖστωρ ἐν τῇ περὶ Συρίας φησὶν οὕτω· "Ξενοφῶν ἐν ταῖς ἀναμετρήσεσι τῶν ὄλων [ὄρων Salmas. Lege vel ὄρων " vel ὄρων] περὶ Ἀμφίπολιν κείσθαι Ὠρωπὸν" κ. τ. λ. v. Τάβαι. πόλις—τῆς Περαιάς, ἣν Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Συρίας ἐρμηνεύει ἀγαθὴν.

12 περὶ Φρυγίας. Steph. Byz. v. Ἀκμονία. Ἄλ. ὁ Πολυῖστωρ ἐν τρίτῳ περὶ Φρυγίας. v. Γάλλος. ὁ Πολυῖστωρ ἐν τῷ περὶ Φρυγίας τρίτῳ. v. Μητρόπολις. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Φρυγίας. v. Φαρνακία. Ἄλ. περὶ Φρυγίας τρίτῳ. Auctor de fluviis apud Plutarch. p. 1156 B ἱστορεῖ Ἄλ. Κορνῆλιος ἐν γ' Φρυγιακῶν. In this work probably Steph. Byz. v. Μανήσιον. πόλις Φρυγίας. Ἀλέξανδρος. v. Μάνταλος. πόλις Φρυγίας, ὡς ὁ Πολυῖστωρ Ἄλ. v. Ἀμβασον. μητρόπολις τῶν Φρυγῶν. ὁ πολίτης Ἀμβασίτης, ὡς Πολυῖστωρ Ἄλ. Plutarch. de Musica p. 1132 F Ἄλ. ἐν τῇ συναγωγῇ τῶν περὶ Φρυγίας κ. τ. λ.

Alexander simply is quoted in other works, some of which probably belong to Alexander Polyhistor :

1 περὶ τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς χρηστηρίου. Steph. Byz. v. Παρνασσός. Παρνασσὸν μαντεύσασθαι Πυθοὶ πρῶτον, ὡς Ἀλέξανδρος φησιν ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ τοῦ ἐν Δ. χρηστηρίου.

2 διαδοχαί. This work is nowhere distinctly ascribed to Polyhistor. It is quoted by Laërtius I. 116 Φερεκύδης Βάδνος, Σύριος, καθὰ φησιν Ἀλέξανδρος ἐν διαδοχαῖς. Idem II. 19 Ἀλέξανδρος ἐν διαδοχαῖς. de Socrate. II. 106 Εὐκλείδης ἀπὸ Μεγάρων—

540 169 *Apollonius of Tyre*. A little before the time of *Strabo*: *Strabo* XVI p. 757. See below, N° 243⁹.

ἡ Γελῶς κατ' ἐνίοις, ὡς 'Αλ. ἐν διαδοχαῖς. III. 4 καθά φησιν 'Αλ. ἐν διαδοχαῖς. III. 5 ὡς φησιν 'Αλ. ἐν διαδοχαῖς καθ' Ἡράκλειτον. de Platone. IV. 62 Καρνεάδης Ἐπικόμου ἢ Φιλοκόμου, ὡς φησιν 'Αλ. ἐν διαδοχαῖς. VII. 179 Χρύσιππος Σολεύς, ἢ Ταρσεύς, ὡς 'Αλ. ἐν διαδοχαῖς. VIII. 24 ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἐν ταῖς τῶν φιλοσόφων διαδοχαῖς. de *Pythagora*. IX. 61 'Αλ. ἐν διαδοχαῖς. de *Pyrrhone*.

3 περὶ τοῦ Εὐξείνου Πόντου. Steph. Byz. v. Ἰάμοι. Ἀλέξ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Εὐξείνου Πόντου. v. Ὑλέα. 'Αλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Πόντου. v. Ἀβιοι. 'Αλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Εὐξείνου Πόντου. The following passages, in which the same work appears to be quoted, will fix this piece to *Polyhistor*: v. Τύρας. πόλις καὶ ποταμὸς ἐν τῷ Εὐξείνῳ πόντῳ.—ὁ δὲ Πολυῖστωρ τὸν ποταμὸν καὶ τὴν πόλιν Τύραν τοὺς δὲ πολίτας Τυράνους. v. Ὑπανις. ποταμὸς καὶ πόλις μεταξὺ τοῦ Πόντου καὶ τῆς Μαιώτιδος λίμνης. 'Αλ. δὲ ὁ Πολυῖστωρ φησί, κ. τ. λ. v. Τανάϊς, πόλις ὁμώνυμος τῷ ποταμῷ.—ὡς 'Αλ. ὁ Πολυῖστωρ.

4 Καρική. Steph. Byz. Μούμαστος. Ἀλέξανδρος δευτέρῳ Καρικῶν. v. Ναξία. 'Αλ. ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ Καρίας. v. Καρόπολις. 'Αλ. Καρικῶν πρώτῳ. v. Ἄμος. 'Αλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Καρίας δευτέρῳ. v. Ἀργίλα. 'Αλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Καρίας β'. v. Δύνδασον. 'Αλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Καρίας β'. v. Λάβαρα. 'Αλ. δευτέρῳ περὶ Κ. v. Τύμνος. 'Αλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Κ. δευτέρῳ. Schol. Apollon. I. 551 Ἀλέξ. ἐν πρώτῳ Καρικῶν ὑπομνημάτων [Καρ. ἀπομνημονευμάτων Cod. Par.] I. 925 Χερσόνησος Καρίας, ἔνθεν ἦν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ περὶ Καρίας γράψας. That *Polyhistor* wrote περὶ Καρίας is probable from Steph. Byz. v. Ἄλινα [Ἄλιδα]. πόλις Καρίας, ὡς Πολυῖστωρ. If he is the author of this piece, the *Milesian Alexander* was originally of *Caria*.

5 Κρητικά. Schol. Apollon. IV. 1492 Ἀλέξανδρος ἐν πρώτῳ Κρητικῶν. We may refer it to *Polyhistor* from Steph. Byz. v. Ἀλλώρια. πόλις τῆς Κρήτης. Πολυῖστωρ τρισκαδεκάτῃ.

6 περὶ Λυκαρείας. Steph. Byz. Λύλη. πόλις Ἀρκαδίας. Ἀλέξ. δευτέρῳ περὶ Λυκωρ.

7 περὶ Παφλαγονίας. Steph. Byz. Γάγγρα. πόλις θηλυκῶς, ἦν Ἀλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Παφλαγονίας ἀναγράφει, λέγων οὕτως κ. τ. λ. v. Δάριδνα. πόλις Παφλαγονίας, ὡς Ἀλέξ. ἐν τῷ περὶ αὐτῆς.

The work περὶ Ἀσίας, referred to *Alexander* simply Steph. Byz. Μελιταία. Σάταλα. written in hexameter verse (conf. Steph. Byz. v. Ὑκρανοί. Δῶρος); and that entitled Εὐρώπη, also referred to *Alexander* simply Steph. Byz. Ἐλίμεια. Ἐρκύνιον. Τυρακίαι. and also in hexameter verse (conf. v. Δυρράκιον), were written by *Alexander Ephesius*.

Polyhistor is also quoted in the following testimonies: Steph. Byz. Τάμνα. πόλις Ἀραβική. ὡς Ἀλ. ὁ Πολυῖστωρ. v. Ἄγιον.—ὡς Πολυῖστωρ. v. Γάδεια. —'Αλ. ὁ Πολυῖστωρ. v. Γάζα.—λέγονται διὰ τοῦ α'

Γαζάται, ὡς Πολυῖστωρ. v. Γεδρωσία.—ἐν τοῖς τοῦ Πολυῖστορος διὰ τοῦ κ. εὐρέθῃ ἢ πρώτῃ συλλαβῇ· ἄλλ' ἦν ἀδιόρθωτον τὸ βιβλίον. v. Καβαλῖς. ὁ Πολυῖστωρ 'Αλ. v. Μέμνονες· ἔθνος Αἰθιοπικόν, ὃ ἐρμηνεύεται, ὡς ὁ Πολυῖστωρ φησιν, ἀγρίους τινὰς ἢ μαχίμους καὶ χαλεπούς. To him we may also refer v. Μαρσύα. πόλις Φοινίκης, ὡς Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ Φίλων. He is quoted by the name of *Cornelius Alexander* Plin. H. N. III. 17 VII. 48 XIII. 22 XVI. 5. Idem XXXVI. 12 *Qui de (pyramidibus) scripserunt sunt Herodotus, Euhemerus, Duris Samius, Aristagoras, Dionysius, Artemidorus, Alexander Polyhistor, &c.* This we may refer to his Αἰγυπτιακά. Suid. v. Μωσῶ. γυνὴ Ἑβραία, ἥς ἐστὶ σύγγραμμα ὁ παρ' Ἑβραίοις νόμος· ὡς φησιν 'Αλ. ὁ Μιλήσιος ὁ Πολυῖστωρ. This is referred by Suidas v. Ἀλέξανδρος Πολυῖστ. and Eudoc. p. 62 to the treatise περὶ Ῥώμης. unless the text is mutilated, and the title of some other piece of *Polyhistor* has escaped in that passage. Cyrill. adv. Julian. p. 8 C quotes his testimony to the Deluge: ἀναγκαίως μεμνήσομαι καὶ τῶν παρ' αὐτοῖς ἱστοριογράφων, Ἀλεξάνδρου τε φημὶ τοῦ Πολυῖστορος καὶ Ἀβυδηνοῦ· πεποίηται γὰρ καὶ αὐτοὶ τὴν περὶ τούτων ἀφήγησιν ἐν ἰδίοις συγγραφαῖς οὐκ εἰσάπαν ἀκαταψέκτως, ἀλλοκότως δὲ μᾶλλον, ἅτε δὴ καὶ εἰς εὐσέβειαν δογμάτων ἡμοιρηκότες. καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἀλέξανδρος φησιν οὕτως· "Ὡτιάρτου δὲ τελευτήσαντος, τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ Ξίσουθρον βασιλεῦσαι· σάρους δεκαοκτώ· ἐπὶ τούτου τὸν μέγαν φασι γενέσθαι· κατακλυσμόν" κ. τ. λ. Idem p. 9 C Ἀλέξανδρος μὲν γὰρ ὡδὶ φησί. Conf. Syncell. p. 28 A—31 B. These accounts *Polyhistor* derived from *Berosus*: Syncell. Ibid. τούτων ἀπὸ Ἀλ. τοῦ Πολυῖστορος ὡς ἀπὸ Βηρωσσοῦ τοῦ τὰ Χαλδαῖκα ψευδηγοροῦντος. *Polyhistor* on the Assyrian and Median kings is quoted again by Syncellus p. 78. on *Abraham* by Josephus Ant. I. 15 Ἀλ. ὁ Πολυῖστωρ λέγων οὕτως· "Κλεόδημος δὲ φησιν ὁ προφήτης, ὁ καὶ Μάλχος, ὁ ἱστορῶν τὰ περὶ Ἰουδαίων, καθὼς καὶ Μωϋσῆς ἱστορήσεν ὁ νομοθέτης αὐτῶν, ὅτι ἐκ τῆς Χατοῦρας Ἀβράμῳ ἐγένοντο παῖδες ἱκανοί." κ. τ. λ. Africanus apud Euseb. Præp. X p. 489 A ταῦτα [the early chronology of Greece] Ἀθηναίων ἱστοροῦντες Ἑλλάνικος τε καὶ Φιλόχορος οἱ τὰς Ἀτθίδας, οἱ τε τὰ Σύρια Κάστωρ καὶ Θαλλός, καὶ τὰ πάντων Διόδωρος ὁ τὰς βιβλιοθήκας Ἀλέξ. τε ὁ Πολυῖστωρ—ἐμνήσθησαν. Agathias II. 25 p. 120 ὡς πον Βίωνι γέγραπται καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ Πολυῖστορι. on the Assyrian dynasty. Ib. p. 121 πειστέον γὰρ κἀναῦθα τῷ Πολυῖστορι. on the duration of the Assyrian empire.

9 For the work of *Apollonius* περὶ Ζήνωνος see F. H. II p. 368 i. Quoted also by Laërtius VII. 2 Ἀπ. ὁ Τύριος ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ Ζήνωνος. VII. I Ἀπ. δὲ φησιν ὁ Τύριος. VII. 24 φησι δ' Ἀπ. ὁ Τύριος.

- 170 *Posidonius*. B. C. 143. 86. 78. 62. 60. 51.
- 171 *Hecato of Rhodes*. The disciple of *Panæti*: Cic. de Off. III. 15 *Hecatonem quidem Rhodium discipulum Panæti video in iis libris quos De Officio scripsit Q. Tuberoni*. Idem Ib. III. 23 *Plenus est sextus liber De Officiis Hecatonis talium quæstionum &c.*^r
- 172 *Athenodorus* the elder of *Tarsus*. An old man in B. C. 64: Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 10 (Κάτων) πυθόμενος Ἀθηνόδωρον τὸν ἐπικαλούμενον Κορυλλίωνα μεγάλην ἔξιν ἐν τοῖς στωϊκοῖς λόγοις ἔχοντα διατρίβειν περὶ Πέργαμον, ἥδη γηραιὸν ὄντα,—ἐπλευσεν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐπὶ τὸν ἄνδρα. This occurred while *Pompey* was in Asia: Plutarch. Ibid. conf. c. 14. 541 Idem Mor. p. 777 A Κάτων αὐτὸς ἐπλευσεν ἀπὸ στρατείας ἐπ' Ἀθηνόδωρον. *Athenodorus* accompanied *Cato* to Rome: Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 16 ἐπανελθὼν δ' εἰς Ῥώμην τὸν μὲν ἄλλον χρόνον κατ' οἶκον Ἀθηνόδωρ ἢ κατ' ἀγορὰν τοῖς φίλοις παριστάμενος διετέλεσεν. Conf. Plin. H. N. VII. 30 *Uticensis Cato unum ex tribunatu militum philosophum [sc. Athenodorum] alterum e Cypri legatione deportavit*. Strabo XIV p. 674 ἐξ αὐτῆς (Ταρσοῦ) Ἀθηνόδωροι δύο· ὧν ὁ μὲν Κορυλλίων καλούμενος συνεβίωσε Μάρκῳ Κάτωνι, καὶ τελευτᾷ παρ' ἐκείνῳ^s.
- 173 *Meleager*. B. C. 95. Jacobs^t, with whose account Schweighæuser is entirely satisfied^v, argues that *Meleager* the cynic of *Gadara*, the contemporary of *Menippus*, mentioned by Strabo and Laërtius, and described in three epigrams, was no other than *Meleager* the collector of the *Anthologia*, who lived in B. C. 95^w.

^r Other works of *Hecato* are quoted by Laërtius: περὶ ἀγαθῶν. VII. 101 Ἐκάτων ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ περὶ ἀγαθῶν.

περὶ ἀρετῶν. VII. 90 φησὶν ὁ Ἐκ. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ ἀρετῶν.

περὶ παθῶν. VII. 110 καθά φησιν Ἐκ. ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ περὶ παθῶν.

περὶ παραδόξων. VII. 124 Ποσειδώνιος ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ καθηκόντων, καὶ Ἐκ. ἐν τρισκαιδεκάτῳ περὶ παραδόξων.

περὶ τελῶν. VII. 87 Κλεάνθης ἐν τῷ περὶ ἡδονῆς, καὶ Ποσειδώνιος καὶ Ἐκ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ τελῶν.

χρεῖαι. VII. 172 φησὶν ὁ Ἐκ. ἐν ταῖς χρεαῖς.

Hecato is quoted by Seneca Ep. 5 *Hecatonem nostrum*. Ep. 6 *Quid me apud Hecatonem delectaverit dicam*. Ep. 9 *Hecaton ait &c.* Conf. de Benef. II. 21 III. 18 VI. 37.

^s For the younger *Athenodorus* see N° 209.

^t Prolegom. ad Antholog. tom. VI p. XXXVI &c.

^v Ad Athen. IV p. 157 b *De Meleagro Gadareno, Cynico, qui idem primus Anthologiae conditor fuisse existimatur*, conf. *Athenæum* XI p. 502 c d [Μελέαγρος ὁ κυνικὸς ἐν τῷ συμποσίῳ οὕτωςι γράφει· "Κάν τοσούτῳ πρόποσιν" κ. τ. λ.] tum *Strabonem* XVI p. 759 b *et instar omnium consule quæ docte disputavit Jacobsius, prolegom. Antholog.*

^w Jacobs. l. c. *Hoc mihi exploratum videtur, eum quem Gadarensensem appellat Athenæus* IV p. 157 b [καθάπερ ὁ πρόγονος ὑμῶν (τῶν κυνικῶν) Μελέαγρος ὁ Γαδαρεὺς ἐν ταῖς Χάρισις ἐπιγραφομέναις ἔφη τὸν Ὅμηρον, Σύρον ὄντα κ. τ. λ.—ἢ μόνον ἀνέγνωτε σύγγραμμα

αὐτοῦ τὸ περιέχον λεκίθου καὶ φακῆς σύγκρισιν.] *non diversum esse a Cynico cujus mentionem facit* XI p. 502 c. *Epigrammata autem illa Meleagri vitam enarrare non est quod dubitemus: nec dubitavit Schol. ad proœmium coronæ in Vat. Cod. p. 81 οὗτος ὁ Μελέαγρος Φοῖνιξ ἦν τῆς ἀπὸ Παλαιστίνης πόλεως, ἐποίησε δὲ τὸν θαυμάσιον τουτονὶ τῶν ἐπιγραμμάτων στέφανον. Et iterum: ὅτι ὁ Μελέαγρος Γαδαρηνὸς ἦν τὸ γένος Σύρος· ἐτελεύτησεν ἐν Κῷ τῇ νήσῳ. Quæ cum ita se habeant, Meleager floruit cum Menippo, item Gadareno et Cynico. Jam vero Menippi ætas incertissima est.—Sed verissima videtur sententia Scholiastæ in Vat. Cod. p. 82 Γαδαρηνὸς ἦν, ὥς ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν αὐτὸς ἑαυτοῦ ἐμνημόνευσεν· ἤκμασεν ἐπὶ Σελεύκου τοῦ ἐσχάτου. In hac sententia cur acquiescendum existimem paucis dicam. Inter Meleagri Ep. unum est (123) in Antipatri Sidonii tumulum; quem ætatem usque ad Ol. 160 produxisse certis indicibus constat. Tenemus igitur hoc, Meleagrum floruisse post Ol. 160. Ejus ætatem ab Antipatri Sidonii temporibus non valde remotam fuisse colligas ex Meleagr. Ep. I. 42 φοῖνισσάν τε νέαν κύπρον—Verum est igitur quod Schol. affirmat, Meleagrum sub ultimo Seleucorum vixisse. Is enim regnare cæpit Ol. 170. 3. quo tempore Antipater Sidonius defunctus erat, Philodemus [added to the collection by Philippus] nondum florebat. In this account it is not quite accurately said that *Antipater* lived to Ol. 160 B. C. 140 and that *Seleucus* began to reign in Ol. 170. 3 B. C. 97. For we have seen already at N° 132 that *Antipater* lived to at least Ol. 163 B. C. 127; and *Seleucus* became*

The passage of Strabo will be found below at N° 243. The passage of Laërtius VI. 99 is as follows: Μένιππος, καὶ οὗτος κυνικός, τὸ ἀνέκαθεν ἦν Φοίνις, δοῦλος.—φέρει μὲν οὖν σπουδαῖον οὐδέν· τὰ δὲ βιβλία αὐτοῦ πολλοῦ καταγέλωτος γέμει, καὶ τι ἴσον τοῖς Μελέαγρου τοῦ κατ' αὐτὸν γενομένου. φησὶ δ' Ἑρμιππος ἡμεροδανειστὴν αὐτὸν γεγονέναι καὶ καλεῖσθαι.—τέλος δὲ ἐπιβουλευθέντα πάντων στερηθῆναι, καὶ ὑπ' ἀθυμίας βρόχῳ τὸν βίον μεταλλάξαι. This last sentence, which Jacobs omits, will refute his conjecture. For *Hermippus* lived before B. C. 200: see the Tables B. C. 203 and N° 101. *Menippus* therefore, whose death he mentioned, could not have flourished in B. C. 95. And it may be added that Laërtius places *Menippus* before *Menedemus*. But it is not likely that he would have adopted this order, if *Menippus* had lived 200 years after *Menedemus*. Again, *Varro* apud Menag. ad Laërt. VI. 99 describes *Menippus* thus: *Menippus ille, nobilis quondam canis*. But, if *Menippus* had lived in B. C. 95, he would have lived in the time of *Varro* himself, who was about 22 years of age in B. C. 95; and would not have been described by the terms *nobilis quondam*. These circumstances concur with the time of *Hermippus* to place *Menippus* at an earlier age. His contemporary therefore, the cynic *Meleager* of *Gadara*, mentioned by Strabo XVI p. 759 Laërtius VI. 99 Athenæus IV p. 157 b XI p. 502 c was a different person from *Meleager* the collector of the *Anthologia*, who lived after the death of *Antipater Sidonius*, although he has been mistaken by the Scholiast in Cod. Vat. for the same person^x.

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174 *Apollonius ὄφης medicus*. After *Bacchius* and before *Dioscorides Phacas*: Erotian. p. 8 Ἀπολλωνίου τε τοῦ ὄφως τοῦτο ποιήσαντος [sc. ἐπιτεμομένου τὰς Βακχείου λέξεις], καὶ Διοσκορίδου τοῦ Φωκᾶ [l. Φακᾶ] πᾶσι τούτοις ἀντειπόντος δι' ἑπτὰ βιβλίων, Ἀπολλωνίου τε τοῦ Κιτιέως ὀκτωκαίδεκα πρὸς τὰ τοῦ Ταραντίνου [sc. Ἑρακλείδου. Conf. Erotian. p. 6. 180. 248. 402] τρία πρὸς Βακχείου διαγράψαντος.

175 *Archias*. B. C. 102. 86. 61. Manutius ad Cic. pro Arch. c. 3 commenting upon the passage in the Tables B. C. 102, after explaining *prætextatus* by *nondum natus annos XVII*, observes, *Miror prætextatum Archiam dici, cum de eodem supra dictum sit "ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias"* quo tempore adhuc erat *Antiochiæ*.—quem

king after the death of *Cyzicenus* in B. C. 95 and reigned only a year: see above p. 338.

^x The three epigrams in which the *Menippean Meleager* is mentioned are as follow:

Ep. 126

ἀτρέμας, ὦ ξένη· βαῖνε· παρ' εὐσεβέσιν γὰρ ὁ πρέσβυς
εὐδαι, κοιμηθεῖς ὕπνον ὀφειλόμενον,
Εὐκράτεω Μελέαγρος, ὁ τὸν γλυκύδακρυ· Ἐρωτα
καὶ μούσας ἰλαραῖς συστολίσας χαρίσιν.
ὃν θεόπαις ἠνδρῳσε Τύρος Γαδάρων θ' ἱερὰ χθών·
Κῶς δ' ἔρατῃ Μερόπων πρέσβυν ἐγηροτρόφει.

Ep. 127

νᾶσος ἐμὰ θρέπτειρα Τύρος πάτρα δ' ἐμὲ τεκνοῖ
Ἀτθίς ἐν Ἀσσυρίοις ναιομένα Γαδάρους.
Εὐκράτεω δ' ἔβλαστον ὁ σὺν Μούσαις Μελέαγρος,
πρώτα Μενιπείας συντροχάσας χαρίσιν.
εἰ δὲ Σύρος, τί τὸ θαῦμα; μίαν, ξένη, πατρίδα κόσμον
ναίομεν· ἐν θνατοῦς πάντας ἔτικτε χάος.
πουλυετὴς δ' ἐχάραξα τὰδ' ἐν δέλτοισι πρὸ τύμβου,
γῆρως γὰρ γείτων ἀγγύθεν Ἀἰδεω.

Ep. incert. 572

πρώτα μοι Γαδάρων κλεινὰ πόλις ἔπλετο πάτρα,
ἠνδρῳσεν δ' ἱερὰ δεξαμένα με Τύρος.
εἰς γῆρας δ' ὄτ' ἔβην, καὶ δία θρηψαμένη Κῶς
ἀμὲ θετὸν Μερόπων ἀσπὸν ἐγηροτρόφει.
μούσαι δ' εἰν ὀλίγοις με τὸν Εὐκράτεω Μελέαγρον
παῖδα Μενιπείας ἠγλαῖσαν χαρίσιν.

Meleager the collector of the *Anthologia* is named in Ep. Meleag. 109, 5. 114, 1. 129, 5, and by *Philippus* the next collector in Ep. 1.

καὶ σελίδος νεαρᾶς θερίσας στάχυν ἀντανέπλεξα
τοῖς Μελεαγρείοις ὥς ἔκλον στεφάνους.

But in none of these passages is it implied that he was a Gadarene.

Menippus the cynic survived *Epicurus* B. C. 270, because among his works Laërtius VI. 101 mentions γονὰς Ἐπικούρου καὶ τὰς θρησκευομένας ὑπ' αὐτῶν εἰκάδας. an allusion explained by Casaubon ad loc.

nodum si quis velit ita solvat, ex pueris excessisse Archiam dici, id est, ex ætate puerili, non cum annos XVII natus esset. But *Archias*, who had been celebrated after he left Antioch in Asia and Greece, *ut famam ingenii expectatio hominis, expectationem ipsius adventus admiratioque superaret*, could not have been still 17 and no more on his arrival at Rome. Cicero therefore does not use *prætextatus* in its literal sense, but rhetorically to denote that *Archias* was still very young^y.

- 176 *Asclepiades Prusæus medicus.* Ἀσκληπιάδης ἰατρός ὁ Προυσιεύς Strabo XII p. 566. Ἀσκληπιάδης ὁ ἰατρός Sextus Empir. Logie. I. 323. Cf. Logie. I. 91. Contemporary with *Antiochus* the Academic philosopher: Sextus Empir. Logie. I. 201. 202 Ἀντίοχος ὁ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀκαδημίας ἐν δευτέρῳ τῶν κανονικῶν ῥητῶς γράφας ταῦτα. “Ἄλλος δέ τις ἐν τῇ ἰατρικῇ μὲν οὐδενὸς δεύτερος, ἀπτόμενος δὲ καὶ φιλοσοφίας, ἐπείθετο” κ. τ. λ.—ἔοικε γὰρ διὰ τούτων ὁ Ἀντίοχος—Ἀσκληπιάδην τὸν ἰατρὸν αἰνίττεσθαι—κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον αὐτῷ γενόμενον. The friend of *Crassus* the orator (who died in B. C. 91): *Crassus* apud Cic. de Or. I. 14 *Neque vero Asclepiades is quo nos medico amicoque usi sumus, tum, cum eloquentia vincebat cæteros medicos, in eo ipso quod ornate dicebat medicinæ facultate utebatur, non eloquentiæ.* Was settled at Rome in the reign of *Mithridates*: Plin. H. N. XXV. 2 *ad Mithridatem Asclepiadis medendi arte clari volumina composita extant, cum sollicitatus ex urbe Roma præcepta pro se mitteret.* XXVI. 3 *Asclepiades ætate Magni Pompeii orandi magister, nec satis in arte ea quæstuosus, ut ad alia sagacis ingenii, huc [sc. ad medicinam] se repente convertit.*^z.

- 177 *Antiochus.* B. C. 87. 79.

- 178 *Scymnus of Chios.* B. C. 90. Dodwell^a truly observes that *Scymnus* could not dedicate to *Nicomedes Epiphanes* who murdered his father. He therefore dedicated to the son of *Epiphanes*. *Nicomedes Philopator*^b was established by the Romans in B. C. 90, and 543

^y The oration of Cicero *pro Archia* was composed in the old age of *Archias*: c. 3 *Domus (Lucullorum) quæ hujus adolescentiæ prima fuerit, eadem esset familiarissima senectuti.* After the consulship of Cicero: c. 11 *Quas res nos in consulatu nostro—gessimus attigit hic versibus atque inchoavit.* Perhaps therefore after the consulship of *Piso* B. C. 61, when *Archias* had not yet celebrated Cicero: see the Tables B. C. 61.

Archias celebrated in Greek poems the Cimbric war of *Marius* and the Mithridatic war of *Lucullus*: Cic. *pro Arch.* c. 9 *Cimbricas res adolescens attigit, et ipsi illi C. Mario—jucundus fuit.—Mithridaticum vero bellum—totum ab hoc expressum est: qui libri non modo L. Lucillum verum etiam populi Romani nomen illustrent.* Some of the epigrams extant under the name of *Archias* are by *Archias* of Antioch.

^z He is mentioned again by Pliny H. N. VII. 37 *Summa autem (fama) Asclepiadi Prusæensi condita nova secta, spretis legatis et pollicitationibus Mithridatis regis, &c.—Sed maxime sponsione facta cum fortuna, ne medicus crederetur si unquam invalidus ullo modo fuisset ipse, et victor suprema in senecta lapsu scalarum exanimatus est.* Idem XXII.

25 *Nondum Pompeii Magni ætate in usu, et ideo vix quicquam de ea scriptum ab Asclepiadis schola.* XXIII. 2 *Sustulit totum id Asclepiades coarguitque.* XXIX. 1 *Asclepiades—auditor ejus Themison fuit.* Sextus Empiricus p. 136 Ἀσκληπιάδης ὁ Βιθυνός. p. 311 τρισὶν ὑποθέσεισι κεχρῆσθαι φαμέν τὸν Ἀσκληπιάδην. p. 460 καθάπερ ἔλεγε καὶ ὁ Ἀσκληπιάδης. p. 493 τὰ γὰρ αὐτὰ φαινόμενα ἐν ἰατρικῇ ἄλλου μὲν ἐστὶ σημεῖα τῶδε. καθάπερ Ἐρασιστράτῳ ἄλλου δὲ τῶδε, καθάπερ Ἡροφίλῳ. ἄλλου δὲ τῶδε, καθάπερ Ἀσκληπιάδῃ. p. 499 Ἡροφίλῳ μὲν—Ἐρασιστράτῳ δὲ—Ἀσκληπιάδῃ δέ. p. 621 Ἀσκληπιάδης. p. 686 οἱ περὶ Ἀσκληπιάδην. On *Asclepiades* see Fabric. ad Sext. Empir. p. 136 note Z. Ernesti Indic. Ciceron. v. *Asclepiades* justly observes that the account of Pliny is not inconsistent with the time of *Crassus*. If *Asclepiades* had been 40 years of age at the death of *Crassus*, he might have flourished at Rome for 30 years after that date, which would have extended his life beyond the death of *Mithridates*, and would have included the period of *Pompey's* greatest eminence.

^a De Scymno Chio p. 93 apud Huds. Geogr. min. tom. II.

^b Dodwell Ibid. conjectures from the mere ex-

held his kingdom for about three years, till his second expulsion by *Mithridates* in B. C. 88. ^cDuring that period of his reign *Scymnus* might address him^d.

- 179 *Geminus* observes c. 6 p. 19 μηνὶ ὄλῳ παραλλάσσει τὰ Ἰσῖα πρὸς τὰς χειμερινὰς τροπὰς.— πρὸ γὰρ ρκ' ἐτῶν συνέπεσε κατ' αὐτὰς τὰς χειμερινὰς τροπὰς ἄγεσθαι τὰ Ἰσῖα—μηνιαίας γινομένης παραλλαγῆς ἐν ρκ' ἔτεσιν. Petavius from this passage determines the time of *Geminus*. For the *Isia* were celebrated from the 17th to the 20th of the month *Athyr*. But, when the 17th of *Athyr* fell upon the winter solstice Dec. 27, the 1st *Thoth* fell upon Oct. 11, and this happened N. E. 552 B. C. 197. But 120 years computed from that point will fix the time of *Geminus* at N. E. 672 B. C. 77^c. The chronology of Petavius is confirmed by internal evidence. *Geminus* quotes *Hipparchus*: καθ' Ἱππαρχον c. 2, who continued his observations down to B. C. 127. *Crates* the grammarian: Κράτης ὁ γραμματικός c. 5 p. 13. 14 c. 13 p. 31. who flourished B. C. 159. *Polybius*, who was still living in B. C. 129: c. 13 p. 31 Πολύβιος ὁ ἱστοριογράφος πεπραγμάτευται βιβλίον ὃ ἐπιγραφὴν ἔχει “περὶ τῆς περὶ τὸν ἱσημερινὸν οἰκήσεως.” And he reckons *Cleanthes*, who began to teach B. C. 263, among τοὺς ἀρχαίους. c. 13 p. 31 τινὲς τῶν ἀρχαίων, ὧν ἐστὶ καὶ Κλεάνθης ὁ στωικός. To this may be added from *Fabrianus* B. Gr. tom. IV p. 32 that he abridged a work of *Posidonius*: *Simplicius in Aristot. Physic. II* p. 64 b locum profert ex *Gemini epitome* τῶν Ποσειδωνίου μετεωρολογικῶν. But *Posidonius* flourished between B. C. 100 and B. C. 51^f.
- 180 *Hermagoras*. B. C. 62. As *Hermagoras* began to teach before *Molo*, he had probably taught rhetoric full 30 years before his conference with *Pompey*.
- 181 *Athenæus*. B. C. 62^g.

pression χρηστότης that *Scymnus* addressed the usurper *Socrates*, or *Nicomedes* χρηστός, who was brought into Bithynia for about a year by *Mithridates*. A very improbable conjecture.

^c See above p. 419.

^d *Scymnus* v. 114—135 enumerates his sources of information:

Ἐρατοσθένει μάλιστα σύμπεπεισμένος
Ἐφόρῳ τε, καὶ τῷ τὰς κτίσεις εἰρηκότε
ἐν πέντε βίβλοις Χαλκιδεὶ Διονυσίῳ,
Δημητρίῳ τε Καλατιανῷ συγγραφεί,
καὶ τῷ Σικελῷ Κλέωνι καὶ Τιμοσθένει,
τῆς * τῆς τε * * * * * θεσιν
καὶ τὸν πολίτην * * * * *
* * * * *
Καλλι * * * ποιῶν * * * * *
Τίμαιον ἄνδρα Σικελὸν ἐκ Ταυρομενίου,
ἐκ τῶν ὑφ' Ἡροδότου τε συντεταγμένων.
ἃ δ' αὐτὸς ἰδίᾳ φιλοπόνως ἐξητακὼς
αὐτοπτικῇ πίστιν τε προσενεγμένος,
ὡς ἂν θεατὴς οὐ μόνον τῆς Ἑλλάδος
ἢ τῶν κατ' Ἀσίαν κειμένων πολισμάτων,
ἴστωρ δὲ γεγωνὼς τῶν τε περὶ τὸν Ἀδρίαν
καὶ τῶν κατὰ τὸν Ἰόνιον ἐξῆς κειμένων,
ἐπεληλυθὼς δὲ τοὺς τε τῆς Τυρρηνίας
καὶ τοὺς Σικελικοὺς καὶ πρὸς ἑσπέραν ὄρους,
καὶ τῆς Λιβύης τὰ πλείστα καὶ Καρχηδόνας.

^e Petavius ad *Gemini* locum: *Isia* de quibus

Geminus loquitur ea esse videntur quæ Athyr 17—20^o fiebant. Plutarch. Is. Osir. p. 366 ea lugubria fuisse scribit; et inter illorum causas hanc recenset, quod contractis diebus noctes fiebant longiores. At Achilles Tatius c. 23 [p. 85] docet ob hanc eandem causam Isia quæ in τροπὰς incidunt ab Ægyptiis celebrari solita. Quare nullum jam dubium est de quibus Isii intelligendus sit Geminus. Hunc enim certum est de iis agere quæ 17^o Athyr inibant. Quo posito, facile erit investigare quod a Gemino tempus hoc loco designetur. Nam ut 17^{us} dies Athyr in Dec. 27^{um} incidat, necesse est neomeniam Thoth cadere in Oct. 11^{um}. Id accidit N. E. 552 Ol. 145. 4 Per. Jul. 4517. Adde igitur annos 120, existet Per. Jul. 4637 Ol. 175. 4 U. C. 677. Sulle itaque tempore floruit Geminus.

^f *Geminus* c. 13 p. 30 adopts the computation of *Eratosthenes* for the circumference of the globe: εἰς μερισθῶσιν αἱ κ' μυριάδες καὶ τὰ β στάδια εἰς μέρη ξ', γίνεται τὸ ἐξηκοστὸν σταδίων δο'. He quotes c. 6 p. 19 a work of *Eratosthenes*, which may be added to the titles already given p. 514 o: Ἐρατοσθένης ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς ὀκταετηρίδος ὑπομνήματι.

^g *Hermagoras* and *Athenæus* are mentioned together again by *Quintilian* II. 15, 14—23 *Hermagoræ, qui finem (Rhetorices) esse ait "persuasive sibiliter dicere."*—*Ariston Critolai peripatetici discipulus, cujus hic finis est: "scientia videndi*

- 182 *Apollonius* μαλακός. B. C. 88. Strabo XIV p. 660 names again ὁ μαλακὸς Ἀπολλώνιος. 544
- 183 *Apollonius Molo*. B. C. 88. 78. Val. Max. II. 2, 3 *Molo rhetor, qui studia M. Ciceronis acuit*. Eum namque ante omnes exterarum gentium in senatu sine interprete auditum constat. He is named by Josephus Apion. II p. 1241 in Rufini versione^h.
- 184 *Ænesidemus* fl. B. C. 80—50. See F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 292 x.
- 185 *Dionysius of Magnesia*. B. C. 78.
- 186 *Menippus of Caria*. B. C. 78. Strabo XIV p. 660 κἀνταῦθα [at Stratonicea] ἀνὴρ ἀξιόλογος γεγένηται ῥήτωρ Μένιππος κατὰ τοὺς πατέρας ἡμῶν, Κατόκας ἐπικαλούμενος, ὃν μάλιστα ἐπαινεῖ τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ῥητόρων ὧν ἡκροάσατο Κικέρων, ὥς φησιν ἐν τινι γραφῇ αὐτὸς, συγκρίνων Ξενοκλεῖ καὶ τοῖς κατ' ἐκείνον ἀκμάζουσιν.
- 187 *Æschylus of Onidus*. B. C. 78. Cic. Brut. c. 95 *Exornato et faceto genere verborum: in quo fuit Æschylus Onidius, et meus æqualis Milesius Æschines*.
- 188 *Xenophanes of Adramyttium*. B. C. 78.
- 189 *Æschines of Miletus*. See Nos 187. 243. *Æschines* is mentioned by Seneca Controv. 8 p. 141. 143.
- 190 *Theophanes of Lesbos*. B. C. 49ⁱ.
- 191 *Demetrius of Magnesia*. B. C. 55. 49^k.

"et agendi in quæstionibus civilibus per orationem popularis persuasionis."—*Critolaüs* "usum dicendi;" nam hoc triβή significat: *Athenæus* "fallendi artem." And by Sextus Empiricus p. 301 Ἀρίστων ὁ Κριτολάου γνώριμος σκοπὸν μὲν ἐκείσθαι φησιν αὐτῇ (τῇ ῥητορικῇ) τὴν πειθῶ τέλος δὲ τὸ τυχεῖν τῆς πειθοῦς. καὶ Ἑρμαγόρας τελείου ῥήτορος ἔργον εἶναι ἔλεγε τὸ τεθὲν πολιτικὸν ζήτημα διατίθεσθαι κατὰ τὸ ἐνδεχόμενον πειστικῶς. Ἀθηναῖος δὲ λόγων δύναμιν προσαγορεύει τὴν ῥητορικὴν, στοχαζομένην τῆς τῶν ἀκουόντων πειθοῦς. Spalding ad Quintil. II. 15, 19 truly observes that *Ariston* the disciple of *Critolaüs* is known to us from these passages, and that he is not to be confounded with *Ariston* the master of *Critolaüs*.

Athenæus is to be distinguished from another *Athenæus*, who is mentioned in the Tables B. C. 22.

^h Where the original is lost. *Admiror autem etiam—Posidonium et Apollonium Molonis: quoniam accusant quidem nos quare nos eosdem deos cum aliis non colimus*.

ⁱ *Theophanes* adopted *Corn. Balbus* of *Gades*: Cic. pro Balbo c. 25 *Adoptio Theophani agitata est; per quam Cornelius nihil est præterquam propinquorum suorum hereditates assecutus*. That oration was after the renewal of *Cæsar's* command in Gaul: c. 27 (*C. Cæsari senatus lege Sempromnia succedendum non censuit*. Conf. Ursinum ad loc. apud Græv. p. 586. Therefore not before B. C. 55. Improperly placed by Manutius in præfat. in B. C. 56, *Marcellino et Philippo* coss. Cicero in B. C. 50 Ep. Att. VII. 7 alludes to this adoption: *Adoptatum patricium a plebeio, Gaditanum a Mytilenæo*.

^k Works of *Demetrius*:

περὶ ὁμοιοίας. See the Tables B. C. 49.

ὁμώνυμοι. Laërt. I. 38 γεγόνασι δὲ ἄλλοι Θαλαῖ (καθὰ φησι Δημήτριος ὁ Μάγνης ἐν τοῖς ὁμωνύμοις) πέντε. I. 79 γέγονε δὲ καὶ ἕτερος Πιπτακὸς νομοθέτης, ὥς φησι—Δ. ἐν ὁμ. I. 112 Δ. ὁ Μάγνης ἐν τοῖς περὶ ὁμωνύμων ποιητῶν τε καὶ συγγραφέων διελέγχειν πειράται τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ὡς νεαράν κ. τ. λ. de *Erimenide*. V. 3 ὥς φησι Δ. ὁ Μ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ ὁμ. ποιητῶν τε καὶ συγγραφέων. de *Aristotele*. V. 75 ἀρξασθαι δ' αὐτὸν τῆς πολιτείας φησὶ Δ. ὁ Μ. ἐν τοῖς ὁμ. κ. τ. λ. de *Demetrio Phalereo*. V. 89 Δ. ὁ Μ. ἐν ὁμ. de *Heraclide Pontico*. VI. 79 Δ. ἐν τοῖς ὁμ. φησὶ τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας Ἀλέξανδρον μὲν ἐν Βαβυλώνι Διογένην δ' ἐν Κορίνθῳ τελεντήσαι. VII. 31 φησὶ Δ. ὁ Μ. ἐν τοῖς ὁμ. de *Zenone Cittieo*. VII. 169 Δ. ὁ Μ. ἐν τοῖς ὁμ. de *Cleanthe*. VII. 185 καθὰ καὶ Δ. ἐν ὁμ. φησὶ—καθὰ περ ὁ προειρημένος Δ. ἱστορεῖ. de *Chrysippo*. VIII. 84 φησὶ δ' αὐτὸν Δ. ἐν ὁμ. μηδὲν καταλιπεῖν σύγγραμμα. de *Hippaso*. 85 Φιλόλαον φησὶ Δ. ἐν ὁμ. πρῶτον ἐκδοῦναι τῶν Πυθαγορικῶν περὶ φύσεως. IX. 15 Δ. φησὶν ἐν τοῖς ὁμ. de *Heraclito*. 27 Δ. φησὶν ἐν τοῖς ὁμ. de *Zenone Eleate*. 35 φησὶ δὲ Δ. ἐν ὁμ.—ἀποδημήσαι αὐτὸν [*Democritum*] καὶ εἰς Αἴγυπτον πρὸς τοὺς ἱερέας. II. 52 φησὶ Δ. ὁ Μ. de *Xenophonte*. 56 τέθηκε (Ξενοφῶν) ἐν Κορίνθῳ, ὥς φησι Δ. ὁ Μ. 57 Ἀθηναίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων πολιτείαν, ἣν φησιν οὐκ εἶναι Ξενοφῶντος ὁ Μ. Δ. VI. 88 φησὶ δὲ Δ. ὁ Μ. de *Cratete Cynico*. X. 13 Δ. δὲ φησιν ὁ Μ. καὶ Ξενοκράτους αὐτὸν [*Epicurum*] ἀκούσαι. Dionys. de *Dinarcho* p. 631 Δῆμος [I. Δημῶς. sc. Δημήτριος] ὁ Μάγνης, ὃς ἔδοξε γενέσθαι πολυίστωρ, ἐν τῇ περὶ τῶν ὁμωνύμων πραγματείᾳ λέγων καὶ περὶ τούτου τοῦ ἀνδρὸς, καὶ ὑπόληψιν παρασχὼν ὥς περὶ αὐτοῦ λέξων τι ἀκριβές, διεψεύσθη τῆς δόξης.—ἔστι δὲ τὰ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ γραφέντα

545 192 *Tyrannio*. B. C. 71. 58.

193 *Demetrius of Erythræ*. B. C. 71.

194 *Asclepiades of Myrlea* the younger. See above N° 118. Perhaps this younger *Asclepiades* may be understood in Strabo III p. 157 Ἀσκληπιάδης ὁ Μυρλεανὸς, ἀνὴρ ἐν τῇ Τουρδίτανίᾳ παιδεύσας τὰ γραμματικὰ, καὶ περιήγησίν τινα τῶν ἐθνῶν ἐκδεδωκὼς τῶν ταύτῃ.

195 *Castor*. B. C. 61. 56. Vossius de Hist. Græc. p. 160 well reconciles Suidas with Cicero: *Castor hic (de quo Cicero) parentis sui instinctu potuit fecisse quod fecit. Sane non nepotem solum sed generum fuisse Deiotaro infensos verisimile facit quod Tullius, cum dixisset abjectam obscuramque Castoris familiam a Deiotaro in lucem esse productam, continuo subjungit, "Sed quamvis ingrate—necessitudinis nomen repudiaritis, tamen inimicitias hominum more gerere poteratis."* [Cic. pro Deiot. c. 11.] *His mihi non nepotem tantum sed etiam generum regis perstringere videtur. Quod si est, fuerit tum Castor chronographus etiamnum in vivis: eumque, credo, interemerit Deiotarus cum cognovisset ab eo et filia sua nepotem esse Romam missum ad se accusandum apud Cæsarem*¹.

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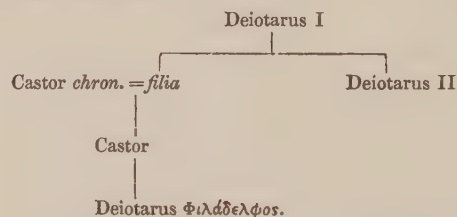
Castor is quoted by Apollodorus Bibl. II. 1, 3 Κάστωρ δὲ ὁ συγγράφας τὰ χρονικὰ ἀγνοήματα καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν τραγικῶν Ἰνάχου τὴν Ἰὼ λέγουσιν. Scaliger Jonsius and Heyne have seen no difficulty^m. But *Castor* brought down his chronology to B. C. 56, *Apollodorus* had already written a book before B. C. 138. See the Tables B. C. 144. It

τάδε: "Δεινάρχους δ' ἐνετίχονεν τέτταρσιν" ὧν ἔστιν ὁ "μὲν ἐκ τῶν ῥητόρων τῶν Ἀττικῶν" ὁ δὲ τὰς περὶ Κρή-
"των συναγέχε μυθολογίας" ὁ δὲ πρεσβύτερος μὲν ἀμ-
"φοῖν τούτων Ἀήλιος δὲ τὸ γένος, πεπραγματευμένος
"τοῦτο μὲν ἔπος τοῦτο δὲ πρᾶγμα. τέταρτος δὲ ὁ περὶ
"Ὁμήρου λόγον συντεθεικώς. ἐθέλω δὲ πρὸς μέρος περὶ
"ἐκάστου διελεῖν, καὶ πρῶτον περὶ τοῦ ῥήτορος" ἔστι
"τοῖνυν οὗτος" κ. τ. λ. Athenæus XIII p. 611 b.
See N° 162. Plutarch. Demosth. c. 15 οὐ μὴν
ἔφημι (Δημοσθένους) ταύτην [the widow of Chabrias]
ἀλλὰ Σαμία τιμὴ συνήκασεν, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Δ. ὁ Μ. ἐν τοῖς
περὶ ὅμ. Vit. X or. p. 846 F (Δημοσθένους) αἰτήσας
τε γραμματεῖον ἔγραψεν, ὡς μὲν Δ. ὁ Μ. φησί, τὸ ἐπὶ
τῆς εἰκόνης αὐτοῦ ἐλεγείον ἐπιγεγραμμένον ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθη-
ναίων ὕστερον "Εἴπερ ἴσῃν βόμην"—Hence Photius
Cod. 265 p. 1477 γραμματεῖον αἰτήσας γράψαι λέγε-
ται τὸ ἐπὶ τῆς εἰκόνης αὐτοῦ ἐλεγείον, ὅπερ ὕστερον ὑπὸ
τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐνεκολλάθη "Εἴπερ"—ἀλλὰ τοῦτο μὲν
Δ. ὁ Μ. λέγει. Probably in this work. Harpocr. v.
Ἰσαῖος. Δ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ ὅμ. ποιητῶν Χαλκιδεά φησὶν
αὐτὸν εἶναι.

περὶ συνωνύμων πόλεων. Harpocr. v. Μεθώνη. Δ.
ὁ Μ. ἐν ταῖς συνωνύμοις πόλεσι τέσσαρας εἶναι φησι
Μεθώνας. Steph. Byz. v. Ἀλαβών. πόλις καὶ ποταμός,
ὡς Δ. ἐν συνωνύμοις [sc. ἐν ταῖς συν. πόλεσι]. Hence
perhaps Steph. Byz. v. Ἀγβάτανα. Δημήτριος δὲ
φησιν Ἀγβάτανα διττὰ, τὰ μὲν τῆς Μηδείας τὰ δὲ τῆς
Συρίας. v. Ἀκτὴ. Δημήτριος δὲ τῆς σημαντικῆς τοῦ αἰ-
γαλοῦ καὶ τῆς περὶ τὸν Ἄθω χώρας μόνον ἐμνημόνευσεν.
Harpocr. v. Λευκὴ ἀκτὴ. πλείονων οὐσῶν Λευκῶν, ὡς
Δημ. ὁ Μ. δηλοῖ.

¹ A grandson of the chronographer seems after-
wards to have reigned: Strabo XII p. 562 ὕστα-

τος τῆς Παφλαγονίας ἦρξε Διόταρος Κάστωρος υἱός, ὁ
προσαγορευθεὶς Φιλάδελφος. The descent seems to
have been this.



For *Deiotarus I* and *II* see the Tables B. C. 45. The last *Deiotarus* might reign near the time at which Strabo wrote, about 55 or 60 years after the death of *Castor* the chronographer.

^m Scalig. Animadv. ad Euseb. p. 18 *Castor*. *Iste fuit natione Galata, gener Deiotari regis*. p. 56 *Hic scriptor interfectus fuit a Deiotaro rege Galatiæ, ut scriptum exstat apud Suidam. Testimonium autem hoc de regibus Sicyoniorum et alibi de regibus Atticæ et Argivorum petitum est ex Chronologia cui titulum fecerat χρονικὰ ἀγνοήματα. cujus operis meminit Suidas, item Apollodorus lib. II. Jonsius p. 192 Lathyri imperium Castorem vidit, qui Rhodius vel Galata—Apollodori Atheniensis æqualis fuit eidemque citatur*. Heyn. ad Apollod. tom. II p. 353 *Castor Rhodius cujus χρονικὰ ἀγνοήματα laudantur. Memoratur liber etiam apud Suidam inter reliqua ejus scripta. Nec alia superest memoria. Intelligitur tamen in Hieronymi Chron. Euseb. opus hoc, cum Castor de regno Argivorum &c. laudatur*.

is therefore so very unlikely that *Castor* should have been quoted by *Apollodorus*, that we might almost suspect the passage of interpolation. If, however, that reference to *Castor* is genuine, we must suppose *Apollodorus* in his old age to have read a work which *Castor* had published in his youth; and the βιβλιοθήκη, of which a part is extant, to have been written by *Apollodorus* at the close of his life. That the χρονικά ἀγνοήματα quoted by *Apollodorus* and the Chronography quoted by *Eusebius* could not have been one and the same work of *Castor* (as *Heyne* and *Scaliger* suppose them to be) is manifest; because the Chronography of *Castor* came down to B. C. 56, 82 years after the ἀκμή of *Apollodorus*.

If we suppose *Apollodorus* to have survived the reign of *Attalus II*, to whom he dedicated, full 50 years, and *Castor* to have composed the χρονικά ἀγνοήματα 50 years before his own death in B. C. 45, *Apollodorus* in that case would have lived to B. C. 88ⁿ, and the work of *Castor* which he quotes would be published in B. C. 95, seven years before the death of *Apollodorus*°.

ⁿ We may imagine *Apollodorus* to have lived 80 years B. C. 168—88, and *Castor* 80 B. C. 125—45. *Castor* would thus be 37 at the death of *Apollodorus*.

° The works of *Castor* appear to be these:

ἀναγραφὴ Βαβυλῶνος.

περὶ ἐπιχειρημάτων libris IX.

περὶ τῶν θαλασσοκρατησάντων libris II.

περὶ τοῦ Νείλου.

περὶ πείθους libris II.

τέχνη ῥητορική.

χρονικά ἀγνοήματα. quoted by *Apollodorus*.

χρονικά or χρονογραφία libris VI. published after B. C. 56. *Euseb. Chron. I. 13 p. 36* Ex *Castoris* summario de regno *Assyriorum*: “*Belus erat Assyriorum rex*” &c. *Profecto et ille in eo quem digessit canone sic de his loquitur*: “*Primo Assyriorum reges disposuimus exordiumque a Belo duximus; et quoniam haud traditum certo est quot hic annis regnaverit, nihil præter nomen adscripsimus. A Nino autem principium Chronologiae fecimus, et in alterum Ninum qui Sardanapali sedem usurpavit desivimus; prorsus ut perspicue definiteque sua cuique regi tempora tribuerentur. Porro annorum 1280 summa exsurgit.*” *Idem I. 24 p. 126* *Sicyoniorum* quoque regum tempora chronicis libris non sine ordine explicavit *Castor*, eaque brevi scripto hisce ipsis verbis complexus est: “*Sicyonios reges subjungimus, quorum princeps Ægialeus postremus Zeuxippus. Et reges quidem dominati sunt annis 959. post reges autem præfuerunt Carnii sacerdotes sex, qui pontificatum gesserunt annis 33, quorum postremus Charidemus sacerdos lectus quum impensæ ferendæ impar esset fugam arripuit.*” Hæc ad verbum *Castor*. Treated again *II p. 301*, where the numbers are, *Manserunt reges annis 957. Idem I. 26 p. 129* *Castoris de Argivorum regno*:

“*His addamus ordinatim etiam Argivorum reges, qui orsi ab Inacho in Sthenelum Crotopi filium desiverunt; quorum temporibus confiunt anni 382. Pulso Sthenelo Danaüs Argum ipse obtinuit ejusque posteri usque ad Eurystheum Siheneli qui Perseo natus erat. Exin Pelopidæ regno potiti sunt. Cæterum tempora Danaidarum annos 162 conficiunt; Pelopidarum autem, qui ducto initio ab Atreo regnaverunt quique dignitatem usque ad Penthilum et Tisamenum et Cometem Suresti filium retinuerunt (sub quo Heraclidarum descendus accidit), feruntur anni 105.*” *Idem I. 29 p. 134* *Castoris de Athenarum regno*: “*Athenarum quoque reges ex ordine exponemus, ducto initio a Cecrope cognomento Diphye, atque in Thymætæ desinemus. Regum quidem qui Erechthidæ dicti sunt tempora annis constant 450. Deinde regnum delapsum est ad Melanthum Andropompi Pyliensem atque ad ejus filium Codrum, quorum amborum dominatio annos occupat 52. Sublato regno, proxime consecuti sunt principes quos mors finiebat. Horum initium est a Medonte Codri finis in Alcmaëone Æschyli; tempora autem annorum 209. Deinde qui decennalem postestatem gerebant secuti sunt septem; hique annis 70 vixerunt. Tandem annui magistratus a Creonte orsi in Theophimum desiverunt [see the Tables B. C. 61], sub quo penitus terræ nostræ rebus et facinoribus finis est impositus.*” Hæc *Castor*. *Idem II p. 301* *Castoris chronographi de Athenarum regno*, where the numbers are, *Regum Erechthidarum anni sunt 449. Melanthus et Codrus anni 58.*

Josephus Apion. I p. 1184 αὐτῇ δὲ [the battle of Gaza] γέγονεν—ἐπὶ [δολυμιάδος ριζ', ὡς ἰστορεῖ Κάστωρ. *Ib. II p. 1242* in versione *Rufini* [where the original is wanting]. *Multi et digni conscriptores super hoc [Antiocho Epiphane] testantur;*

- 547 196 *Antipater of Tyre*. B. C. 44. As he was lately dead in that year, we may place his ἀκμή about 30 years before, cir. B. C. 74 or 75.
- 197 *Andronicus of Rhodes*. Strabo XIV p. 655 ἄνδρες ἐγένοντο μνήμης ἄξιοι [at Rhodes]—Στρατοκλῆς, καὶ Ἀνδρόνικος ὁ ἐκ τῶν περιπάτων, καὶ Λεωνίδης ὁ σταϊκός. *Andronicus* obtained from *Tyrannio* copies of the works of Aristotle: Plutarch. Sulla c. 26. See the Tables B. C. 84. He was the 11th from *Aristotle*: Ammon. de Interpretat. p. 5 a Ἀνδρονίκου τοῦ Ῥοδίου, ὃς ἐνδέκατος μὲν ἦν ἀπὸ Ἀριστοτέλους. And the master of *Boëthius*: Ammon. in Aristot. Categ. p. 8 a ed. Ald. Βόηθος Σιδώνιος—ὁ δὲ τούτου διδάσκαλος Ἀνδρόνικος ὁ Ῥόδιος. *Tyrannio* came to Rome in B. C. 71; *Boëthius* was contemporary with *Strabo*: see N° 243. *Andronicus*, who came between them, may be placed at about B. C. 58.
- 198 *Jason*. B. C. 51. The successor of *Posidonius*.
- 199 *Zeuxis medicus*. Lived in the time of *Strabo*: Strabo XII p. 580 συνέστηκε δὲ [sc. in Phrygia] καθ' ἡμᾶς διδασκαλεῖον Ἡροφίλειον ἰατρῶν μέγα ὑπὸ Ζεύξιδος· καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Φιλαλήθους· καθάπερ ἐπὶ τῶν πατέρων τῶν ἡμετέρων ἐν Σμύρῃ τὸ τῶν Ἑρασιστρατειῶν ὑπὸ Ἰκεσίου.
- 200 *Alexander Philalethes medicus*. Lived in the time of *Strabo*: See N° 199. Quoted by Galen tom. 8 p. 726—ὁ Ταραντίνος Ἡρακλείδης, ἐν οἷς ἀντιλέγει πρὸς τὸ περὶ σφυγμῶν Ἡροφίλου, ἀντιλογίαι δ' οὐχ ἥκιστα πρὸς τοὺς τοῦ Φιλαλήθους ὅρους ἐγένοντο τοῖς μετ' αὐτόν. The preceptor of *Aristoxenus*: p. 746 τοῦ μὲν Ἑρυνθαίου [sc. *Heraclidus*] τὸ ἔβδομον ἀναγνώτω περὶ τῆς Ἡροφίλου αἰρέσεως, τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου δὲ τὸ κθ' Ἀριστοξένου δὲ

Polybius Megalopolitanus, *Strabo Cappadox*, *Nicolaus Damascenus*, *Timagenes*, et *Castor chronographus*, et *Apollodorus*. Plutarch. Quæst. Rom. p. 266 D ὡς Κάστωρ λέγει, τὰ Ῥωμαϊκὰ τοῖς Πυθαγορικοῖς συνοικεῖων. p. 282 A διὰ τί τὰς ἐν τοῖς ὑποδήμασι σελήνιδας—φοροῦσι; πότερον, ὡς Κ. φησὶ, σύμβολόν ἐστι τοῦτο τῆς λεγομένης οἰκίσεως ἐπὶ τῆς σελήνης κ. τ. λ. Is. Osir. p. 363 B ὡς ἱστορεῖ Κάστωρ. on an Egyptian sacrifice. Steph. Byz. Βοιωτία.—Κάστωρ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς καθηγησαμένης Κάδμω βοῆς λεχθῆναι τὴν χώραν οὕτω. For Africanus apud Euseb. Præp. X p. 488 C see the Tables B. C. 559. Idem Ib. p. 489 A, see N° 168.

p Aristot. Schol. Berolin. p. 25 b l. 43 Ἀνδρ. ὁ Ῥόδ. ὁ περιπατητικὸς ὁ ἐνδέκατος διάδοχος τῆς Ἀριστοτέλους σχολῆς. p. 24 a l. 20 ὡς Ἀνδρόνικος παραδίδωσιν ὁ τούτου ἐνδέκατος γενόμενος διάδοχος. p. 94 a l. 21 Ἀνδρ. ὁ Ῥόδιος ὁ λεγόμενος ἐνδέκατος διάδοχος τῆς Ἀριστοτέλους διατριβῆς. conf. p. 97 a l. 19.

q An earlier *Zeuxis* seems to be described by Galen tom. 17. 1 p. 793 in Hippocr. Epidem. Lib. VI ἡναγκάσθη ἐγὼ—ἐπιζητῆσαι τὰ ὑπομνήματα τῶν πρώτων ἐξηγησαμένων τὸ βιβλίον, ἐν οἷς καὶ Ζεύξις ἐστὶν ὁ Ταραντίνος, καὶ ὁ Ἑρυνθαῖος Ἡρακλείδης [N° 221], καὶ πρὸ αὐτῶν Βακχεῖος τε [N° 33], καὶ Γλαυκίας. tom. 16 p. 1 ὁ μὲν γὰρ Ζεύξις καὶ Ἡρακλείδης ὅλως ἀπὸ τῶν γνησίων Ἱπποκράτους βιβλίων τὸ περὶ χυμῶν ἀποβάλλουσιν· ὧν ὁ μὲν Ζεύξις καὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ Ἡρακλείδης εἰς πάντα τὰ βιβλία Ἱπποκράτους γέγραφε· Γλαυκίας δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι Ἱπποκράτειον μὲν τοῦτο φασὶν

εἶναι, κ. τ. λ. tom. 18. 2 p. 631 "Four interpreters of Hippocrates," δύο μὲν εἰς ἅπαντα βιβλία Ἱπποκράτους γράφοντες ὑπομνήματα Ζεύξις τε καὶ Ἡρακλείδης, οὐκ εἰς πάντα δὲ Βακχεῖος καὶ Ἀσκληπιάδης δυσλόγιστα. tom. 16 p. 636 Ροῦφος ὁ Ἐφέσιος—ἐπιτιμῶν Ζεύξιδι τῷ παλαιάτῳ ἐμπειρικῷ τῷ εἰς ἅπαντα τὰ Ἱπποκράτους βιβλία γεγραφότι ὑπομνήματα, τὰδε φησὶν αὐτοῖς δνόμασι κ. τ. λ. tom. 16 p. 196 ὁ μὲν γὰρ Γλαυκίας καὶ Ἡρακλείδης ὁ Ταραντίνος καὶ Ζεύξις, οἱ πρῶτοι πάντα τὰ τοῦ παλαιοῦ [sc. *Hippocratis*] συγγράμματα ἐξηγησάμενοι. Erotianus p. 214 Ζεύξις ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν ἐξηγητικῶν. *Glaucias Empiricus* is mentioned by Galen tom. 10 p. 142. Erotianus p. 10 Γλαυκίου τοῦ ἐμπειρικοῦ δι' ἐνὸς πολυστίχου πάνυ καὶ κατὰ στοιχείον πεποιημένου [βιβλίου] κ. τ. λ. Idem p. 16 Γλαυκίας τὸ κατὰ στοιχείον ζήλωσας μακρότερος ἐφάνη. He preceded *Heraclides Tarentinus*: Celsus proæm. p. 4 *Serapion*—*quem Apollonius et Glaucias, et aliquanto post Heraclides Tarentinus et alii quoque non mediocres viri secuti ex ipsa professione se ἐμπειρικοὺς appellaverunt. Sic in duas partes medicina divisa est, aliis rationalem artem aliis usum tantum sibi vindicantibus,—donec Asclepiades medendi rationem ex magna parte mutavit.*

Zeuxis Aἰνισιδήμων γνῶριμος apud Laërtium IX. 106 (conf. 116) might be from his time the *Zeuxis* of Strabo, but was a different person from *Zeuxis* ὁ παλαιάτατος τῶν ἐμπειρικῶν apud Galenum.

- τὸ γ'—καλλίον δὲ ἴσως μὴδὲ τοῦτο παραλιπεῖν, ὥς αὐτὸς ὁ Ἀριστόξενος, Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Φιλαλήθους γεγονὼς μαθητῆς, ἐλέγξας τε τοὺς τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἑαυτοῦ πάντας ὄρους κ.τ.λ.
- 201 *Moschion medicus*. Galen. tom. 8 p. 758 Μοσχίων ὁ διορθωτῆς ἐπικληθεὶς, ἐπειδὴ τινα τῶν ὑπ' Ἀσκληπιάδου λελεγμένων ἐπηνωρθοῦτο, μὴ πάντῃ πειθόμενος τὰνδρὶ, καθάπερ οὐδ' ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος Ἡροφίλῳ. From which we may collect that *Asclepiades* was the preceptor of *Moschion*.
- 202 *Themison medicus*. The successor of *Asclepiades*. Celsus procem. p. 4 *Asclepiades*—*e cujus successoribus Themison nuper ipse quoque quædam in senectute deflexit*. Idem III. 4 p. 75 *Asclepiades* &c.—*at Themison nuper*—Auctor εἰσαγωγῆς apud Galenum tom. 14 p. 684 μεθοδικῆς δὲ ἤρξε μὲν Θεμισίων ὁ Λαοδικεὺς τῆς Συρίας, παρ' Ἀσκληπιάδου τοῦ λογικοῦ ἐφοδιασθεὶς εἰς τὴν εὕρεσιν τῆς μεθοδικῆς αἰρέσεως.
- 203 *Aristocles peripateticus*. Euseb. Præp. XI p. 510 A ὁ περιπατητικὸς Ἀριστοκλῆς ἐν ἐβδόμῳ συγγράμματι ὧν Περὶ Φιλοσοφίας συνέταξεν. *Aristocles* wrote soon after *Ænesidemus*, whom he quotes: see Eusebius Præp. XIV. 18 apud Fast. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 293 x. But, as *Ænesidemus* flourished about B. C. 80 (F. Rom. Ibid.), we may place *Aristocles* about 50 years below that date. Fabricius B. G. tom. 3 p. 470 makes *Aristocles* the preceptor of *Alexander Aphrodis.* in A. D. 200, from Simplicius in Aristot. de Cælo p. 34 b ult. ὁ Ἀλέξανδρός φησι κατὰ τὸν ἑαυτοῦ διδάσκαλον Ἀριστοκλέα. But the genuine text of Simplicius apud Schol. Berolin. p. 477 a l. 31 has διδάσκαλον Ἀριστοτέλην. Ἀριστοτέλην also in Cyril. adv. Julian. p. 61 D. Improperly therefore altered to Ἀριστοκλέα by Nunnesius and Fabricius l. c. Suidas p. 566 C Ἀριστοκλῆς Μεσσήμιος τῆς Ἰταλίας, φιλοσόφος περιπατητικὸς, συνέταξε περὶ φιλοσοφίας βιβλία δέκα. —καταλέγει δὲ ἐν τούτοις πάντας φιλοσόφους καὶ δόξας αὐτῶν. The τέχναι ῥητορικαὶ mentioned by Suidas may belong to *Aristocles* the grammarian. See N° 229.
- 204 *Sosigenes*. B. C. 45.
- 205 *Cratippus*. B. C. 44.
- 206 *Boethus of Sidon*. The disciple of *Andronicus Rhodius*: see N° 197. and the contemporary of *Strabo*: see N° 243^r.
- 207 *Diodorus Siculus*. B. C. 60. 59. 43^s.
- 208 *Apollodorus of Pergamus*. B. C. 63. 44. 30^t.
- 209 *Athenodorus of Tarsus*. B. C. 30^v.

^r *Boethus* is quoted by Simplicius ad Aristot. Phys. p. 46 a l. 39 p. 180 a l. 13, by Themistius apud Simplicium Ibid. p. 181 b l. 27, and often by Simplicius ad Categor. See p. 1 p. 3 a b p. 109 b.

^s Scaliger Animadv. ad Euseb. p. 156 ad ann. 1967, who notices the prochronism of two years, also points out the other error of Diodorus I. 5 ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης Ὀλυμπιάδος εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ Κελτικοῦ πολέμου, ἣν τελευτὴν πεποιήμεθα τῆς ἱστορίας, (ἔτη) ἑπτακόσια καὶ τριάκοντα. But 730 years=182 Olympiads and a half would place the Gallic war at 182. 2 B. C. 50, instead of Ol. 180. 2. Ibid. ὥστε τὴν ὅλην πραγματείαν ἡμῶν τεσσαράκοντα βιβλίων οὐσαν περιέχειν ἔτη [from the Trojan era] δυοὶ λείποντα τῶν χιλίων ἑκατὸν τεσσαράκοντα. This gives the same result: for 1138—408=730. “Itaque

insignis est hallucinatio præstantissimi scriptoris principium belli Gallici cum annis belli civilis confundentis.” SCAL.

^t *Hermagoras* (see N° 180) and *Apollodorus* are mentioned with no great respect together by the author of Dial. de Clar. Orat. c. 19 *Longa principiorum præparatio—et quicquid aliud aridissimis Hermagoræ et Apollodori libris præcipitur*.

^v Scaliger Animadv. ad Euseb. Chron. num. 2024 p. 180 understands Eusebius ad Olymp. 196. 4 to speak of the preceptor of *Augustus*; and I have followed him in the Tables at B. C. 30. But as the preceptor of *Augustus* was ἤδη γηραιὸς in B. C. 30, it is not likely that he should be still alive in A. D. 8, 38 years after; for he lived to the age of 82, and 82—38 would leave only 44 years for his age when he was ἤδη γηραιός. Either

- 210 *Aristodemus of Nysa*. The preceptor of *Strabo*: see N° 243^w.
 211 *Timagenes sophista*. B. C. 55^x.
 548 212 *Dioscorides*. A physician, contemporary with *Cleopatra*: Suid. Διοσκούριδης Ἀναζαρβεὺς, ἰατρός· ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Φακᾶς διὰ τοὺς ἐπὶ τῆς ὄψεως φακοὺς. συνῆν δὲ Κλεοπάτρα ἐπὶ Ἀντωνίου. γέγραπται αὐτῷ βιβλία κδ', τὰ πάντα ἰατρικὰ περιβοητά. Two distinct persons are confounded by Suidas: *Dioscorides* Φακᾶς. Διοσκούριδης ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Φακᾶς ὁ Ἡροφίλειος Galen. proœm. ad Hippocr. Gloss, p. 402 ed. Franz. who was the physician of *Cleopatra*, and *Dioscorides* of *Anazarba*, who lived in the time of *Pliny*^y. Erotianus p. 382 ὁ δὲ Φακᾶς Διοσκούριδης. Erotianus p. 8 having named *Heraclides* of *Tarentum*, *Callimachus* ὁ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἡροφίλου οἰκίας, *Bacchius* of *Tanagra*, *Philinus*, *Apollonius* ὄφης, adds, Διοσκούριδου τοῦ Φακᾶ πᾶσι τούτοις ἀντειπόντος κ. τ. λ. See N° 174.
 213 *Hybreas*. B. C. 40. 31.
 214 *Nicetes*. B. C. 31^z.

the date of Eusebius is erroneous, or he is to be understood of a third *Athenodorus*, the preceptor of *Claudius*, whom he seems to confound with *Athenodorus* of *Tarsus*.

The preceptor of *Augustus* is noticed in the following passages: Zosim. I. 6 p. 12 male excerptus a Suida. Dio Chrysostom. Or. 33 tom. II p. 24 Plutarch. Apophthegm. p. 207 C Ælian. V. H. XII. 25 Dio LII. 36 LVI. 43 Julian. Cæs. p. 326 A. He is also mentioned by Cedrenus p. 172 Zonaras p. 544 Constantine Manasses p. 38. 39, who all tell the same anecdote. By Cedrenus and Constantine he is called Ἀθηνόδωρος, Ἀλεξανδρεὺς.

Athenodorus Calvus is mentioned by Cicero Ep. Att. XVI. 11. *Athenodorus* simply by Seneca de Tranquillit. tom. I p. 346 350. 355. 356 Epist. 10 p. 33, by Athenæus XII p. 519 b, by Plutarch. Mor. p. 731 B, by Laërt. VII. 68. 121. 149. Ἀθηνόδωρος ἐν ἡ περιπάτων Idem III. 3 V. 36 IX. 42. *Athenodorus philosophus* in a tale of Pliny Epist. VII. 27, 7, Ἀθηνόδωρος περὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ πατρίδος (Ταρσοῦ) γράφων by Steph. Byz. v. Ἀγχιάλη. All these passages are applied to the preceptor of *Augustus* by Sevin Mém. de l'Acad. tom. XIII p. 50—61. But we have no proof that they all belong to this *Athenodorus*. An iambic verse Ἀθηνόδωρου is in Stobæus Sermon. 33, 5. Ἀθηνόδωρος πρὸς τὰς Ἀριστοτέλους κατηγορίας is quoted Porphy. in Categor. p. 21 a Simplic. in Categ. p. 15 b. These two last references are also understood by Buhle Aristot. tom. I p. 297 and by Sevin of the preceptor of *Augustus*; and Stobæus is confounded by Harles ad Fabric. tom. III p. 543 with the testimonies of Porphyry and Simplicius. Buhle from a misapprehension of Sueton. Claud. c. 4 calls *Athenodorus* "*Augusti et Tiberii præceptor*."

Cicero Ep. Att. XVI. 14 in B. C. 44 mentions *Athenodorus* as then living. This we may perhaps understand of *Athenodorus Sandonis*, because the

elder *Athenodorus* would scarcely then be living, who was an old man 20 years before.

Augustus apud Sueton. Claud. c. 4 says of *Claudius*: Tib. adolescentem quotidie invitabo ad cenam, ne solus cænet cum suo Sulpicio et Athenodoro. Sevin rightly determines that this *Athenodorus* was not the preceptor of *Augustus*. That passage was written, as Beroaldus ad loc. shews, in the consulship of *Germanicus* A. D. 12, when *Claudius* was 22 years of age, 42 years after *Athenodorus* had retired to Tarsus γηραιός. Nor does it appear from Suetonius who this *Athenodorus* was. That he was not of Tarsus we may gather from Strabo, who mentions only two *Athenodori* of Tarsus.

^w *Aristodemus* is quoted by Parthenius c. 8 περὶ Ἡρίππης. ἱστορεῖ Ἀριστόδημος ὁ Νυσαεὺς ἐν α' ἱστοριῶν περὶ τούτων· πλὴν ὅτι τὰ ὀνόματα ὑπαλλάττει, ἀπὲρ Ἡρίππης καλῶν Γυθυμῖαν, τὸν δὲ βάρβαρον Κανάρον. Schol. Hom. Iliad. IX. 453 Ἀριστόδημος ὁ Νυσαεὺς ῥήτωρ τε ἀλλὰ καὶ [f. ἄμα καὶ] γραμματικός.

^x Vossius de Hist. Gr. p. 153 seems rightly to determine that *Timagenes* the sophist was a different person from *Timagenes* the historian mentioned below; although he unnecessarily supposes the sophist to have died in Mesopotamia: *Mortuus est Dabani; ea autem civitas est Mesopotamiæ*, because Suidas adds ἐτελεύτησε δὲ ἐν Δαβάνῳ. for which we may substitute ἐν Ἀλβάνῳ with Rubenius ad Senec. de Ira III. 23.

^y Jonsius de Script. Hist. Phil. p. 145 *Dioscorides Anazarbeus*,—vixit post Julium Bassum, Niceratum, Petronium, Nigrum, et Diodotum—ipso de se teste præfat. lib. I de re medica. Vixit ætate Neronis, quod ipse indicat, dum præfatione citata Licinii (Lecanii) Bassi se æqualem esse dicit. Hunc cum priore (Φακᾶ) male confundit Suidas. For *Dioscorides* of *Anazarba* see F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 265.

^z *Nicetes* is described by Seneca Controv. 25

215 *Pylades*. B. C. 22.

216 *Anaxilais of Larissa*. B. C. 28.

217 *Nestor of Tarsus*. B. C. 23.

218 *Parthenius*. B. C. 63. Suidas adds: ἔγραψε δὲ ἐλεγεία εἰς Ἀφροδίτην. Ἀρήτης ἐπικήδειον τῆς γαμετῆς. Ἀρήτης ἐγκώμιον ἐν τρισὶ βιβλίοις^α.

p. 310 *Nec ulli alii contigisse scio quam apud Græcos Nicetæ apud Romanos Latroni, ut discipuli non audiri desiderarent sed contenti essent audire*. Some sentences of *Nicetes* are preserved by *Seneca Controv.* 5 p. 120. c. 7 p. 136. c. 8 p. 141. c. 31 p. 368. c. 33 p. 382. c. 34 p. 393. *Suas.* 3 p. 20.

^a Among the works of *Parthenius* were these:

1 Ἀνθίπη. Steph. Byz. v. Κρανίδες. συνοικία πρὸς τῷ Πόντῳ. Παρθένιος ἐν Ἀνθίπῃ. Idem Λάμπεια. ὅρος Ἀρκαδίας. Π. Ἀνθίπη.

2 Ἀρήτης ἐγκώμιον. Suid.

3 Ἀρήτης ἐπικήδειον. Suid. To this or the former may be referred *Schol. Pindar. Isth. II. 63* Παρθένιος ἐν τῇ Ἀρήτῃ τὸ ἄννεμε.

4 εἰς Ἀρχελαΐδα ἐπικήδειον. *Hephæst.* p. 9 Παρθένιος ἐπικήδειον εἰς Ἀρχελαΐδα γράφων ἐλεγειακὸν τὸν τελευταῖον μόνον στίχον ἀντὶ ἐλεγείου ἱαμβικὸν ἐποίησεν, ἐν ᾧ τὸ ὄνομα ἐρεῖν ἔμελλεν.

ἀμυσχρὸν οὖνομ' ἔσσετ' Ἀρχελαΐδος.

5 εἰς Αὐξίθεμον ἐπικήδειον. Steph. Γαλλήσιον. πόλις Ἐφέσου. Π. ἐν ἐπικήδειῳ τῷ εἰς Αὐξ.

6 Βίας. *Schol. Iliad. IX. 446* ἀποξέυσας. Π. γούνην Βίαντι συνέστειλεν

ὅστις ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους ἔξυσεν αἰγανήν.

7 Δῆλος. Steph. Βεληδόνοιον. ἔθνος παρ' ὤκεανῳ. Π. ἐν Δῆλῳ.

οὐδ' ἀπὸ τηλίων [τῶν πόρρω] ἄκρα Βεληδονίων.

Rejecting the interpolation we may read with *Salmasius* οὐδ' ἀποτηλίων ἄκρα Βελ. Idem Γρύνοι. λέγεται καὶ Γρύνειος Ἀπόλλων, ὡς Π. Δήλῳ.

8 ἐλεγεία εἰς Ἀφροδίτην. Suid. Steph. Byz. Ἀκαμάντιον. πόλις τῆς μεγάλης Φρυγίας. Π. δ' ἐν Ἀφροδίτῃ Ἀκαμαντίδα αὐτὴν φησι. *Artemidor. IV. 63* παρὰ Παρθενίῳ ἐν ἐλεγείαις. See above p. 471 § 55.

9 Ἡρακλῆς. Steph. Byz. Ἰσσα. πόλις ἐν Λέσβῳ. —τὸ θηλυκὸν Ἰσσηΐς, ἐπὶ τῆς Λέσβου, παρὰ Π. ἐν Ἡρακλεῖ. v. Οἰνώη. νῆσος μία τῶν Ἀιακιδῶν. οἱ οἰκήτορες Οἰωνῶνιοι, ὡς Π. Ἡρ. *Etymol.* v. αὐρόσχας. ἡ ἄμπελος. μέμηται Π. ἐν Ἡρ.

— αὐρόσχαδα βότρυν

Ἰκαριωνίς—

Idem v. ἐρίσχηλος. ὁ λοιδόρος. Π. ἐν Ἡρ.— ἐρίσχή—“λοῖς κορινθίαις.”

10 Ἰφίκλης. Steph. Byz. Ἀράφεια. νῆσος Καρίας. Π. ἐν Ἰφίκλῳ—“καὶ εἰναλίην Ἀράφειαν.”

11 Κριναγόρας. *Etymol.* ἄρπυς. ὁ ἔρως. ὡς παρὰ Π. ἐν Κριναγόρῃ

ἀμφοτέροις ἐπιβάς ἄρπυς ἐληίστατο.

12 Λευκαδία. Steph. Byz. Ἰβηρία.—Π. ἐν Λευκαδίαις.

—Ἰβηρίτῃ πλεύσει ἐν αἰγιαλῷ.

(μεταμορφώσεις. Suidas: Νέστωρ.—ἔγραφε μεταμορφώσεις, ὥσπερ καὶ Π. ὁ Νικαεύς. *Eustath. ad Dionys.* 420 (Σκύλλα ἡ τοῦ Νίσου θυγάτηρ) εἰς ὄρνεον μετεβλήθη, ὡς φησι Π. ὁ τὰς μεταμορφώσεις γράφαι λεγόμενος. But Suidas elsewhere ascribes this work to another *Parthenius*: Παρθένιος Χίος, ἐποποιὸς, υἱὸς Θεότορος· ὃς ἐπεκαλεῖτο Χαός.—οὗτος ἔγραψε περὶ μεταμορφώσεως. and the expression of *Eustathius* seems to imply that another *Parthenius* was intended.)

13 *Moretum*. Heyn. ad *Donati vitam Virgilii* t. V p. 329 *Fabricius II* p. 677 *ex Vossio memorat in Codice Bibliothecæ Ambrosianæ Moreto Virgilii adscripta esse hæc verba*: “*Parthenius Moretum scripsit in Græco quem Virgilius imitatus est.*”

14 προπεμπτικόν. Steph. Byz. Κώρυκος· πόλις Κιλικίας. Π. προπεμπτικῷ.

To these is to be added the extant piece, noticed in the Tables B. C. 63.

The *Pseudo-Plutarch* parallel. minor. p. 310 E reciting the tale of *Cyanippus* from *Parthenius* c. 10 adds, ὡς Παρθένιος ὁ ποιητής. *Eustath. ad Iliad. II* p. 327 ὡς ὁ αὐτὸς ἐθνικογράφος ἱστορεῖ παρ' ᾧ φέρεται [conf. Steph. Byz. v. Γλαφυραῖ] ὅτι καὶ κόμη Κιλικίας ἐστὶ Γλαφύραι κολουμένη, ἀπέχουσα Ταρσοῦ τριάκοντα σταδίων πρὸς δύσω, ἐν ἣ πηγὴ ἀπὸ ῥωγάδος καταρρέουσα καὶ συνιοῦσα τῷ εἰς Ταρσὸν εἰσβάλλοντι ποταμῷ. περὶ ἧς Π. γράφων οὕτως ἄλλα τε λέγει καὶ ὅτι “*Παρθένος Κιλικίων ἀνακτορέην ἔχουσα*”

ἀγχίγαμος πέλε καὶ καθαρῷ ἐπεμαίνετο Κύνῳ,

Κύπριδος ἐξ ἀδύτων πυρσὸν ἀναψαμένη·

εἰσόκε μιν Κύπρις πηγὴν θέτο· μίξε δ' ἔρωτι

Κύνου καὶ νύμφης ὑδατόεντα γάμον.

Referred without sufficient reason to the *μεταμορφώσεις*.

Etymol. v. Ἀῶος.—ὁ Π. Ἀῶον κέκληκεν. ἡ διὰ τὸ πρὸς τὴν ἡῶ τετραμμένην ἔχειν τὴν ῥύσιν καθά φησιν ὁ Π.

—Κωρυκίων σεύμενος ἐξ ὄρεων.

ἀνατολικῶν ὄντων. δύναται δὲ οὕτω καλεῖσθαι καθ' ὃ ἡ Κιλικία Ἀῶα πάλαι ὠνομάζετο. Idem δεικελον p. 260 ἄγαλμα—“δεικελον Ἰφιγένης” παρὰ Παρθενίῳ. Idem δρύψελλον. τὸ λέμμά, ὁ φλοιός. Παρθένιος·

οὐδὲ πόροι ῥίξης δρύφελα ποιντιάδος.

Idem Ἐρκύνιος δρυμός.—Παρθένιος·

ἀλλ' ὅτ' ἀφ' ἐσπερίης Ἐρκυνίδος ὤρετο γαίης.

549 219 *Tyrannio* the younger. B. C. 31.

220 *Conon*. B. C. 36.

221 *Heraclides Erythræus medicus*. Lived in the time of *Strabo*: *Strabo* XIV p. 645 ἐκ δ' Ἐρυθρῶν—καθ' ἡμᾶς Ἡρακλείδης Ἡρόφιλος [lege Ἡροφίλειος] ἱατρός, συσχολαστὴς Ἀπολλωνίου τοῦ Μυός. Quoted by *Galen* tom. 17 a p. 794. See above N° 199 q.

222 *Apollonius Mūs medicus*. Contemporary with *Heraclides Erythræus*. See N° 221. *Galen*. tom. 8 p. 744 τῷ δ' ὑπὸ ζωτικῆς καὶ ψυχικῆς δυνάμεως γίνεσθαι τὸν σφυγμὸν ὑπὸ Χρυσέρμου λελεγμένου προσέθηκεν ὁ Ἡρακλείδης τὸ πλειστοδυναμούσης, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἄλλα τιὰ συντελεῖν εἰς τὴν τῶν σφυγμῶν γένεσιν ὁ Ἡρόφιλος αὐτὸς φησι καὶ πάντες οἱ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ κληθέντες Ἡροφίλειοι, μέμφεται γε μὴν ὁ Ἀριστόξενος καὶ τούτῳ καὶ Ἀπολλωνίῳ τῷ Μυτ, προσθέντι καὶ αὐτῷ τὸ “πλειστοδυναμούσης.” Quoted by *Galen* tom. 14 p. 143 ὁ δὲ Μῦς Ἀπολλώνιος. p. 146 προφυλακτικὰ θανασίμων φαρμάκων Ἀπολλωνίου Μυός. *Celsus* V p. 148 *Apollonii qui Mūs cognominatus est*.

223 *Athenæus peripateticus*. B. C. 22.

224 *Asinius Pollio* of *Tralles*. *Suidas*: Πωλίων ὁ Ἀσίνιος χρηματίσας, Τραλλιανὸς, σοφιστὴς καὶ φιλόσοφος· σοφιστεύσας ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐπὶ Πομπηίου τοῦ μεγάλου, καὶ διαδεξάμενος τὴν σχολὴν τοῦ Τιμαγένους. ἔγραψεν ἐπιτομὴν τῆς Φιλοχόρου Ἀτθίδος.—ἐπιτομὴν τῶν Διοφάνους γεωργικῶν ἐν βιβλίοις β'. πρὸς Ἀριστοτέλην περὶ ζώων βιβλία ι'. περὶ τοῦ ἐμφυλίου τῆς Ῥώμης πολέμου, ὃν ἐπολέμησαν Καῖσάρ τε καὶ Πομπηῖος^b.

225 *Tryphon grammaticus*. *Suidas* p. 3631 D Τρύφων Ἀμμωνίου Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, γραμματικὸς καὶ ποιητὴς, γεγυῶς κατὰ τοὺς Αὐγούστου χρόνους καὶ πρότερον^c. Still wrote in the

Etymol. apud Gaisford. ad Schol. Hesiod. p. 84 Ἀργεῖφόντης παρὰ Παρθενίῳ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ Τηλέφου.

In all these passages, when *Parthenius* simply is named, we may understand the celebrated poet of *Nicæa*.

An epigram of *Erycius*, Ep. 11 *Analect.* tom. II p. 297, is addressed εἰς Παρθένιον Φωκαέα τὸν εἰς Ὀμηρον παροῦνσαντα. *Bruck*. tom. III *Lectt.* p. 198 understands this to be *Parthenius* who was taken in the *Mithridatic war*. *Jacobs Anthol.* tom. XIII p. 891 observes, *Illum Parthenium qui tam parum honorifice de Homero sensisse dicitur grammaticum esse existimo, quem novimus ex Suida Διονύσιος, discipulum Dionysii Alexandrini, qui usque ad Trajanum vixit; ita ut Parthenius sub Hadriano floruisse videri possit*. Neither of these opinions can be admitted; for it appears from *Stephanus Byz.* that the *Phocæan Parthenius* lived after *Magnentius* who slew *Constans* in A.D. 350: v. Γότθοι. μέμνηται τούτων ὁ Φωκαεὺς Παρθένιος. v. Δεκέντιοι. ἔθνος Παννονίας· ἀπὸ Δεκεντίου τοῦ Μάγρου παῖδος Μαγνεντίου δ' ἀδελφοῦ τὸ θηλυκὸν Δεκεντίας· ὡς Παρθ. ὁ Φωκαεὺς. The grammarian *Parthenius*—*Παρθένιος* ὁ τοῦ Διονυσίου—is quoted by *Athenæus* XI p. 501 a p. 467 c XV p. 680 e. See *F. Rom.* Vol. 2 p. 269 note y. He might flourish where *Jacobs* places him, about 90 years before *Athenæus* himself.

^b *Suidas* adds, ἀπομνημονεύματα Μουσωνίου τοῦ

φιλοσόφου. *Kuster*: *Temporis ratio obstat. Vixit enim Musonius philosophus sub Nerone. Quare hæc ad Pollionem juniorem pertinere* [Πωλίων Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, Οὐαλέριος χρηματίσας—γεγονὼς ἐπὶ Ἀδριανοῦ *Suid.*] *recte monuit Jonsius de Script. Hist. Phil. III. 7* [p. 246]. Perhaps some other of the works here named might belong to the later *Pollio*, who is described in *F. Rom.* Vol. I p. 107.

If *Pollio* taught at Rome in the time of *Pompey*, he was contemporary with *Timagenes* whom he afterwards succeeded.

^c *Suidas* adds a list of the works of *Tryphon*.

1 περὶ πλεονασμοῦ τῶν ἐν τῇ Αἰολίδι διαλέκτων βιβλία ζ'.

2 περὶ τῶν παρ' Ὀμήρῳ διαλέκτων, καὶ Σιμωνίδῃ καὶ Πινδάρῳ καὶ Ἀλκμᾶνι, καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις λυρικοῖς.

3 περὶ τῆς Ἑλλήνων διαλέκτου, καὶ Ἀργείων καὶ Ἱμεραίων καὶ Ἐγγίνων καὶ Δωριέων καὶ Συρακουσίων. *Conf. Greg. Corinth.* p. 1.

4 περὶ τῆς ἐν κλίσειον ἀναλογίας, α'.

5 περὶ τῆς ἐν εἰθείᾳ ἀναλογίας.

6 περὶ ὀνομάτων συγκριτικῶν, α'.

7 περὶ τῆς ἐν μονοσυλλάβοις ἀναλογίας.

8 περὶ ὀνομάτων χαρακτήρων, α'.

9 περὶ ῥημάτων ἀναλογίας βαρυτόνων, α'.

10 περὶ ῥημάτων ἐκλιτικῶν καὶ ἀπαρεμφάτων καὶ προστακτικῶν καὶ εὐκτικῶν, καὶ ἀπλῶς πάντων.

11 περὶ ὀρθογραφίας καὶ τῶν αὐτῇ ζητουμένων.

time of *Didymus*: Apollon. de adverbiiis apud Bekk. Anecd. p. 569. 15 “ὡταν”—γεγενῆσθαι δὲ οἱ μὲν παρ’ ἐταιρικὴν ἐκφώνησιν, ὡς Δίδυμος ἔφη, καὶ παραλαμβάνει αὐτὸ παρὰ τὸ ἔτης μετὰ μορίου τοῦ ὦ κλητικοῦ. πρὸς ὃν φησι Τρύφων ὡς τὰ τῆς κλητικῆς οὐ κατασταλὴ κ. τ. λ.

226 *Demetrius Ixion.* Laërt. V. 84 (Δημήτριος) Ἀδραμυττηνὸς, γραμματικὸς, ἐπικληθεὶς Ἰξίων διὰ τὸ ἀδικῆσαι τι δοκεῖν περὶ τὴν Ἥραν. Suidas: Δημήτριος ὁ ἐπικλὴν Ἰξίων, γραμματικὸς, Ἀδραμυττηνός· γεγονὼς κατὰ τοὺς Αὐγούστου τοῦ Καίσαρος χρόνους· ὃς διέτριψεν ἐν Περγάμῳ.—ἔγραψε περὶ τῶν εἰς μι ληγόντων ῥημάτων· καὶ ἄλλα περὶ ἀντωνυμιῶν. εἰς Ὅμηρον ἐξήγησιν. εἰς Ἡσίοδον ὁμοίως^d.

227 *Timagenes historicus.* B. C. 27^e.

12 περὶ πνευμάτων. Etymol. p. 148. 41 Τρύφων ἐν τῷ περὶ πνευμάτων φησί κ. τ. λ.

13 περὶ τρόπων.

Kuster ad Suidam supplies the following:

14 περὶ Ἀττικῆς προσφθίας. Athen. II p. 53 a Ammonius ἐξανέψιοι. θαλάμας. μισητή. τροχοί: Τρύφων ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ Ἀττικῆς προσφθίας. ἀρπαγή: Τρ. ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ περὶ Ἀ. πρ. Add *Lib. II* quoted by Herodian apud Schol. Aristoph. Avium 877.

15 περὶ ἀρχαίας ἀναγνώσεως. Eustath. ad Il. ε p. 556. add Schol. Iliad. γ 122 Τρύφων ἐν τῷ α’ περὶ ἀρχαίας ἀναγνώσεως. Schol. Iliad. ε 299 Τρ. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ τῆς ἀ. ἀναγν.

16 περὶ ὀνομασιῶν. Athen. IV p. 174 e Τρύφων ἐν τρίτῳ περὶ ὀνομασιῶν (ἔστι δὲ τὸ σύγγραμμα περὶ αἰλῶν καὶ ὀργάνων) συγγράφαι φησί κ. τ. λ. Add Athen. XIV p. 618 c Τρύφων ἐν δευτέρῳ ὀνομασιῶν. p. 634 d Τρ. ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ ὀνομασιῶν. Idem XI p. 503 d Τρύφων ἐν τοῖς ὀνοματικαῖς.

17 Φυτῶν ἱστορία. Athen. III p. 78 a Τρύφων ἐν δευτέρῳ Φυτῶν ἱστορίας Δωριωνά φησιν ἐν Γεωργικῇ ἱστορεῖν κ. τ. λ.

18 παρώνυμα. Steph. Byz. Ἀγνιά. Τρ. ἐν παρωνύμοις. Ἀπολλωνία: Λητωεύς: Τρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ παρωνύμων.

19 περὶ σχημάτων. Etymol. ἀργιόδους p. 137. 10. Add to these the following titles.

20 περὶ ἄρθρων. Apollon. Syntax. p. 30 p. 65 p. 306. Conf. p. 46. 48. 52.

21 περὶ προσώπων. Apollonius Syntax. p. 214 Τρύφων ἐν τῷ περὶ προσώπων.

22 περὶ προθέσεων. Apollonius Syntax. p. 323 Τρύφων ἐν τῷ περὶ προθέσεων.

23 περὶ ἐπιρρημάτων. Apollonius apud Bekker. Anecd. Gr. p. 496. 18 p. 548. 1 p. 556. 30 Τρύφων ἐν τῷ περὶ ἐπιρρημάτων.

24 περὶ συνδέσμων. Apollonius Ibid. p. 496. 20 Τρύφων—ἐν τῷ περὶ συνδέσμων.

^d Suidas assigns various causes for the name: ἐπεκλήθη δὲ τοῦτο, ὡς μὲν τινες, διότι λεπίδας χρυσᾶς κλέπτων τοῦ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρίᾳ τῆς Ἥρας ἀγάλματος ἐφωράθη [which agrees with Laërtius], ὡς δὲ ἄλλοι, ὅτι ἀπεσύλησεν Εὐρύπιδειον Φιλότιμον τὸ δρᾶμα ἔχον τὸν Ἰξίονα· ἕτεροι δὲ, ὅτι τῷ διδασκάλῳ Ἀριστάρχῳ ἀντήρισε· ὥσπερ ὁ Ἰξίων εὐεργετήσασιν αὐτὸν τοῖς θεοῖς

ἀχαριστεῖν ἐπεχείρησεν. As he could not have studied under the celebrated *Aristarchus*, either another *Aristarchus* is meant, or διδάσκαλος must be understood with some latitude to express that he was Ἀριστάρχειος.

^e Supposed by Vales. ad Ammian. XV. 9, 2 to be no other than *Timagenes* the sophist described in the Tables B. C. 55. But supposed by Vossius Hist. Gr. p. 152 to be a third *Timagenes* distinct from the two already noticed at B. C. 55 and 27. But all three are supposed to be one person by Bonamy Mém. de l’Acad. tom. XIII p. 35—48. He applies Suidas, Seneca, Schol. Hor. Epist. I. 19, Plutarch, Quintilian X. 1, to one person; and concludes p. 41 *Nous ne savons pas précisément le temps qu’il resta à Tusculum, et encore moins la raison qui lui fit prendre le parti de quitter cette retraite pour se retirer à Dabanum, ville de l’Os-rhoéne dans la Mesopotamie; c’est, si je ne me trompe, du lieu de cette retraite que l’auteur du livre des Fleuves a donné à Timagènes le surnom de Syrien.* He argues thus: 1 Suidas alone speaks of three. 2 The grammarian was a captive: the friend of Pollio was *ex captivo coquus*. 3 The grammarian was *παρησιαστής*: the friend of Pollio was *acidæ linguae* &c. 4 The grammarian retired to Tusculum: the historian to the house of Pollio, who had a villa at Tusculum. 5 He explains Quintil. X. 1 p. 43 *Timagènes ayant discontinué pendant quelque temps d’écrire l’histoire s’acquît une nouvelle gloire en reprenant ce travail: or on a vu que Timagènes, outré de la manière dont l’empereur l’avoit traité, brûla non seulement la vie de ce prince, mais encore les autres livres d’histoire qu’il avoit composés; et il est naturel de croire qu’il fut quelque temps sans écrire jusqu’à ce que son dépit fût un peu calmé.* 6 *Timagenes* is called the Syrian only by the author de Fluviiis. The works of *Timagenes* Bonamy thus distributes: 1 *περίπλους*: Suid. Τιμαγ. ἱστορικ. Strabo XV p. 711. [μῦθος τὸ ὑπὸ Τιμαγέονους λεχθέν. where no *περίπλους* is mentioned.] 2 *περὶ βασιλέων*: Steph. Byz. Μιλύαι. To this he refers Curt. IX. 5, 21 *Ptolemæum qui postea regnavit huic pugnae adfuisse*

228 *Nicolaüs of Damascus*. B. C. 64. 53. 36. 16. 4. His father *Antipater* and his brother *Ptolemy* are mentioned by Suidas: Ἀντίπατρος Νικολάου τοῦ Δαμασκηνοῦ πατήρ τοῦ ἱστορικοῦ, ὃς ἔσχε Στρατονίκην γυναῖκα τὴν μητέρα Νικολάου, οἱ διαφανεῖς ἦσαν ἐν Δαμασκῷ^f.

Clitarchus auctor est et Timagenes. Joseph. Apion. II [sc. in Rufini versione p. 1242. see the passage at p. 547 b.] Plutarch. Pomp. c. 49 Τιμαγένης τὸν Πτολεμαῖον [sc. *Auletem*] οὐκ οὔσης ἀνάγκης ἀπελθεῖν φησι καὶ καταλιπεῖν Αἴγυπτον ὑπὸ Θεοφάνους πεισθέντα [in B. C. 58]. 3 On the Gauls: Ammianus, Strabo, auctor de Fluviiis.

The time seems not to admit that *Timagenes* the sophist should be *Timagenes* the historian. The sophist taught and flourished ἐπὶ Πομπηίου cir. B. C. 54. He reached, indeed, the times of *Cæcilius*: but yet, if all these were the same person, he would have been disgraced by *Augustus* and have destroyed his history after B. C. 27, almost 30 years after his ἀκμή in 54. which would suppose him 55 or 60 years of age when he was disgraced and destroyed his history. After this he discontinued writing long—*diu*—and then resumed it. At what age, then, did he compose those histories upon which his fame was founded? Moreover, Suidas distinguishes Τιμαγένης ῥήτωρ from Τιμαγένης ἱστορικός. It is probable that there was only one historian of the name at this period; that *Timagenes Syrus*, the author of the Gallic history, was *Timagenes* the friend of *Pollio*; but that the grammarian was a distinct person from this, and somewhat preceded him in time. Although Strabo names *Timagenes* simply without addition, yet this will not establish that he acknowledged only one *Timagenes*: for on other occasions he sometimes quotes in this manner where he knew more than one author of the name. Thus he quotes *Heraclides* simply (without adding *Ponticus*) in II p. 100 and VIII p. 384. Thus the *Milesian Hecateus* is named *Hecateus* simply in these passages: I p. 18 VI p. 271 VII p. 299 p. 316. Strabo quotes *Timagenes* the historian twice only, namely at IV p. 188 and XV p. 711.

^f The works of *Nicolaüs* were these:

1 περὶ τοῦ ἰδίου βίου καὶ τῆς ἐαυτοῦ ἀγωγῆς. Suid. Νικόλαος Δαμασκ.

2 περὶ τῆς Καίσαρος ἀγωγῆς. Suid. Coray, who has published the fragments of *Nicolaüs ad calcem Æliani* p. 221—282, gives a fragment of this piece p. 251. A long and interesting fragment is added from the Escorial MS. by M^r. Muller frag. Hist. Gr. tom. 3 p. 434—456.

3 ἱστορίαι libris CXLIV. See the Tables B. C. 36. *Lib.* 96 is quoted by Josephus Ant. I. 3, 6 N. ὁ Δαμασκηνὸς ἐν τῇ ἐνενηκοστῇ καὶ ἑκτῇ βίβλῳ ἱστορεῖ

περὶ αὐτῶν λέγων οὕτως: “Ἔστω ὑπὲρ τὴν Μιννάδα μέγα ὄρος κατὰ τὴν Ἀρμενίαν, Βάρις λεγόμενον” εἰς ὃ πολλοὺς συμφυγόντας ἐπὶ τοῦ κατακλυσμοῦ λόγος ἔχει περιωθῆναι καὶ τὰ ἐπὶ λάρνακος δχοῦμενον ἐπὶ τὴν ἀκρωρείαν ὀκεῖλαι, καὶ τὰ λείψανα τῶν ξύλων ἐπὶ πολλὴ σωθῆναι· γένοιτο δ’ ἂν οὗτος ὄντινα καὶ Μωῦσης ἀνέγραψεν ὁ Ἰουδαίων νομοθέτης. In his 114th book he had arrived at the affairs of B. C. 53. See the Tables. In the 123rd and 124th he described *Agrippa* in Syria: see the Tables B. C. 16. Josephus Ant. XVI. 2, 3 mentions again the appeal of *Nicolaüs* to *Agrippa* for the Jews: τότε δὲ [after the march into Paphlagonia in B. C. 16] περὶ τὴν Ἰωνίαν αὐτῶν γενομένων, πολλὴ πλῆθος Ἰουδαίων ὁ τὰς πόλεις ὅκει προσήει καιροῦ καὶ παρρησίας ἐπειλημμένοι· καὶ τὰς ἐπηρείας ἔλεγον ἃς ἐπηρεάζοντο, μήτε νόμοις οἰκείοις ἐώμενοι χρῆσθαι.—τοιαῦτα καταβοώντων παρητήσατο μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς (Ἡρώδης) ἀκούσαι τὸν Ἀγρίππαν αὐτῶν δικαιολογούμενον, Νικόλαον δὲ τῶν αὐτοῦ φίλων ἔδωκεν εἰπεῖν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν τὰ δίκαια· τοῦ Ἀγρίππα Ῥωμαίων τε τοὺς ἐν τέλει καὶ βασιλέων καὶ δυναστῶν τοὺς παρόντας αὐτῷ συνέδρους ποιησαμένου, καταστὰς ὁ Νικόλαος ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἔλεξεν κ. τ. λ. Although in the speech which follows *Nicolaüs* is made by Josephus to speak as a Jew, yet it appears from Joseph. XII. 3 quoted in the Tables B. C. 16 that this is no other than the historian *Nicolaüs* of *Damascus*.

It must be observed that the description quoted by Josephus in the Tables B. C. 16 from the 123rd book of *Nicolaüs* referred to the preceding visit of *Agrippa* to Asia three or four years before.

4 κωμῳδίας. Suidas v. Νικόλαος. γραμματικῆς τε γὰρ οὐδενὸς χείρων ἐπεμεμέλητο καὶ δι’ αὐτῆς ποιητικῆς πάσης· αὐτὸς τε τραγωδίας ἐποίηε καὶ κωμῳδίας εὐδοκίμους. Hence we may with Coray p. 281 ascribe to *Nicolaüs Damascenus* the comic fragment *Νικόλαου* apud Stob. Sermon. 14, 7, although Photius in his Index makes *Nicolaüs* the poet a distinct person from *Nicolaus* the philosopher.

5 παραδόξων ἐθῶν συναγωγῇ. Photius quoted in the Tables B. C. 36. Stobæus Sermon. 5. 7. 9. 10. 37. 38. 44. 54. 120. 123 quotes this work: ἐκ τῆς Νικολάου ἐθῶν συναγωγῆς. Collected in Coray p. 271—280, and in Muller tom. 3 p. 456—464.

6 περὶ ψυχῆς. Porphyrius apud Stob. Eclog. I. 52 p. 842 Νικόλαος οὐκ ἤξιον τὰ μέρη τῆς ψυχῆς κατὰ τὸ ποσὸν λαμβάνειν. Conf. Heeren. ad locum.

7 περὶ θεῶν. Simplicius ad Aristot. Phys. p. 32 b l. 33 Νικόλαος ἐν τῇ περὶ θεῶν πραγματείᾳ Διογένην τὸν Ἀπολλωνιάτην ἱστορεῖ τὸ μεταξὺ πυρὸς

229 *Aristocles Rhodius grammaticus*. Strabo XIV p. 655 Ἀριστοκλῆς ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς. Eros-tianus lex. p. 12 de *Hippocrate*: τῶν δὲ γραμματικῶν οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις ἐλλόγιμος φανεῖς παρήλθε τὸν ἄνδρα. ἔτι δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος, περὶ ὧν γεγράφασιν Ἀριστοκλῆς καὶ Ἀριστέας οἱ Ῥόδιοι, καὶ μετὰ πάντας Ἀντίγονος καὶ Δίδυμος οἱ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς. *Aristocles* therefore, though he reached the time of *Strabo*, preceded *Didymus*. *Aristocles* is quoted Schol. *Iliad*. τ. 218.

230 *Didymus*. B. C. 46. Athen. IV p. 139 c Δίδυμος ὁ γραμματικός· καλεῖ δὲ τοῦτον Δημή- 551

καὶ ἄερος τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀποφύνασθαι. p. 32 a l. 38 τὸ δὲ μεταξύ—N. ὁ Δαμασκηνὸς εἰς Διογένην τὸν Ἀπολ-λωνιάτην ἀνέπεμψεν. p. 6 b l. 1 Νικόλαος μέντοι τοῦτον ἰστορεῖ μεταξύ πυρὸς καὶ ἀέρος τὸ στοιχεῖον τίθεσθαι.

8 περὶ τῶν ἐν πρακτικοῖς καλῶν. *Simplicius* in *Epictet*. *enchir*. p. 314 Schw. ἅπερ ἄλλοι διὰ πολυσυτήχων πραγματειῶν συνέταξαν, οἱ μὲν Περὶ καθη-κόντων τὰς πραγματείας ἐπιγράψαντες οἱ δὲ Περὶ τῶν ἐν πρακτικοῖς καλῶν, ὥσπερ Νικόλαος ὁ Δαμασκηνός.

9 περὶ Ἀριστοτέλους φιλοσοφίας. *Simplicius* in *Aristot*. de *Cælo* apud Schol. *Berolin*. p. 493 a l. 23 Νικόλαος ὁ περιπατητικὸς παραφράζων τὰ ἐν-ταῦθα λεγόμενα [sc. de *Cælo* II. 3] ἐν τοῖς περὶ Ἀριστοτέλους φιλοσοφίας οὕτω τίθεικε τὴν λέξιν. διὰ τί οὖν οὐχ ὅλος ὁ κόσμος τοιοῦτος; ὅτι ἀνάγκη μένειν τι περὶ τὸ μέσον τοῦ κύκλου φερομένου, τὸ δὲ πέμπτον σῶμα οὔτε μένειν ἐδύνατο οὔτε ἐν τῷ μέσῳ εἶναι. *Idem* p. 1 b l. 15 ed Ven. N. ὁ περιπατητικὸς περὶ πάντων τῶν ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ—ποιεῖται λόγου.

Nicolaüs is charged by *Josephus* Ant. XVI. 7, 1 with flattering *Herod* in his history: ζῶν τε γὰρ ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ, κεχαρισμένως ἐκείνῳ καὶ καθ' ἡπηρεσίαν ἀνέγραψεν μόνον ἀπτόμενος τῶν πρὸς εὐκλείαν αὐτῷ φερόντων.—ὅς γε καὶ τὸν Μαριάμης θάνατον καὶ τῶν παίδων αὐτῆς ὡμῶς τῷ βασιλεῖ πεπραγμένον εἰς εὐ-πρέπειαν ἀνάγειν βουλόμενος ἐκείνης τε ἀσέλγειαν καὶ τῶν νεανίσκων ἐπιβουλὰς καταφυνδύεται. The death of *Mariamne* and her sons happened after the 28th year of *Herod* B. C. 10; which had been already mentioned by *Josephus* XVI. 5, 1 ὅγδοον καὶ εἰκο-στὸν ἔτος τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἐπ' ὀλυμπιάδος δευτέρας καὶ ἐνενη-κοστῆς πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατόν [sc. Ol. 192. 3]. The latter books therefore of the history of *Nicolaüs* were composed at the close of the reign of *Herod*, or in the reign of *Archelaüs*.

§ Among the works of *Didymus* were the fol-
lowing.

1 ἀντεξηγήσεις. Athen. XIV p. 634 e Δίδυμος ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐν ταῖς πρὸς Ἰῶνα ἀντεξηγήσεσιν.

2 περὶ τῆς ἀπορουμένης λέξεως. *Harpocr*. *δερμη-στῆς*.—Δίδυμος μὲν ἀποδίδωσι τὸν σκώληκα οὕτω λέ-γεσθαι τῷ Σοφοκλεῖ ἐν Νιόβῃ, ἐν ἐβδόμῃ τῆς ἀπορού-μενης λέξεως.

3 περὶ τῆς Ἀρισταρχείου διορθώσεως. Schol. *Hom*. II. a. β. γ. δ. ε. ζ. η. &c. παράκειται—τὰ Διδύμου περὶ τῆς Ἀρ. δι.

4 πρὸς Ἀσκληπιάδην ἀντιγραφῇ. *Plutarch*. *Solon*. c. 1 Δίδυμος ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐν τῇ περὶ τῶν ἀξίωνων τοῦ Σόλωνος ἀντιγραφῇ πρὸς Ἀσκληπιάδην Φιλοκλέους τινὸς τέθεικε λέξιν κ. τ. λ.

5 περὶ τοῦ δεκατεύσαι. *Harpocr*. δεκατεύειν. Δί-δυμος ὁ γραμματικὸς περὶ τούτου βιβλίον γράψας φησὶν ὅτι τὸ δεκατεῦσαι Λυσίας ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Φρυνίχου θυ-γατρὸς ἀρκετεῦσαι εἴρηκεν. δεκατεῦσαι μέντοι, φησὶν, ἐλέ-γετο κυρίως τὸ καθιεροῦν, ἐπειδήπερ ἔθος ἦν Ἑλληνικὸν τὰς δεκάτας τῶν περιγενομένων τοῖς θεοῖς καθιεροῦν.

6 διορθωτικά. Schol. *Hom*. II. p. 607 ὁ Δίδυμος ἐν τοῖς διορθωτικοῖς. φ. 110 δειλῇ· οὕτως δὲ χωρὶς τοῦ σ γραπτέον, ὥς καὶ Διδύμῳ δοκεῖ ἐν τῇ διορθώσει. ω. 557 δασύνει Δίδυμος τὸ "εασας" ἐν πρώτῳ διορθωτικῶν.

7 ἐξηγητικὸς τοῦ Ἰωνος δράματος Ἀγαμέμνονος. *Athen*. XI p. 468 c d παρὰ Ἰωνι ἐν Ἀγαμέμνονι—ὁ Δίδυμος ἐν τῷ τοῦ δράματος ἐξηγητικῷ.

8 ἐξήγησις Πινδαρική. *Lactant*. *fals. rel*. I. 22 p. 106 *Didymus in libris ἐξηγήσεως Πινδαρικῆς αἰτ* &c.

9 ἐξήγησις τοῦ Φρυνίχου δράματος Κρόνου. *Athen*. IX p. 371 f —Φρύνιχος ἐν Κρόνῳ· ὅπερ ἐξηγούμενος δράμα Δίδυμος ὁμοίᾳ φησὶν εἶναι κ. τ. λ.

10 ἱστορία ξένη. *Syncell*. p. 161 D Γανυμήδην ὁ Τάνταλος ἀρπάσας υἱὸν τοῦ Τρωῶς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ κατεπολε-μεῖτο Τρωῶς, ὥς ἰστορεῖ Δίδυμος ἐν ἱστορίᾳ ξένῃ καὶ Φανοκλῆς. p. 162 A de *Perseo et Gorgone* Δίδυμός φησιν ἐν ἱστορίᾳ ξένῃ, καὶ παρατίθεται τὸν συγγραφέα ταύτης.

11 *In Ciceronem*. *Ammian*. 22. 16, 16 *Chal-centerus Didymus, multiplicis scientiæ scriptis me-morabilis, qui et in illis sex libris, ubi nonnunquam imperfecte Tullium reprehendit, sillographos imita-tus scriptores maledicos, iudicio doctorum aurium incusatur*. Answered by *Suetonius*: *Suidas* p. 3603 B Τράγκυλλος ὁ Σευητόνιος χρηματίσας—ἔγραψε—περὶ τῆς Κικέρωνος πολιτείας α'. ἀντιλέγει δὲ τῷ Διδύμῳ.

12 περὶ λυρικῶν ποιητῶν. *Etymol*. p. 690. 34 προσφῶδιαι.—ὅτι τοὺς ὕμνους πρὸς κιθάραν ἐστῶτες ἄδουσιν. οὕτω Δίδυμος ἐν τῷ περὶ λυρικῶν ποιητῶν. *Idem* p. 777. 1 ὕμνος.—προσφῶδια—προσινύστες ναοῖς ἢ βωμοῖς πρὸς αὐλὸν ᾗδον· τὸν δὲ ὕμνον πρὸς κιθάραν. οὕτως Δίδυμος ἐν τῷ περὶ λυρικῶν ποιητῶν. *Eadem* habet *Orion* v. ὕμνος p. 156. 6.

13 περὶ παθῶν. Schol. *Hom*. II. p. 201 ζητεῖ ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ α' ὑπομνήματι τοῦ περὶ παθῶν Διδύ-
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τριος ὁ Τροϊζήνιος βιβλιολάθαν, διὰ τὸ πλῆθος ὧν ἐκδέδωκε συγγραμμάτων· ἔστι γὰρ τρισχίλια πρὸς τοῖς πεντακοσίοις. Suidas p. 3870 C Χαλκέντερος. ὅτι Δίδυμος ὁ γραμματικὸς

μον. See F. Rom. Vol. 2 Works of Herodian p. 284 n. 8.

14 περὶ παροιμιῶν. Helladius apud Photium Cod. 279 p. 1580 ὅτι Δίδυμος περὶ παροιμιῶν δεκάτρία βιβλία συντάξαε πρὸς τοὺς περὶ παροιμιῶν συντεταχότας ἐπιγράψας αὐτά. Ibid. p. 1589 ὅτι παροιμίαν εἶναι φησι τὸν δεξιὸν ὑποδεῖσθαι πόδα τὸν δ' ἀριστερὸν νίζειν· φησὶ γὰρ ὁ Πολέμων, ὡς μαρτυρεῖ Δίδυμος, δεξιὸν εἰς ὑπόδημα, ἀριστερὸν εἰς ποδάνηπτρα.

Zenobius p. 228 ed. Oxon. Ζηνοβίου ἐπιτομή τῶν Ταρραίων καὶ Διδύμου παροιμιῶν συνθεθεισῶν κατὰ στοιχείων. *Didymus* is quoted Zenob. II. 31. IV. 20.

15 περὶ παρεφθορίας λέξεως. Athen. IX p. 368 b Δίδυμος ἐν τῷ περὶ παρεφθορίας λέξεως. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 769 Δίδυμος ἐν τῷ περὶ διεφθορίας λέξεως οὕτως κ. τ. λ. Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 388 ταῦτα ἐκ τῶν Διδύμου περὶ διεφθορίας λέξεως.

16 περὶ ποιητῶν. Orion p. 58. 7 ἔλεγος, ὁ θρήνος κ. τ. λ.—οὕτω Δίδυμος ἐν τῷ περὶ ποιητῶν. Conf. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 217 Etymol. v. ἑλεγεία p. 327. 1.

17 ῥητορικὰ ὑπομνήματα. Ammonius p. 98 νῆες πλοίων διαφέρει· Δίδυμος ἐν δεκάτῳ ῥητορικῶν ὑπομνημάτων φησὶν οὕτως, ὅτι διαφέρουσιν αἱ νῆες τῶν πλοίων· τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐστί στρογγύλα, αἱ δὲ κοπήρεις καὶ στρατώιδες.

18 συμποσιακά. Clem. Al. Strom. IV p. 523 B Δίδυμος ἐν συμποσιακοῖς. Laërt. V. 76 Δ. ἐν συμποσιακοῖς. Steph. Byz. Μίλητος.—Δίδυμος δ' ἐν συμποσιακοῖς φησὶν ὅτι πρῶτον Δελεγής ἐκαλεῖτο ἀπὸ τῶν ἐνοικούντων Δελέγων. Etymol. p. 718. 35 σκολία· τὰ συμποτικά ἄσματα. Δίδυμος φησὶν διαφόρους ἐτυμολογίας ἐν τρίτῳ τῶν συμποσιακῶν. Steph. Byz. Ὅτις δῆμος Λακωνικῆς [conf. F. H. II p. 492], καὶ τῆς Κρήτης πόλις, ὅθεν ἦν Μύσων εἰς τῶν ἑπτὰ σοφῶν.—Δίδυμος δὲ συμποσιακῶν δεκάτῳ Ἡτεῖον αὐτὸν καλεῖ.

19 τραγωδομένη λέξις. τραγικὴ λέξις. λέξικον τραγικόν. Hesychius in proœmio· πολλοὶ μὲν καὶ ἄλλοι τῶν παλαιῶν τὰς κατὰ στοχεῖον συνθεθείκασι λέξεις, οἱ μὲν τὰς Ὀμηρικὰς μόνας, ὡς Ἀπίων καὶ Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ τοῦ Ἀρχεβίου, οἱ δὲ τὰς κομικὰς ἰδίᾳ καὶ τὰς τραγικὰς, ὡς Θέων καὶ Δίδυμος. Macrob. Sat. IV. 18 p. 507 *Didymus grammaticus in his libris quos τραγωδομένης λέξεως scripsit posuit his verbis* Ἀχελῶν πᾶν ὕδωρ Εὐριπίδης φησὶν ἐν Ὑψιπύλῃ κ. τ. λ. Conf. Macrob. p. 506. Harpocr. ξηραλοφεῖν ἔλεγον τὸ χωρὶς λουτρῶν ἀλείφεσθαι, ὡς Δίδυμος ἐν εἰκοστῇ ὀγδῇ τραγικῆς λέξεως.

20 ὑπόμνημα. Bekker. Anecd. Gr. p. 1449 Δίδυμος ἐν ὑπομνήματι. Cf. F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 267 n Orionem p. 1. 8 p. 185. 26.

21 ὑπόμνημα Βακχυλίδου ἐπινικίων. Ammonius Νηρείδες. τῶν τοῦ Νηρέως θυγατέρων διαφέρει. Δίδυμος ὁμοίως ἐν ὑπομνήματι B. ἐπιν. φησὶ γὰρ κατὰ λέξιν

“Εἰσὶ τοῖνυν οἱ φασὶ διαφέρειν τὰς Νηρείδας τῶν τοῦ Νηρέως θυγατέρων· καὶ τὰς μὲν ἐκ Δωρίδος γνησίας αὐτοῦ θυγατέρας νομίζεσθαι, τὰς δὲ ἐξ ἄλλων [ἤδη] κοινότερον Νηρείδας καλεῖσθαι.” κ. τ. λ. Conf. Valcken. ad locum p. 162.

22 ὑπομνήματα εἰς Δημοσθένην. See ὑπομν. Ἰσαιοῦ. ὑπόμνημα Δημοσθένους ὑπὲρ Κτησιφώντας. Harpocr. ἐνθρυπτα. Conf. Harp. ἐωλοκρασία. οἰκίσκω.

23 ὑπομνήματα Ἰλιάδος. Ammonius Χλαῖνός καὶ Χλαῖνα διαφέρει. καθὰ διὰ πολλῶν ἀπέδειξε Δίδυμος ἐν ὑπομνήματι δευτέρῳ Ἰλιάδος. Idem λειτουργεῖν καὶ λειτουργεῖν διαφέρει [cf. Valcken. ad locum p. 145], φησὶ Δίδυμος ἐν ὑπομνήματι δευτέρας Ἰλιάδος κ. τ. λ. δευτέρῳ Scal. et Fabric.

24 ὑπομνήματα Ἰσαιοῦ. Harp. γαμηλία.—Δίδυμος ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐν μὲν τοῖς Ἰσαιοῦ ὑπομνήμασί φησιν εἶναι γαμηλίαν τὴν τοῖς φράτορσιν ἐπὶ γάμοις διδομένην, παρατιθέμενος λέξιν Φανοδήμου ἐν ᾗ οὐδὲν τοιούτου γέγραπται. ἐν δὲ τοῖς εἰς Δημοσθένην ὁ αὐτὸς πάλιν γαμηλίαν φησὶν εἶναι τὴν εἰς τοὺς φράτορας εἰσαγωγὴν τῶν γυναικῶν, οὐδεμίαν ἀποδείξιν τῆς ἐξηγήσεως παρατιθέμενος. Conf. Suid. p. 795 D.

25 ὑπομνήματα Ὀδυσσεΐας. Etymol. p. 664. 50 περισκέπτω ἐνὶ χάρῳ [Odys. ξ. 6].—Δίδυμος ἐν ὑπομνήματι ξ' Ὀδυσσεΐας. Idem p. 720. 24 Σκύρος· ἡ νῆσος, ἐπεὶ ἀργιλώδης ἐστί καὶ λευκώγεις. Σκύρος γὰρ ἡ λατύπη. Δίδυμος λέγει ἐν ὑπομνήματι ξ' Ὀδυσσεΐας κ. τ. λ. Steph. Byz. Ἀρέθουσα·—Δ. ὑπομνηματίζων τὴν ν' τῆς Ὀδυσσεΐας φησὶν “Ἀρέθουσαι δὲ εἰσιν ὀκτώ.”

26 ὑπομνήματα Πινδάρου. Ammonius Θηβαῖοι καὶ Θηβαγενεῖς διαφέρουσι, καθὼς Δίδυμος ἐν ὑπομνήματι τῷ πρώτῳ τῶν παιάνων Πινδάρου φησὶν κ. τ. λ. Conf. Boeckhium ad Pindar. tom. 2 p. XVII.

27 ὑπομνήματα εἰς Ὑπερείδην. Harpocr. ὀξυθύμια. Ὑπερείδης ἐν τῷ κατὰ Δημάδου φησὶ “Περὶ οὐ πολλῷ ἂν δικαιοτέρον ἐν τοῖς ὀξυθυμίαις ἢ στήλῃ σταθεῖ, ἢ ἐν τοῖς ἡμετέροις ἱεροῖς.” ἔνιοι μὲν, ὧν ἐστί καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος, ὀξυθύμια λέγεσθαι φασὶ κ. τ. λ.—Δίδυμος δὲ—ἐν τῷ ὑπομνήματι εἰς τὸν κατὰ Δημάδου τὰ ἐν ταῖς τριόδοις φησὶν Ἐκαταῖα, ὅπου τὰ καθάρσια ἔφερον τινες, ἃ ὀξυθύμια καλεῖται. Conf. Phot. lex. ὀξυθύμια.

Athen. II p. 70 c Δίδυμος ὁ γραμματικὸς, ἐξηγουμένος παρὰ τῷ Σοφοκλεῖ τὸ κύναρος ἄκανθα, “μήποτε,” φησὶ, κ. τ. λ. Idem XV p. 689 b Ἀχαιοὺς ἐν Ἀθλοῖς φησὶν

Ἰσάργυρόν τ' ἐς χεῖρα Κυπρίου λίθου

δώσουσι κόσμον, χρυμάτων τ' Αἰγυπτίων.

“μήποτε,” φησὶν ὁ Δίδυμος, “τὴν καλουμένην στακτὴν λέγει” κ. τ. λ. Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1060 Δίδυμος, ὅτι οὐ περιέχουσι θάνατον Δαρείου οἱ Πέρσαι τὸ δρᾶμα· διὸ τινὲς δῖττας καθέσεις τουτέστι διδασκαλίας τῶν Περσῶν φασὶ, καὶ τὴν μίαν μὴ φέρεσθαι. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 1058 Δίδυμος φησὶν ὡς παρῴδησε ταῦτα ἐκ τῶν τοῦ Τιμοκρέοντος τοῦ Ῥοδίου. Schol. Pac. 831 ἐν-

Χαλκύτερος ἐκλήθη διὰ τὴν περὶ τὰ βιβλία ἐπιμονήν· φασὶ γὰρ αὐτὸν συγγεγραφέναι ὑπὲρ τὰ τρισχίλια πεντακόσια βιβλία. Seneca Epist. 88 *Quatuor millia librorum Didymus*

διαεριανευηχέτους· κωμῳδεῖ τοὺς διθυραμβοποιούς.— Δίδυμος δὲ πεπλάνηται λέγων “αὐερινηχέτους.” οὐ γὰρ λέγουσιν αἰέρα οὗτοι. Schol. Av. 1295 ὁ δὲ Δίδυμος Θεαγένῃ καὶ Φιλοκλέα φησὶν ὀρνιθώδεις εἶναι. Ib. 1363 Δίδυμος δέ· ἀντὶ μὲν τῆς πτέρυγος ἀσπίδα δίδωσιν αὐτῷ, ἀντὶ δὲ τοῦ πλήκτρον ξίφος. Ib. 1520 ὥσπερ Ἴλλυριοί· Δίδυμος· ὥσπερ βάρβαροι. Ibid. 1677 Δίδυμος οὕτως, εἰ μὴ ὀρνιθιάζει. Schol. Aristoph. Thesm. 31 οἱ περὶ Ἀρίσταρχον καὶ Διδυμόν φασιν εἶναι τοιοῦτον Ἀγάθωνα. Ibid. 169 τὸ λεγόμενον ὑπὸ Διδύμου πρὸς Ἀριστοφάνην, ὅτι οὐ δύναται Ἀλκαίου μνημονεύειν,— λελήρηται ἄντικρυς. Schol. Aristoph. Lysistr. 313 τῶν ἐν Σάμῳ στρατηγῶν· Δίδυμος καὶ Κρατερὸς φασὶ ταῦτα αἰνέττεσθαι εἰς Φρύνιχον τὸν Στρατωνίδου. Schol. Eur. Androm. 867 ἐκβληθεὶς τοῦ Ἀργούς ὁ Ὀρέστης ἀπῆει εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Διὸς τὸ ἐν τῇ Δωδώνῃ μαντευσόμενος—Δίδυμος δὲ ταῦτα φησὶν εἶναι ψευδῆ καὶ ἄπιστα. Schol. Eur. Med. 360 οὐ γὰρ τι δράσεις· Δίδυμος μετὰ τοῦτο φέρει τὸ “σιγῇ δόμους εἰσβάς”—καὶ μέμφεται τοῖς ὑποκριταῖς ὡς ἀκαίρως αὐτὸν τάσσουσιν. Conf. Schol. ad 383. Ibid. 732 λόγοις δὲ συμβάς·—Δίδυμος δὲ φησιν ἐλλείπειν τὴν διὰ ἡ “διὰ τὰ ἐπικρυκείμενα.”

Didymus is also referred to upon the following words.

Ἀγάθυρσοι. Steph. Byz.
ἀηδόνα. Bekk. Anecd. p. 349. 6.
ἄιες. Schol. Eur. Med. 149.
ἀλάστωρ Bekk. Anecd. p. 374. 26.
Ἀλεξάνδρειαι Steph. Byz.
ἀλύειν Suid. p. 221 B Bekk. Anecd. p. 380. 25.
ἄνθηρα Suid. p. 327 C.
Ἀπολλωνία Steph. Byz.
ἀπὸ μισθωμάτων Harpocr.
Ἀργειφόντης Etym. p. 137. 1 Schol. Hesiod. p. 84 note n. Gaisford.
ἀρμάτειον μέλος. Etymol. p. 145. 42 Schol. Eur. Or. 1369.
ἀρνεία Etymol. p. 146. 39.
ἀσχωλίαζει Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 1130.
ἄτης ἄτερ Schol. Soph. Ant. 4.
ἄφλαστα Bekk. Anecd. Gr. p. 471. 19.
Ἀφροδίτη Etymol. p. 179. 13 ὁ δὲ Δίδυμος παρὰ τὸ ἀβρὸν τῆς διαίτης.
Ἀχαῖά Orion p. 185. 33.
βαλανειόμφαλος Athen. XI p. 501 e.
βεῦδος Etymol. p. 195. 49.
βλιμάζοντες Schol. Aristoph. Av. 530.
βουκόλος Etymol. p. 208. 15 Zonar. p. 397.
γεγωνεῖν Etymol. p. 224. 14 Zonar. p. 432.
γῆδιον Etymol. p. 230. 5 Zonar. p. 435.
ἡ γλῶττα χωρὶς Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1702.
δάνειον Etymol. p. 247. 56 Zonar. p. 470.
δίπαλτος Schol. Soph. Aj. 408.

δισσὰ σὺν σαντῇ τέκνα Schol. Eur. Med. 276.
δρυπεπεῖς ἐλάας Athen. II p. 56 d.
δύστηνε Schol. Eur. Hec. 719.
εἶλη κατ' ὄρθρον Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 769.
ἐλευθέριος Ζεύς Harp. Etymol. p. 329. 45 Suid. p. 1201 B.
ἐνωπίδες Etymol. p. 345. 3.
ἐπίβδαι Etymol. p. 357. 56.
ἐξένιξε Harpocr.
ἔοικας ὡς πρεσβύτερα Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 1300.
ἐπὶ διετὲς ἡβῆσαι Harpocr.
ἐποποιί Schol. Aristoph. Av. 58.
ἐπτάπυργον Schol. Eur. Phoen. 748.
ἐρείπω Etymol. p. 372. 29.
ἐρίθυρις Etymol. p. 148. 12.
ἐσπαθᾶτο Harpocr.
ἐωλοκρασία Harpocr.
ἡλικας Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1748.
ἡμεροκαλλές Phot. lex. Etymol. p. 429. 43.
ἡπιάλος Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 1033.
θέμιν εὐκταίαν Schol. Eur. Med. 171.
θέτης Harpocr.
θνήσκω Etymol. p. 452. 31.
θρίον ταρίχους Schol. Aristoph. Acharn. 1100.
θρόψκων Etymol. p. 456. 49 Zonar. p. 1056 ὁ μὲν Δ. χωρὶς τοῦ ι.
θύστιον Harpocr.
ἴθι μοι παράστηθ' Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 1379.
ἵνα μὴ προσπέσης Schol. Soph. Œd. Col. 156.
ἴσον ἑαντῇ Schol. Hesiod. Theog. 126.
Ἰουλος Schol. Apollon. I. 972.
ισχάδας Athen. II p. 56 d.
οἱ καθήμενοι ὑπὸ τοῦ δέους Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 931.
κάνναθρον Etymol. p. 489. 5.
κανοῦν ἔχοντε Schol. Aristoph. Av. 43.
Καρδοπίων Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 1173.
κατακέλευσον Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1273.
Κρανγαλλίδαι Harpocr.
κεροβάτας Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 232.
κηρύλος Schol. Aristoph. Av. 300.
κιβώριον Athen. XI p. 477 e.
κόβαλα Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 104.
κοθόρνος Schol. Aristoph. Av. 995.
Κυβέλη Schol. Aristoph. Av. 877.
κυλλόν Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1379.
κυμάτων ἐν ἀγκάλαις Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 716.
κυμβίον Harpocr. Athen. XI p. 481 f.
Κυνψελιδῶν Phot. lex.
Λάδων Bekker. Anecd. Gr. p. 1393.
Λαμίας ὄρχεις Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 757.
Λέπρεον Schol. Aristoph. Av. 149.
Λήθης πεδίον Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 188.
Λήμνος Schol. Eur. Hec. 870.
λοχμαῖα Schol. Aristoph. Av. 738.

grammaticus scripsit. Macrob. Sat. V. 22 *Didymus grammaticorum omnium quique sint quique fuerint instructissimus.* The preceptor of *Apion*. See below N° 246. On the time of *Didymus* and his disciple *Heraclides* see F. Rom. A. D. 55 p. 39.

231 *Juba*. B. C. 46. B. C. 1^h.

Λυγισμῶν Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 787.

Λυκιουργεῖς Harpocr. Phot. lex. Athen. XI p. 486 d
ἐν τῷ πρὸς Τιμόθεον [sc. Demosth. p. 1193. 12]
“—Λυκιουργεῖς δύο.” ὅπερ ἐξηγούμενος Δίδυμος ὁ
γραμματικὸς τὰς ὑπὸ Λυκίου φησὶ κατεσκευασμένας,
κ. τ. λ.

Μαμμάκυθος Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1021.

μάνης Athen. XI p. 487 c.

ματρυλείον Harpocr.

Μειδίας ὄρνυξ Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1297.

μὴ μαίνοιο Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 41.

Μόλων Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 55.

νεοστὸς Schol. Aristoph. Av. 836.

νιτάριον Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 1012.

ὁ κάτωθεν νόμος Harpocr.

οἰκίσκῳ Harpocr.

οἰνόπται Phot. lex.

ὄξυν ἱερακίσκον Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1112.

Ὅπουντιφ δ' ὀφθαλμόν Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1294.

ὄρρον Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 224.

ὄσιον Harp. Phot. lex. Suid. p. 2725 C.

ὀστράκοις Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1340.

οὐκ τῶν ὀρνέων Schol. Aristoph. Av. 13.

οὔτοσ' ἰτρέχει Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1121.

οὐ Χίος ἀλλὰ Κίος Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1001.

ὄχεσφιν Etymol. p. 645. 2 Zonar. p. 1491.

Παιανιεῖς Harpocr.

πανδαισία Harpocr.

παρασκήνια Harpocr. Phot. lex.

πείρα Schol. Soph. CEd. Col. 763.

πείρινθος Etymol. p. 668. 24 Zonar. p. 1531.

πέλανος Harpocr. Phot. lex.

Πελαργικὸν τεῖχος Schol. Aristoph. Av. 837.

περίστοιχοι Harpocr. Phot. lex. Suid. p. 2958 C.

περὶ τῆς ἐν Δελφοῖς σκιάς Harpocr. Phot. lex. Suid.
p. 2947 A.

πίθηκος Schol. Aristoph. Av. 439.

πινυγέα Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1002.

ποδοκάκη Harpocr. Phot. lex. Suid. p. 3020 D.

Πολύστρατος Harpocr. Phot. lex.

πορφυρί Schol. Aristoph. Av. 305.

πηγορεῶνας Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1113.

προκῶνια Harp. Phot. lex. Suid. p. 3098 C.

πρόπεμπα Harpocr. Phot. lex.

προστασία Harpocr. Phot. lex.

Πυθαία Harpocr.

πωλώσι Harp. Phot. lex. Suid. p. 3064 A.

ῥάχετον Phot. lex.

ῥόμβος Schol. Apollon. I. 1139.

σέρφος Phot. lex.

σίαλις Athen. IX p. 392 f.

σίττη Schol. Aristoph. Av. 705.

σκυτάλια Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1283.

στράγξ Schol. Apollon. IV. 1058.

στρωτήρ Harpocr.

συρμαία Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 1253.

σῶζω Etymol. p. 741. 27.

σῶς Etymol. p. 741. 43 Zonar. p. 1703.

τεντάζειν Phot. lex. Etymol. p. 755. 40 Suid. p.
3538 A.

τοὺς ἐτέρους τραγωδοὺς ἀγωνιέται Harp. Phot. lex.
Suid. p. 3596 D. (ἐταίρους Phot.) Perhaps in
§ 14.

ὑμνητὸν Zonar. p. 1767.

ὑπέγγυον Schol. Eur. Hec. 1005.

Φαρμακὸς Harp. Phot. lex. Etymol. p. 788. 5
Suid. p. 3756 C.

Φλέγρας πεδῖον Schol. Aristoph. Av. 825.

Φορμίσσιος Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 996.

Φρύνιχος Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 13.

χαμύνη Schol. Aristoph. Av. 817.

χελιδόνες Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1680.

Χύτροι καὶ Χόες Schol. Aristoph. Acharn. 1075.

ψάλυξ Bekk. Anecd. Gr. p. 1432.

The extant lives of *Æschylus Sophocles Euripides Thucydides* are ascribed to *Didymus* by Mr. Ritter, who has published them as of *Didymus* 8vo Coloniae 1845 pp. 176.

^h These were among the works of *Juba* :

1 περὶ Ἀσσυρίων. See the Tables B. C. 46.

2 περὶ γραφικῆς, or περὶ ζωγράφων. Harpocr.
Πολύγνωτος. περὶ Πολυγνώτου—ἱστορήκασιν ἄλλοι τε
καὶ Ἀρτέμων ἐν τῷ περὶ ζωγράφων καὶ Ἰόβας ἐν τοῖς
περὶ γραφικῆς. Idem Παρράσιος. Ἰόβας ἐν ὀγδόῃ περὶ
ζωγράφων διεξέρχεται τὰ περὶ τὸν ἄνδρα.

3 θεατρικὴ ἱστορία. Tables B. C. 46. Photius
Cod. 161 p. 341 ἐκλογαὶ—Σωπάτρου σοφιστοῦ.—ὁ
δὲ ἐνδέκατος (λόγος) ἔσχεν τὴν συναγωγὴν—ἐκ τῆς Ἰόβας
τοῦ βασιλέως θεατρικῆς ἱστορίας ἐπτακαίδεκάτου λόγου.
Schol. Aristoph. apud Dindorf. fragm. Aristoph.
p. 621 Περσικὸν ὄρχημα περὶ οὗ Ἰόβας μακρὸν πεποι-
ηται λόγον ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῆς ἱατρικῆς [corrigit Dindorf.
θεατρικῆς] ἱστορίας.

4 εἰς Λεοντέα. Athen. VIII p. 343 e ὀψοφάγος
ἦν Λεοντεὺς ὁ Ἀργεῖος, τραγωδὸς, Ἀθηναῖος μὲν μαθητὴς
ὁκέτης δὲ γενόμενος Ἰόβας τοῦ Μανρουσίου βασιλέως, ὡς
φησιν Ἀμάραντος ἐν τοῖς περὶ σκηνῆς, γεγραφέναι φάσκων
εἰς αὐτὸν τότε τὸ ἐπίγραμμα τὸν Ἰόβαν, ὅτε κακῶς τὴν
ῥψιπύλην ὑπεκρίνατο.

μὴ γέ Λεοντήος κ. τ. λ.

5 περὶ Λιβύης. Tables B. C. 46.

6 ὁμοιότητες. Tables B. C. 46.

- 232 *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*. B. C. 265. 29. 7ⁱ.
 233 *Theodorus of Gadara*. B. C. 44. 31. 6.
 234 *Dionysius Atticus of Pergamus*, the disciple of *Apollodorus*. B. C. 63.
 235 *Cæcilius*. B. C. 55. 29. 6.
 236 *Hermagoras*, the disciple of *Theodorus*. B. C. 6.
 237 *Aristoxenus medicus*. The disciple of *Alexander Philaethes*. See N° 200.
 238 *Demosthenes medicus*. Also the disciple of *Alexander Philaethes*: Galen. tom. 8 p. 727
 τοὺς τοῦ Δημοσθένους ὄρους, ὡσαύτως τῷ διδασκάλῳ Φιλαλήθους ἐπικληθέντος.
 239 *Dionysius periegeta*. B. C. 1. Vossius de Hist. Græc. p. 172 understands Pliny to
 speak of *Dionysius* whose poem is extant. Eustathius is less precise in marking the
 time of the poet, but agrees that there is a reference to the Parthians in B. C. 20,
 and admits that he is placed by some in the reign of *Augustus*^k.

7 Ῥωμαϊκὴ ἱστορία. Steph. Byz. Ῥωμιογίνες. ἔθνος Ἰταλικόν. ὡς Ἰόβας ἐν Ῥωμαϊκῇ ἱστορίᾳ πρώτη. Idem Ὤσolia, πόλις Ἰταλίας. Ἰόβας ἐν πρώτῳ Ῥωμ. ἱστορ.

8 περὶ φθορᾶς λέξεως. Phot. Lex. et Suid. v. σκομβρίσαι. παρὰ Ἰόβα ἐν β' φθορᾶς λέξεως· παιδιᾶς ἀσελγοῦς εἶδος.

Plutarch. Mor. p. 269 C ὡς οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἰόβαν ἱστοροῦσιν. on the Roman Calends Nones and Ides. p. 278 E ὡς Ἰό. ἰστόρηκε. on the altar of *Hercules* at Rome. p. 282 E ὡς Ἰό. φησί. Idem Romul. c. 14 Ἰόβας δὲ τρεῖς καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ ἑξακοσίας παρθένους. on the rape of the Sabines. c. 15 οἱ δὲ πλείστοι νομίζουσιν, ὧν καὶ ὁ Ἰό. ἐστὶ, παράκλησιν εἶναι (τὸν ταλάσιον) κ. τ. λ. c. 17 εἰλῶ Ταρπήϊος προδοσίας ὑπὸ Ῥωμύλου διωχθεὶς, ὡς Ἰό. φησὶ Γάλβαν Σουλπίκιον ἱστορεῖν. Idem Numa c. 7 ἄς ἐφόρουσιν οἱ βασιλεῖς λαίνας ὁ Ἰό. χλαίνας φησὶν εἶναι. c. 13 ταῦτα γὰρ ὁ Ἰό. εἶρηκε γλιχόμενος ἐξελληνίσαι τοῦνομα. on the *Ancilia*. Idem Comp. Marcell. et Pelopid. p. 473 ἡμεῖς δὲ Λιβύῳ, Καίσαρι, καὶ Ἰσώπῳ, καὶ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν τῷ βασιλεῖ Ἰόβα πιστεύομεν, ἦττας τινὰς καὶ τροπὰς ὑπὸ Μαρκέλλου τῶν σὺν Ἀννίβῳ γενέσθαι. Idem Sulla c. 16 ὁ δ' Ἰό. οὐ Γαβίνιον φησὶ πεμφθῆναι ἀλλὰ Ἐρίκιον. on *Sulla* at Chæronea. These passages are from the Roman History.

Athen. IV p. 177 a Ἰόβας δὲ τοὺτους (τοὺς αὐτοὺς) Φρυγῶν εἶναι εὖρημα. p. 183 c τὸ δὲ ψαλτήριον, ὡς φησιν Ἰό., Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Κυθρίος συνεπλήρωσε χορδαῖς. —μνημονεύει δ' ὁ Ἰό. καὶ τοῦ λυροφοῖνικος, καὶ τοῦ ἐπιγονίου. XIV p. 660 e Ἀθηναίων ἐν Σαμόθραξιν, ὡς φησιν Ἰό., μάγειρον εἰσάγει κ.τ.λ. These we may refer to the θεατρικὴ ἱστορία.

Etymol. βλίτυρι. Ἰόβας δὲ τὸν σκινδαψὸν ὄργανον μουσικὸν ἀποδίδωσι. Idem Διόνυσος. —δεῦνον δὲ τὸν βασιλέα λέγουσιν οἱ Ἰνδοί, ὡς Ἰόβας. Steph. Byz. Ἀρβάκη. πόλις ἐν Κελτικῇρίᾳ, ὡς Ἰόβας. Plutarch. Mor. p. 972 B τό γε μὴν κοινωνικὸν μετὰ τοῦ συνετοῦ τοὺς ἐλέφαντας ἀποδείκνυσθαι φησιν ὁ Ἰόβας. Ammian. XXII. 15, 8 *Rex autem Juba Punicorum confisus textu librorum a monte quodam ariri Nilum exponit* &c.

ⁱ Photius Cod. 83 makes *Dionysius* begin to write his history at B. C. 7: οὕτως ἀρχεται τῆς πραγματείας. and after him Vossius Hist. Græc. lib. II c. 3 and Fabricius. But *Dionysius* himself in the passage partly quoted at B. C. 29 implies that he had been employed 22 years in collecting materials, and in preparing his history, and that B. C. 7 was the date at which his labours were completed, and not the period at which they commenced. He says I p. 20 βούλομαι καὶ περὶ τῶν ἀφορμῶν εἰπεῖν αἷς ἐχρησάμην ὅτ' ἔμελλον ἐπιχειρεῖν τῇ γραφῇ—χρόνον ἐτῶν δύο καὶ εἴκοσι μέχρι τοῦ παρόντος γενόμενον ἐν Ῥώμῃ διατρίψας—ἐν πάντι τούτῳ χρόνῳ τὰ συντείνοντα πρὸς τὴν ὑπόθεσιν ταύτην διετέλουν πραγματευόμενος, καὶ τὰ μὲν παρὰ τῶν λογιστῶν ἀνδρῶν οἷς εἰς ὁμίλιαν ἦλθον διδαχὴ παραλαβὼν, τὰ δὲ ἐκ τῶν ἱστοριῶν ἀναλεξάμενος—τότε ἐπεχείρησα τῇ γραφῇ. He had already been employed in writing, and the 22 years included not only the preparation of materials but the composition of his history; and I agree with Dodwell, who assigns this year as the period in which it was published. This is confirmed by another consideration. *Dionysius* survived his history some few years, because he lived to compose an epitome in five books of his own work; as we learn from Photius Cod. 84. And yet he had been already dead some years before *Strabo* wrote, as Dodwell justly determines. But if *Dionysius* had been dead several years in A. D. 18, and yet lived a few years after the publication of his history, it is far more probable that he completed it in B. C. 7, than that he began to write in that year. His preface, then, like the preface of Pliny, was the last thing written; and he there gives the year of its publication, as Pliny in his preface gives the date, A. D. 77, at which his H. N. was finished.

^k Eustath. ad Dionys. perieg. p. 113 περὶ τοῦ γένους Διονυσίου καὶ τοῦ παρόντος αὐτοῦ ποιήματος. Δ. δὲ Δίβυς μὲν ἱστορεῖται τὸ γένος, συγγράψαι δὲ καὶ

240 *Sextus* the philosopher. A. D. 1. This philosopher, also called *Sextus* by Origen contra Celsum VIII. 30 p. 444¹, is *Sextius* in Seneca de Ira II. 36 *Quibusdam, ut ait Sextius, iratis profuit adspexisse speculum.* Idem Epist. 108 *Sotion docebat quare Pythagoras animalibus abstinuisset, quare postea Sextius.* Ep. 59 *Sextium ecce cum maxime lego, virum acrem, Græcis verbis Romanis moribus philosophantem.* Ep. 64 *Quum legeris Sextium dices, vivit, viget, liber est, supra hominem est, dimittit me plenum ingentis fiduciæ.* Ep. 73 *Solebat Sextius dicere Jovem plus non posse quam bonum virum.* Ep. 98 *Honores repulit pater Sextius, qui ita natus ut remp. deberet capessere latum clavum Divo Julio dante non recepit.* and *Sextius* in Plutarch Mor. p. 77 Ε καθάπερ φασὶ Σέξιόν τε τὸν Ῥωμαῖον ἀφεικότα τὰς ἐν τῇ πόλει τιμὰς καὶ ἀρχὰς διὰ φιλοσοφίαν, ἐν δὲ τῷ φιλοσοφεῖν αὐτὸν πάλιν δυσπαθοῦντα—τὸ πρῶτον, ὀλίγον δεῖσθαι καταβαλεῖν ἑαυτὸν ἔκ τινος διήρου. The father and the son were both philosophers: Senec. Nat. Quæst. VII. 32 *Sextiorum nova et Romani roboris secta inter initia sua, cum magno impetu cœpisset, extincta est.* As *Sextius* the father flourished in the time of *Julius Cæsar*, 45 years before this date, we may understand Eusebius to speak of *Sextius* the son. He is placed in the third column rather than the fourth, because he is in Eusebius himself, who names no Latin authors.

241 *Philistion.* A. D. 7.

242 *Aristonicus grammaticus.* Lived in the time of *Strabo*: *Strabo* I p. 38 Ἀριστόνικος ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς γραμματικὸς ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῆς Μενελάου πλάνης. *Suidas* p. 567 C Ἀριστόνικος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς γραμματικὸς, ἔγραψε περὶ τῶν σημείων τῶν ἐν τῇ Θεογορίᾳ Ἡσιόδου, καὶ τῶν τῆς Ἰλιάδος καὶ Ὀδυσσεΐας ἀσυντάκτων ὀνομάτων βιβλία 5'. The son of *Ptolemy*, also a

ἄλλα βιβλία λέγεται.—τὸ δὲ παρὸν ποίημα ἱστορικὸν καλοῦσιν οἱ παλαιοί, συγκείμενον ἐκ τοπικοῦ καὶ πραγματικοῦ καὶ χρονικοῦ καὶ γενεαλογικοῦ.—χρονικοῦ δὲ, ὡς ὅτε καιροῦ μέμνηται καθ' ὃν αὐτὸς περιῆν. ὅτι δηλαδὴ οὐκ ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπάτων ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνάκτων [355]. Idem ad 355 p. 173 ἀνάκτων δὲ εἰπὼν ἔδειξε, φασίν, ἐναργῶς ὅτι οὐκ ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπάτων αὐτὸς ἦν, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτοκρατόρων ἤκμαζε, Νέρωνος, ἡ καὶ Αὐγούστου κατὰ τινας, οὗ μεμνησθαι λέγεται καὶ ἐν τῷ "Αὐσονίον βασιλῆος ἐπεπρήνεν ἀκωή" [1052]. Idem ad 1052 p. 278 φασὶ γὰρ τὸν Αὐγουστον κακῶς αὐτοῖς [*Parthos*] διαθέσθαι, τὴν τοῦ Κράσσου ἦτταν ἀναπαλαίσαντα. This occurred in B. C. 20. *Valesius* ad *Ammian*. XXIII. 6, 26 and *Norisius* Cen. Pis. p. 193 agree with *Vossius* that *Dionysius* in *Pliny* is *Dionysius Periegeta*, the author of the extant poem. *Bernhardy* ad *Dionys. Perieg.* p. 496 founds an objection to their opinion upon vv. 708—715 *quibus ab omni navigatione ac longinquis itineribus immunem se Dionysius profitetur, neque regionum situs explorasse nisi Musarum afflatu.* The lines are these:

ρεῖα δέ τοι καὶ τήνδε καταγράψαμι θάλασσαν [*the Caspian*],
οὐ μὲν ἰδὼν ἀπάνευθε πόρους, οὐ νηὶ περήσας·
οὐ γάρ μοι βίος ἐστὶ μελαινάαν ἐπὶ νηῶν,
οὐδέ μοι ἐμπορίη πατρώϊος, οὐδ' ἐπὶ Γάγγην
ἔρχομαι· οἷά τε πολλοὶ Ἑρυθραίου διὰ πόντον
ψυχῆς οὐκ ἀλέγοντες, ἵν' ἄσπετον ἔλθων ἔλθωται·
οὐδὲ μὲν Ὑρκανίους ἐπιμίσσομαι οὐδ' ἐρεείνω

Κασπίας κνημίδας Ἑρυθραίων Ἀριηγῶν
ἀλλὰ με Μουσῶων φορεῖ νόος—.

We might answer that these lines do not express so much as is ascribed to them. The poet only affirms that he had not been engaged in a mercantile life; that he had not explored the Caspian, or the Ganges, or the Indian sea; and had not visited the remote provinces to the east of Persia. The objection, however, is of weight. Other arguments urged by *Bernhardy* at p. 513. 514 are still more weighty, from which he collects (and especially from the mention of the *Huns* in v. 730) that *Dionysius* the poet lived in a later age. He observes, *Hic ductus argumentis Dionysium exeunte saculo tertio vel quarti principio extitisse pronunciaverim.* We may reject, then, the account of *Eustathius* which places *Dionysius* in the age of *Augustus*. His time must remain uncertain. But we may determine that at least he preceded Constantinople A. D. 330, which he would have mentioned; and that he was perhaps not less than a century before *Avienus*, by whom he was translated. He is quoted at least before A. D. 385 by *Themistius* or. 30 p. 350 Α καὶ τις ποιητῆς ὀδύρεται τούτους ὅτι "Νηίδες" εἰσιν "ἄστα-
" χύων." Sc. *Dionys.* 194.

¹ Origen. l. c. ἐν ταῖς Σέξτου γνώμαις.—"Ἐμφύχων
" χρήσις μὲν ἀδιάφορον ἀποχὴ δὲ λογικώτερον."

still living in B. C. 51, was contemporary and perhaps of the same age with *P. Servilius Isauricus*, whom *Strabo* had seen. See the Tables B. C. 51 A. D. 14. There is no difficulty, then, in understanding this in its plain meaning; that *Posidonius* was yet alive after the birth of *Strabo*. In some passages *Strabo* uses the expression ἐφ' ἡμῶν, as X p. 455 ἐφ' ἡμῶν δὲ καὶ ἄλλην προσέκτισε Γάιος Ἀντώνιος—ἡνίκα φυγὰς γενόμενος μετὰ τὴν ὑπατείαν ἐν τῇ Κεφαλληνίᾳ διέτριψε κ. τ. λ. ἐφ' ἡμῶν is perhaps in opposition to the early times mentioned just before. But, as *C. Antonius* was banished in B. C. 59, his residence is Cephallenia would be after the birth of *Strabo*. XII p. 569 ἐφ' ἡμῶν τὰ Ἰσαυρα καὶ τὴν Δέρβην Ἀμύντας εἶχεν. *Amyntas* was slain in an ambush by the Cilicians: *Strabo* Ib. in B. C. 25: Dio LIII. 26. His reign therefore fell within the lifetime of *Strabo*. XVI p. 780 στρατεία νεωστὶ γενηθεῖσα ἐφ' ἡμῶν, the expedition into Arabia in B. C. 24. *Strabo* XI p. 515 observes Κάτων Ὀρτησίῳ δεσθέντι ἐξέδωκε τὴν Μαρκίαν [conf. *Plutarch*. Cat. Min. c. 25] ἐφ' ἡμῶν.

The expression καθ' ἡμᾶς occurs in the following passages: XII p. 533 οἱ καθ' ἡμᾶς βασιλεῖς οἱ πρὸ Ἀρχελαίου διατεταγμένοι εἶχον τὴν ἡγεμονίαν τῆς Καππαδοκίας. Of the two predecessors of *Archelaüs*, *Ariobarzanes* reigned till B. C. 42, and *Ariarathes* till B. C. 36, within the time of *Strabo*. XII p. 574 Κλέων ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς τῶν λησστηρίων ἡγεμών. οὗτος—ὑπῆρξεν Ἀντωνίου μὲν χρήσιμος—ἐν δὲ τοῖς Ἀκτιακοῖς ἀποστὰς Ἀντωνίου τοῖς Καίσαρος προσέθετο στρατηγούς. in B. C. 31. XIII p. 594 τοῦτον [*Fimbriatus*]—ἐπελθὼν Σύλλας κατέλυσε.—καθ' ἡμᾶς μέντοι Καῖσαρ ὁ θεὸς πολὺ πλεον αὐτῶν (τῶν Ἰλιέων) προνόησε. καθ' ἡμᾶς in opposition to the time of *Sulla* who preceded the birth of *Strabo*. XIII p. 625 ἔλλογμοι καθ' ἡμᾶς Περγαμνοὶ Μιθριδάτης—καὶ Ἀπολλόδορος.—*Mithridates* survived *Pharnaces* B. C. 47: *Strab.* Ib. *Apollodorus* taught *Octavius* in B. C. 44. XIV p. 635 καθ' ἡμᾶς Αἰσχίνης ὁ ῥήτωρ, ὃς ἐν φυγῇ διετελέσε, παρησιασάμενος περὰ τοῦ μετρίου πρὸς Πομπήϊον Μάγνον. *Meus aequalis Milesius Aeschines* Cic. Brut. c. 95. *Aeschines* the contemporary of *Cicero* might still live after the birth of *Strabo*. XIV p. 684 Κλεοπάτρας τῆς καθ' ἡμᾶς βασιλίσσης. she died in B. C. 30. XIII p. 617 καθ' ἡμᾶς Ποτάμων καὶ Λεσβοκλῆς καὶ Κριναγόρας καὶ Θεοφάνης. For *Theophanes* see B. C. 49. *Lesbocles* was contemporary with *Potamo*: *Senec.* Suas. 3 p. 20, and *Potamo* with *Theodoros of Gadara*: see B. C. 6. *Crinagoras* Ep. 11 *Antholog.* tom. II p. 130 celebrates *Marcellus* the son of *Octavia*: ἐσπερίον Μάρκελλος ἀνερχόμενος πολέμοιο. All these therefore were in the lifetime of *Strabo*. XIII p. 630 Ὑβρέας ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς γενόμενος μέγιστος ῥήτωρ. He flourished in B. C. 40. XIV p. 650 ἄνδρες γεγόνασαν ἔνδοξοι Νυσαῖς—Μενεκράτης Ἀριστάρχου μαθη-

τῆς, καὶ Ἀριστόδημος ἐκείνου νῦν οὐ διηκούσαμεν ἡμεῖς ἐσχατόγηρῳ νέοι παντελῶς ἐν τῇ Νύσῃ καὶ Σώστρατος δὲ ὁ ἀδελφὸς τοῦ Ἀριστοδήμου, καὶ ἄλλος Ἀριστόδημος ἀνεψιὸς αὐτοῦ, ὁ παιδεύσας Μάγνον τὸν Πομπήϊον, ἀξιόλογοι γέγονασι γραμματικοί· ὁ δ' ἡμέτερος καὶ ἐρρητόρευε καὶ ἐν τῇ Ῥόδῳ κ. τ. λ.—ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ τῶν Μάγνου παίδων ἐπιστατῶν ἠρκεῖτο τῇ γραμματικῇ σχολῇ. The succession therefore stands thus:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Aristarchus fl. B. C. 156 | |
| 2 | Menecrates Ar. μαθητής. | |
| | | |
| 3 | Aristodemus
taught at Rome
cir. B. C. 60—50 | Sostratus
Aristodemus
Pompeii magister. |
| 4 | Strabo | |

But if *Strabo* heard *Aristodemus*, who was the third from *Aristarchus*, and was also the tutor of *Pompey's* children, he could not have heard him much later than B. C. 50, which would be 106 years after the ἀκμή of *Aristarchus*: a confirmation of the date which we have assigned for *Strabo's* birth. Hence those who were contemporary with *Pompey* might be accurately called by *Strabo* καθ' ἡμᾶς, as still living after his birth. Thus XIV p. 649 Πυθόδωρος ἀνὴρ Νυσαῖς—ἐν τῇ πρὸς Πομπήϊον φιλίᾳ διαπρέπων μετ' ὀλίγων περιεβέβλητο δὲ καὶ οὐσίαν βασιλικήν—ἦν ὑπὸ Καίσαρος τοῦ θεοῦ πραθεῖσαν διὰ τὴν πρὸς Πομπήϊον φιλίαν ἐξωνησάμενος οὐχ ἥττω τοῖς παισὶ κατέλιπεν.—οὗτος δὴ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἦκμασε, καὶ Μηνόδωρος ἀνὴρ λόγιος καὶ ἄλλως σεμνός—κατεστασιάζθη δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν Δομετίου τοῦ Ἀγροβάργου φίλων, καὶ ἀνείλεν αὐτὸν ἐκείνος ὡς ἀφιστάντα τὸ ναυτικόν. *Domitius* commanded a naval force in the Ionian sea in B. C. 41: Dio XLVIII. 7. which might be the period of the death of *Menodorus*. XIV p. 656 καθ' ἡμᾶς Θεόπομπος ὁ Καίσαρος τοῦ θεοῦ φίλος τῶν μεγάλα δυναμένων. *Theopompus* the friend of *Cæsar* is mentioned in B. C. 45 by *Cicero* Ep. Att. XIII. 7. *Strab.* Ibid. καθ' ἡμᾶς Διονύσιος ὁ συγγραφεύς. *Dionysius* was at Rome in B. C. 7. XIV p. 670 καθ' ἡμᾶς Ἀθήναιος τε καὶ Ξέναρχος.—Ξέναρχος δὲ, οὗ ἡκροασάμεθα ἡμεῖς, ἐν οἴκῳ μὲν οὐ πολὺ διέτριψεν, ἐν Ἀλεξανδρίᾳ δὲ καὶ Ἀθήνῃσι καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον ἐν Ῥώμῃ τὸν παιδευτικὸν βίον ἐλόμενος χρησάμενος δὲ τῇ Ἀρείου φιλίᾳ καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα τῇ τοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, διετελέσε μέχρι γήρως ἐν τιμῇ ἀγόμενος. For *Athenæus* see B. C. 22. XIV p. 675 Νέστωρ ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς. See B. C. 23. XVI p. 759 ἐκ τῶν Γαδάρων Φιλόδημος τε ὁ Ἐπικούρειος γεγονὼς, καὶ Μελέαγρος, καὶ Μένιππος ὁ σπουδογέλοιος, καὶ Θεόδωρος ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς ῥήτωρ. For *Theodoros* see B. C. 6. XVII p. 829 καθ' ἡμᾶς Ἰούβας ὁ πατὴρ τοῦ νεωστὶ τελευτήσαντος Ἰούβα. King *Juba* was defeated in B. C. 46. XVII p. 795 Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Αἰλότης ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς. *Auletes* died in B. C. 51. Both these dates are within the lifetime of *Strabo*.

244 *Thrasyllus*. A. D. 2. 14ⁿ.

245 *Sotio*. A. D. 13.

246 *Apion*. Suidas: Ἀπίων ὁ Πλειστονίκου ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Μόχθος, Αἰγύπτιος, (κατὰ δὲ Ἑλικώνιον Κρής,) γραμματικός· μαθητὴς Ἀπολλωνίου τοῦ Ἀρχιβίου. ἡγήκοι δὲ καὶ Εὐφράντορος γηραιοῦ καὶ ὑπὲρ ἑκατὸν ἔτη γεγονότος, Διδύμου δὲ τοῦ μεγάλου θρεπτός. ἐπαίδευσεν δὲ ἐπὶ Τιβερίου Καίσαρος καὶ Κλαυδίου ἐν Ῥώμῃ· ἦν δὲ διάδοχος Θέωνος τοῦ γραμματικοῦ καὶ σύγχρονος Διονυσίου τοῦ Ἀλικαρνασσεύς^ο.

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In none of these examples does it appear that the term καθ' ἡμᾶς is used of any period preceding the birth of the author himself. The term occurs again XII p. 537 καθ' ἡμᾶς (Νῶρα) Σισίνου ὑπῆρξε χρηματοφυλάκιον. and in XIV p. 658 καθ' ἡμᾶς Νικίας ὁ τυραννήσας Κῶων. In XIV p. 660 he has another expression: Μένιππος κατὰ τοὺς πατέρας ἡμῶν. See No 186. XVI p. 757 καθ' ἡμᾶς δὲ ἐκ Σίδωνος μὲν ἔνδοξοι φιλόσοφοι γεγόνασι Βύθθός τε ὃ συνεφιλοσοφῆσαμεν ἡμεῖς τὰ Ἀριστοτέλεια, καὶ Διόδωτος ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ· ἐκ Τύρου δὲ Ἀντίπατρος, καὶ μικρὸν πρὸ ἡμῶν Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ τὸν πῖνακα ἐκθεὶς τῶν ἀπὸ Ζήνωνος φιλοσόφων καὶ τῶν βιβλίων. XVI p. 759 Ἀντίοχος ὁ φιλόσοφος, μικρὸν πρὸ ἡμῶν γεγονώς. *Antiochus* and *Menippus* flourished in B. C. 79. 78. But if *Strabo* applies the terms κατὰ τοὺς πατέρας ἡμῶν and μικρὸν πρὸ ἡμῶν to describe those who flourished before his birth, it is reasonable to suppose that by the term καθ' ἡμᾶς he intended to mark those who flourished within his lifetime, or at least were still living after he was born.

The *ιστορικά ὑπομνήματα* of *Strabo* are quoted by *Plutarch* *Lucull.* c. 28 Στράβων—ἐν τοῖς *ιστορικοῖς ὑπομνήμασι* λέγει. on the war of *Lucullus* with *Tigranes* B. C. 69. *Cæs.* c. 63 Στράβων ὁ φιλόσοφος *ιστορεῖ*. on the death of *Cæsar*: and by *Strabo* himself XI p. 515 εἰρηκότες πολλὰ περὶ τῶν Παρθικῶν νομίμων ἐν τῇ ἑκτῇ τῶν *ιστορικῶν ὑπομνημάτων βιβλῷ* δευτέρα δὲ τῶν μετὰ Πολύβιου.

ⁿ The account of *Schol. Juvenal. Sat. VI. 575* quoted *Voss. Hist. Gr. p. 479 Jons. Script. Hist. Phil. p. 224* is this: *Thrasyllus multarum artium scientiam professus postremo se dedit Platonicæ sectæ, ac deinde mathesi; quæ præcipue viguit apud Tiberium cum quo sub honore ejusdem artis familiarissime vixit: quem postea Tiberius in insula Rhodo præcipitare voluit in pelagum quasi conscium promissæ dominationis. Quem dolum cum præsensisset, fugit.* *Suet. Tib. c. 14 Thrasyllum mathematicum, quem ut sapientiæ professorem contubernio admovebat, tunc maxime expertus est, affirmantem nave prævisa gaudium afferri, cum quidem illum durius et contra prædicta cadentibus rebus, ut falsum et secretorum temere conscium, eo ipso momento dum spatiatur una, præcipitare in mare destinasset.* *Dio LV. 11* Θράσυλλον ἄνδρα πάσης ἀστρολογίας διαπεφυκότα ἔχων πάντα καὶ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ καὶ ἐκείνους [*Caio et Lucio*] πεπωμένα ἀκριβῶς ἡπίστατο· καὶ λόγος ἔχει ὅτι μελλήσας

ποτὲ ἐν τῇ Ῥόδῳ τὸν Θράσυλλον ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους ὤσειν, ἐπειδὴ μόνος αὐτῷ πανθ' ὅσα ἐνεόει συνῆδει, ὥς εἶδεν αὐτὸν σκυθρωπάσαντα, ἤρετο διὰ τί συνένεοφεν; εἰπόντος δὲ κινδυνόν τινα ὑποπτεῖν, θαυμάσας οὐκέτ' αὐτὸ ἐποίησεν. οὕτω γάρ που πάντα ἐκείνος σαφῶς ᾔδει ὥστε καὶ τὸ πλοῖον τὸ τὴν ἀγγελίαν τῷ Τιβερίῳ τῆς ἐς Ῥώμην ἀνακομιδῆς—φέρων πόρρωθεν κατιδὼν προσπλέων, προειπεῖν αὐτῷ ἃ ἀγγέλλειν ἤμελλε. In A. D. 16 *Thrasyllus* was the constant companion of *Tiberius*: *Dio LVII. 15* Στατιλίου Ταύρου μετὰ Λουκίου Λίβωνος ὑπατεύσαντος—τῷ τε Θρασύλλῳ αἰεὶ συνὼν καὶ μαντεῖα τινὶ καθ' ἑκάστην ἡμέραν χρώμενος.

Thrasyllus is quoted in the following works:

1 τὰ πρὸ τῆς ἀναγνώσεως τῶν *Δημοκρίτου βιβλίων*. *Laërt. IX. 41* γεγόνοι δ' ἂν (*Δημόκριτος*) ὥς Θράσυλλος ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ τὰ πρὸ τῆς α. τῶν Δ. β. κατὰ τὸ τρίτον ἔτος τῆς ἐβδόμης καὶ ἐβδομηκοστῆς ὀλυμπιάδος, ἐναυτῷ (φησὶ) πρεσβύτερος ὢν Σωκράτους.

2 *Thrasyllus* is quoted upon *Plato*: *Laërt. III. 1.* *Idem III. 56—61* Θρασύλλας (Θράσυλλος) δὲ φησι καὶ κατὰ τὴν τραγικὴν τετραλογίαν ἐκδοῦναι αὐτὸν τοὺς διαλόγους.—εἰσὶ τοίνυν, φησὶν, οἱ πάντες αὐτῷ γνήσιοι διάλογοι ἕξ καὶ πεντήκοντα, τῆς μὲν πολιτείας εἰς δέκα διαιρουμένης—τῶν δὲ νόμων εἰς δυοκαίδεκα· τετραλογίαι δὲ ἐννέα, ἐνὸς βιβλίου χώρων ἐπεχούσης τῆς πολιτείας καὶ ἐνὸς τῶν νόμων.—καὶ οὗτος μὲν οὕτω διαιρεῖ, καὶ τινες. *IX. 37* εἴπερ οἱ Ἀντερασταὶ Πλάτωνος εἰσὶ, φησὶ Θράσυλλος, οὗτος [*Democritus*] ἂν εἴη ὁ παραγενόμενος ἀνώνυμος.

3 The *Chronology* of *Thrasyllus* is quoted by *Clem. Al. Strom. I p. 335 D* ἀπὸ τοῦ (*Δευκαλίωνος*) κατακλυσμοῦ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἰδης ἐμπρησμόν καὶ τὴν εὕρεσιν τοῦ σιδήρου καὶ Ἰδαίου δακτύλου ἔτη ἐβδομήκοντα τρία, ὥς φησι Θράσυλλος. He proceeds to give other periods.

These three were probably the works of *Thrasyllus* the *Platonist*; other works bear the name of *Thrasyllus*: *Αἰγυπτιακά*; *Auctor de fluviis p. 1159 D* περὶ λίθων and *τραγικά*: *Idem p. 1157 A* *ιστορεῖ* Θράσυλλος *Μενδήσιος* ἐν γ' περὶ λίθων μέμνηται δὲ τούτων ἀκριβέστερον ἐν τοῖς τραγικοῖς. But there is no proof that these belong to the *Thrasyllus* of *Tiberius*.

^o Works of *Apion*.

1 περὶ τῆς Ἀπικίου τρυφῆς. *Athen. VII p. 294 f* Ἀπίων ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Ἀπ. τρ.

2 περὶ τῆς Ῥωμαϊκῆς διαλέκτου. *Athen. XV p. 680 D* Ἀπίων ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Ῥ. δ.

4 H 2

- 556 247 *Apollonides* of *Nicæa*. Flourished in the time of *Tiberius*: Laërt. IX. 109. See F. Rom. Greek Authors N° 6 Vol. 2 p. 265^p.
- 248 *Pamphilus*. Suidas: Πάμφιλος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, γραμματικὸς Ἀριστάρχειος, ἔγραψε λειμών· ἔστι δὲ ποικίλων περιοχῇ. περὶ γλωσσῶν ἦτοι λέξεων βιβλία ἐνενήκοντα πέντε [ποικίλων περιοχῇ. περὶ γλωσσῶν—βιβλία οὗ Eudoc. p. 360. λειμῶνα λέξεων ποικίλων περιοχῇν βιβλίων ἐνενήκοντα πέντε Suidas ipse in Catalogo auctorum.]—eis τὰ Νικάνδρου ἀνεξηγητὰ καὶ τὰ καλούμενα Ὀπικά [Ὀπικά Eudoc. Ὀφιακά Kuster. ex Schol. Nicand. Ther. 377 αὐτὸς ὁ Νικάνδρος ἐν τοῖς Ὀφιακοῖς], τέχνην κριτικὴν. Schweighæuser Athen. tom. XIV p. 159 following Needham Proleg. ad Geopon. p. XIV makes *Pamphilus Aristarchi discipulum*; which would place him at B. C. 130. But *Pamphilus* quotes *Apion*: Athen. XIV p. 642 e Ἀπίων καὶ Διοδώρος, ὥς φησι Πάμφιλος. who lived 150 years after that date. Ἀριστάρχειος therefore is to be interpreted a follower of the school of *Aristarchus*. Thus *Didymus* is called Ἀριστάρχειος, who lived in the time of *Juba*: see the Tables B. C. 46, where the expression is to be understood in the same manner. *Pamphilus* flourished after the Christian era and between the times of *Apion* and *Athenæus*.

To these may be added some writers of uncertain age, who flourished before the death of *Augustus*, and who therefore belong to the periods described in the present or the former volume. Some are included, who were omitted in their proper place.

3 Αἰγυπτιακά. Tatian. p. 130 Ἀπίων ὁ γραμματικὸς, ἀνὴρ δοκιμώτατος, ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν Αἰγυπτιακῶν (πέντε δὲ εἰσιν αὐτῷ γραφαί). Joseph. Apion. II p. 1226 ὁ Ἀπίων—φησὶν ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ τῶν Αἰγυπτιακῶν τάδε κ. τ. λ. Gellius V. 14 Apion qui Plistonices appellatus est, literis homo multis præditus rerumque Græcarum plurima atque varia scientia fuit. Ejus libri non incelebres feruntur, quibus omnium ferme quæ mirifica in Ægypto visuntur audiunturque historia comprehenditur, &c.—Hoc autem, quod in libro Ægyptiacorum quinto scripsit, neque audisse neque legisse sed ipsum sese in urbe Romana vidisse oculis suis confirmat. of *Androcles* and the lion. Idem VI. 8 Ἀπίων, Græcus homo, qui Πλειστονίκης est appellatus, facili atque alacri facundia fuit. quoted upon *Alexander*. Idem VII. 8 Verba Ἀπίωνος eruditi viri ex Ægyptiacorum libro quinto: αὐτὸς δὲ οὖν εἶδον περὶ Δικαιαρχίαν δελφίνα κ. τ. λ.

4 κατὰ Ἰουδαίων. Clem. Al. Strom. I p. 320 B Ἀπίων ὁ γραμματικὸς ὁ πλειστονίκης ἐπικληθεὶς ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν Αἰγυπτιακῶν ἱστοριῶν· καίτοι φιλαπεχθιμόνως πρὸς Ἑβραίους διακείμενος, ἅτε Αἰγύπτιος τὸ γένος· ὥς καὶ κατὰ Ἰουδαίων συντάξασθαι βιβλίον. The testimony of *Africanus* has been given F. H. I p. 6 note z.

Apion was seen by *Pliny* in his youth: Plin. H. N. XXX. 2 Adolescentibus nobis visus Apion grammaticæ artis &c. *Pliny*, who died A. D. 79 at about 56 years of age, was born about A. D. 23. *Apion* therefore would still be living about A. D. 43. He is quoted by *Pliny* XXXVII. 5. *Apion cognominatus Plistonices paullo ante scrip-*

tum reliquit esse etiam nunc in labyrintho Ægypti colosseum Serapin &c. This we may refer to the Αἰγυπτιακά, in the time of *Pliny* a recent work. Idem præfat. ad T. Vespasianum: Apion grammaticus, hic quem Tiberius Cæsar cymbalum mundi vocabat, quum publicæ famæ tympanum potius videri posset, immortalitate donari a se scripsit, ad quos aliqua componebat. Josephus attests Ant. XVIII. 8, 1 that *Apion* was an ambassador at Rome at the same time with *Philo*. See F. Rom. A. D. 40 Vol. I p. 25. Josephus notices his origin Apion. II. 3 p. 1230 γεγεννημένος ἐν Ὀάσει τῆς Αἰγύπτου, πάντων Αἰγυπτίων πρῶτος ὢν, ὡς ἂν εἴποι τις. c. 4 p. 1234 γεννηθεὶς ἐν τῷ βαθυτάτῳ τῆς Αἰγύπτου. and his death c. 13 p. 1252.

P Ammonius: ὁφείλει καὶ ὀφείλει διαφέρει. Ἀπολλωνίδης ὁ Νικαεὺς ἐν ὑπομνήματι περὶ παραπροσβείας Δημοσθένους κ. τ. λ. Steph. Byz. Τέρινα. πόλις Ἰταλίας.—ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ καὶ μεγάλη Ἑλλάς, ὡς Ἀπολλ. ὁ Νικαεὺς ἐν τῷ περὶ παροιμιῶν.

Apollonides, quoted by *Strabo* VII p. 309. XI p. 523. 528 was probably an earlier *Apollonides*; who flourished between the time of *Mithridates Eupator* (whom he mentions apud *Strab.* VII p. 309) and *Strabo*. Hence it may be doubted whether Ἀπολλωνίδης ἐν τῷ περίπλῳ τῆς Εὐρώπης [Ἀπολλώνιος in Cod. Par.] Schol. Apollon. IV. 983, and again Ἀπολλωνίδης ἐν τῷ περίπλῳ τῆς Εὐρώπης [Ἀπολλωνίδης Cod. Par.] Idem IV. 1174, and Ἀπολλωνίδης [Ἀπολλωνίδης Cod. Par.] Idem II. 964, was *Apollonides* of *Nicæa* or the earlier writer mentioned by *Strabo*.

249 *Agathocles*. After B. C. 309 and before *Cicero*: Cic. Div. I. 24 *Apud Agathoclem scriptum in historia est Hamilcarem Carthaginiensem, cum oppugnaret Syracusas, visum esse audire vocem se postridie cœnaturum Syracusis: cum autem is dies illuxisset magnam seditionem in castris ejus—esse factam: quod cum sensissent Syracusani, improvise eos in castra irrupisse Hamilcaremque ab iis vivum esse sublatum*. Told with some variation by Diodorus XX. 29 under the archonship of *Demetrius* B. C. 309.

250 *Agathyllus*. Before *Dionysius* of *Halicarnassus*: Dionys. Ant. I p. 123 'Αγάθυλλος 'Αρκὰς ὁ ποιητὴς ἐν ἐλεγείῳ λέγων ὧδε·

ἴκετο δ' Ἀρκαδίην Νήσῳ δ' ἐγκάθετο παῖδας
δοιᾶς, Κωδώνης λέκτρα καὶ Ἀνθεμόνης·
αὐτὸς δ' Ἑσπερίην ἔστυο χθόνα, γείνατο δ' υἷα
'Ρώμυλον—9.

251 *Amometus*. Before *Callimachus*: Antig. de Mirab. c. 164 κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀραβίαν ἐν πόλει Λευκοθέᾳ Ἀμώμητόν φησι (Καλλίμαχος) γράφειν κ. τ. λ.^r

252 *Anaxilaüs*. Before *Dionysius*: Dionys. Ant. I. 2 οὔτε διαβολὰς καθ' ἑτέρων ἐγνωκὼς 557 ποιεῖσθαι συγγραφέων, ὥσπερ Ἀναξίλαος καὶ Θεόπομπος ἐν τοῖς προοιμίοις τῶν ἱστοριῶν ἐποίησαν.

253 *Andriscus*. Before *Parthenius*: Parthen. c. 9 περὶ Πολυκρίτης. ἡ ἱστορία αὕτη ἐλήφθη ἐκ τῆς α' Ἀνδρίσκου Ναξιακῶν. Idem c. 19 περὶ Παγκρατοῦς. ἱστορεῖ Ἀνδρίσκος ἐν Ναξιακῶν β'. Athenæus III p. 78 c Νάξιοι δὲ, ὡς Ἀνδρίσκος ἔτι δ' Ἀγλαοσθένης ἱστοροῦσι, κ. τ. λ.

254 *Andron*. Before *Strabo*: Strabo IX p. 392 οἳ τε δὴ τὴν Ἀτθίδα συγγράφαντες—Φιλόχορος μὲν οὖν ἀπὸ Ἰσθμοῦ μέχρι Πυθίου διήκειν αὐτοῦ [*Nisi*] φησι τὴν ἀρχήν· Ἀνδρων δὲ μέχρι Ελευσίνος καὶ τοῦ Θριασίου πεδίου. Idem X p. 456 οὗτ' οὖν—τῆς Κεφαλληνίας τὸ Δουλίχιον, ὡς Ἀνδρων φησί. p. 475 τοὺς Ἑτεόκρητας καὶ τοὺς Κύδωνας αὐτόχθονας ὑπάρξαι εἰκός· τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς ἐπήλυδας, οὓς ἐκ Θετταλίας ἐλθεῖν φησὶν Ἀνδρων τῆς Δωριδος μὲν πρότερον νῦν δὲ τῆς Ἑστιαϊώτιδος λεγομένης. ἐξ ἧς ὠρμήθησαν, ὡς φησιν, οἱ περὶ τὸν Παρνασσὸν οἰκήσαντες Δωριεῖς καὶ ἔκτισαν τήν τε Ἑρινεὸν καὶ Βόιον καὶ Κυτίνιον.—οὐ πάννυ δὲ τὸν τοῦ Ἀνδρωνος λόγον ἀποδέχονται, τὴν μὲν τετράπολιν Δωρίδα τρίπολιν ἀποφαίνοντος κ. τ. λ.^s

^q Dionys. I p. 180 εἴρηται δὲ Δημαγόρα καὶ Ἀγαθύλλω καὶ ἄλλοις συγχοῖς ὅ τε χρόνος καὶ ὁ τῆς ἀποικίας ἡγεμὼν ὁ αὐτός. on the foundation of Rome by *Romus* son of *Æneas*.

^r *Ælian*. H. A. XVII. 6 Ἀμώμητός φησιν ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ πόλιν εἶναι τινα κ. τ. λ. *Plin*. H. N. VI. 17 *Gens hominum Attacorum* [a Scythian tribe].—*de iis privatim condidit volumen Amometus, sicut Hecatæus de Hyperboreis*.

^s Many of this name are distinguished by *Vossius* Hist. Gr. p. 321 and after him by *Menag.* ad *Laërt.* I. 30. *Andron* of *Alexandria* is quoted by *Athen.* IV p. 184 b Ἀνδρωνα ἐν τοῖς χρονικοῖς τῶν Ἀλεξανδρέα. *Andron* of *Ephesus*: *Laërt.* I. 119 *Schol.* *Pindar.* *Isthm.* II. 17. From these two passages compared it appears that Ἀνδρων ἐν τῇ τρίποδι *Laërt.* I. 30 *Euseb.* *Præp.* X p. 464 *D Clem. Alex.* *Strom.* I p. 332 *B Phot. lex. et Suid.*

v. Σαμ. ὁ δῆμος was *Andron* of *Ephesus*. From *Porphyrus* apud *Euseb.* I. c. it appears that he preceded *Theopompus*. *Andron* of *Teos*: *Schol.* *Apollon.* II. 354 Ἀνδ. ὁ Τήϊος ἐν τῷ περίπλῳ. *Andron* of *Halicarnassus*: *Plutarch.* *Thes.* c. 25 *Schol.* *Æschyl.* *Pers.* 183 (and hence *Tzetz.* ad *Lycophron.* 894. 1283 and *Eudoc.* p. 439). *Andron* simply is quoted *Schol.* *Apollon.* I. 46 Ἀ. ἐν τῇ ἐπιτομῇ τῶν συγγενείων. *Schol.* *Aristoph.* *Ran.* 1469. *Harpocr.* v. *Φορβάντειον*, Ἀ. ἐν ὀγδόῃ τῶν συγγενείων. *Schol.* *Hom. Ven.* apud *Villoison.* *diatrib.* p. 185 Ἀνδρων ἐν ταῖς ἱστορίαις. *Apollon.* de *Mirab.* c. 8 Ἀνδρων ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν πρὸς *Φίλιππον* *θυσίων*. It is probable that *Andron* of *Halicarnassus* is the *Andron* of *Strabo*; and possibly *Andron* of *Alexandria* may be another description of the same person.

- 255 *Anticlidides*. After *Alexander*: Plutarch. Alex. c. 46. and before *Didymus*: Harpocr. v. δξυθύμια. and *Strabo*: Strabo V p. 221 Ἀντικλείδης δὲ πρῶτους φησὶν αὐτοὺς [*Pelagos*] τὰ περὶ Λήμνον καὶ Ἰμβρον κτίσαι καὶ δὴ τούτων τινὰς καὶ μετὰ Τυρρηνοῦ τοῦ Ἄττος εἰς Ἰταλίαν συνᾶραι^t.
- 256 *Apollodorus of Artemita*. Flourished after *Eucratidas I* the sixth king of Bactriana, and before *Strabo*. See above p. 316 m. He may therefore be placed between B. C. 130 and the Christian era^v.
- 257 *Archemachus of Eubœa*. Before *Strabo*: X p. 465 Ἀρχέμαχος ὁ Εὐβοεύς. de *Curetibus*. Repeated Schol. Iliad. β 542 Ἀρχέμαχος ὁ Εὐβοεύς. φασι, read Ἀρχέμαχος ὁ Εὐβοεύς φησι.—*Archemachus* is quoted by Plutarch Is. Os. p. 361 F. Athenæus VI p. 264 a Ἀρχέμαχος ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ Εὐβοϊκῶν. Clem. Al. Strom. I p. 327 A Ἀρχ. ἐν Εὐβοϊκῶν τρίτῃ de *Homero*. Schol. Apollon. IV. 262 Ἀρχέμαχος ἐν ταῖς Μετωννύμiais.
- 558 258 *Ariæthus*. Before *Dionysius*: Dionys. Ant. I p. 123 λέγεται δὲ ταῦτα ἄλλοις τε καὶ Ἀρίσθῳ [Ἀρίαθῳ Cod. Vat.] γράψαντι τὰ Ἀρκαδικά. on the settlement of *Aeneas* in Arcadia. Quoted Schol. Hom. Iliad. IV. 319 Codd. Ven. et Victor. ἱστορεῖ Ἀρίαθους. Which confirms the reading of Cod. Vat. apud Dionys. This author is quoted Schol. Eur. Rhes. 36 in Cod. Vatic. Ἀρήθος [lege Ἀρίαθους] ὁ Τεγεάτης αἰθέρος αὐτὸν καὶ νύμφης Οἰνός γεγελογοῦ. de *Pane*. Whence we learn that *Ariæthus* was of Tegea.
- 259 *Aristocritus*. Before *Parthenius*: Parthen. c. 11 περὶ Βυβλίδος. ἱστορεῖ Ἀριστόκριτος, καὶ Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ Ῥόδιος Καύνου κτίσει.
- 260 *Bato of Sinope*. After B. C. 216, when *Hieronimus* reigned at Syracuse: Athen. VI p. 251 e. and before *Strabo*: Strabo XII p. 546 ἄνδρας δ' ἐξήνεγκεν ἀγαθοὺς (ἡ Σινώπη) τῶν μὲν φιλοσόφων Διογένη τὸν κυνικόν,—τῶν δὲ ποιητῶν Δίφιλον τὸν κωμικόν τῶν δὲ συγγραφέων Βάτωνα τὸν πραγματευθέντα τὰ Περσικά^w.

^t Works of *Anticlidides*:

1 Δηλιακά. Schol. Apollon. I. 1207 Ἀντικλείδης [Διοκλείδης Cod. Par.] ἐν Δηλιακοῖς ἰσότηρσεν. Idem I. 1289 Ἀντικλείδης ἐν τῇ β' τῶν Δηλιακῶν [Ἀντικλείδης Cod. Par.].

2 ἐξηγητικά. Harpocr. v. δξυθύμια. Δίδυμος Ἀντικλείδου λέξιν παραγράφας ἐκ τῶν ἐξηγητικῶν. v. παλαμναῖος. παρὰ τὴν παλάμην παλαμναίους ἐκάλουν, ὡς καὶ Ἀντ. ἐν ἐξηγητικῷ ὑποσημαίνει. v. προκῶνια. ἔοικε καὶ ἐκ πυρῶν καὶ ἐκ κριθῶν γίνεσθαι, ὡς Ἀντ. ἐν τοῖς ἐξηγητικοῖς ὑποσημαίνει. Plutarch. Nicias c. 23 ὡς Ἀντ. διέγραψεν ἐν τοῖς ἐξηγητικοῖς.

3 νόστοι. Athen. IV p. 157 f καθάπερ ὁ παρὰ Ἀντικλείδῃ Ἡρακλῆς φησὶ γὰρ οὔτος ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν νόστων "Μετὰ τὸ συντελέσαι τοὺς ἄθλους Ἡρακλέα," κ. τ. λ. XI p. 466 c Ἀντικλείδης ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐν τῷ ἐκκαδεκάτῳ νόστων περὶ Γρᾶ διηγούμενος τοῦ τὴν ἀποικίαν εἰς Λέσβον στειλαντος σὺν ἄλλοις βασιλεῦσι, κ. τ. λ. IX p. 384 d Ἀντ. ἐν ἐβδόμηκοστῷ ὁγδόῳ νόστων, "Ἐν δειπνῷ," φησὶ, "μελλόντων Χίων ὑπὸ Ἐρυθραίων" ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς ἀναρῆσθαι," κ. τ. λ. Clem. Al. Protr. p. 27 B Λυκτίους—Ἀντικλείδης ἐν νόστοις ἀποφαίνεται ἀνθρώπους ἀποσφάττειν τῷ Διῷ.

Plutarch. Is. Osir. p. 365 F ἔω καὶ Ἀντικλείδην λέγοντα τὴν Ἰσιν Προμηθέως οὖσαν θυγατέρα Διονύσῳ συνοικεῖν. Idem Alexand. c. 46 Πτολεμαῖος καὶ Ἀν-

τικλείδης καὶ Φίλων ὁ Θηβαῖος κ. τ. λ. de *Alexandro*. Harpocr. Καλαύρεια. ἐκαλεῖτο πρότερον Εἰρήνη ἡ Καλαύρεια, καθά φησιν Ἀντικλείδης. Tzetz. ad Lycophron. 464 Ἀντ. δὲ ὑπὸ Πάριδος φησι τοξευθέντα [*Ajacem*] ἀποθανεῖν. Perhaps in the νόστοι. Bekker. Anecd. p. 783, 13 Ἀντικλείδης δὲ ὁ Ἀθηναῖος Αἰγυπτίοις τὴν εὔρεσιν (τῶν γραμμάτων) ἀνατίθηναι. Conf. Plin. H. N. VII. 56 *Anticlidides in Ægypto invenisse quendam nomine Menona tradit*, &c.

^v Strabo XI p. 509 mentions him again: Ἀπολλόδωρος ὁ τὰ Παρθικά γράψας. II p. 118 ἀπήγγελλται δ' ἡμῖν καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν τὰ Παρθικά συγγραψάντων τῶν περὶ Ἀπολλόδωρον τὸν Ἀρτεμεΐτην, ἃ πολλῶν ἐκείνοι μᾶλλον ἀφώρισαν, τὰ περὶ τὴν Ὑκρανίαν καὶ τὴν Βακτριανήν. Athen. XV p. 682 c Ἀπολλόδωρος ἐν δ' Παρθικῶν—τάδε φησὶ κ. τ. λ.

^w *Bato* is quoted by Athenæus in the following works: VI p. 251 e Βάτων ὁ Σινωπεὺς ἱστορεῖ ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς τοῦ Ἱερωνίμου τυραννίδος. VII p. 289 c ἱστορεῖ Βάτων ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῶν ἐν Ἐφέσῳ τυράννων. X p. 436 f B. ὁ Σινωπεὺς ἐν τοῖς περὶ Ἰωνος τοῦ ποιητοῦ. XIV p. 639 d B. ὁ Σινωπεὺς ὁ ῥήτωρ ἐν τῷ περὶ Θεσσαλίας καὶ Αἰμονίας. The Περσικά are quoted by Strabo l. c.

Plutarch. Agid. c. 15 ὁ δὲ Σινωπεὺς Βάτων αὐτὸν οὐκ ἐθέλει μάχεσθαι φησὶ τὸν Ἄγιν, Ἀράτου κελύοντος,

- 261 *Callippus of Corinth*. Pausan. IX. 29, 1 'Ηγησίονους ἐν τῇ Ἀτθίδι ἐποίησεν'

* Ἀσκη δ' αὖ παρέλεκτο κ. τ. λ.

ταύτην τοῦ Ἡγησίονου τὴν ποίησιν οὐκ ἐπελεξάμην, ἀλλὰ πρότερον ἄρα ἐκκλειοπιῦα ἦν πρὶν ἢ ἐμὲ γενέσθαι. Κάλλιππος δὲ Κορίνθιος ἐν τῇ ἐς Ὀρχομενίους συγγραφῇ μάρτυρα ποιεῖται τῷ λόγῳ τοῦ Ἡγησίονου τὰ ἔπη· ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ ἡμεῖς πεποιήμεθα παρ' αὐτοῦ Καλλίππου διδαχθέντες. But if *Callippus* had read the work of *Hegesippus*, an early poet, whose poem had perished before *Pausanias* was born, we may reasonably suppose that *Callippus* himself lived before the Christian era.

- 262 *Callistratus*. Before *Dionysius*: Dionys. Ant. I p. 172 ἔξεστιν ἀκούειν καὶ γράφειν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ἃ Καλλίστρατός τε ὁ περὶ Σαμοθράκης συνταξάμενος ἱστορίαν καὶ Σάτυρος ὁ τοὺς ἀρχαίους μύθους συναγαγὼν καὶ ἄλλοι συχνοὶ, παλαιότατος δὲ ὢν ἡμεῖς ἴσμεν ποιητὴς Ἀρκτίνος. on the Samothracian mysteries brought by *Dardanus* from Arcadia.

- 263 *Cephalon Gergithius*. Strabo XIII p. 589 αἱ Γέργιθες ὁθένπερ ὁ Γεργίθιος ἦν Κεφάλων. An early historian: Dionys. Ant. I p. 180 Κεφάλων μὲν γὰρ ὁ Γεργίθιος, συγγραφεὺς παλαιὸς πάνυ, δευτέρᾳ γενεᾷ μετὰ τὸν Ἰλιακὸν πόλεμον ἐκτίσθαι λέγει τὴν πόλιν [*Romam*] ὑπὸ τῶν ἐξ Ἰλίου διασωθέντων σὺν Αἰνείᾳ, οἰκιστὴν δὲ αὐτῆς ἀποφαίνει τὸν ἡγησάμενον τῆς ἀποικίας Ῥώμον. Conf. Euseb. Chron. I. 45 p. 204 Syncellum p. 192 B^x.

- 264 *Cleon of Sicily*. Before *Scymnus*: see N° 178.

- 265 *Clinias*. Before *Agatharchides*: Agatharch. apud Phot. p. 1324 οἱ γὰρ περὶ Κλεινίαν ἱστορικοὶ φασιν, ἀπὸ τῆς ποιητικῆς ἔξουσας καὶ αὐτοὶ ἄδειαν λαβόντες, ἐξ Ἀργους εἰς Αἰθιοπίαν—παραγεγονότα τὸν Περσέα κ. τ. λ.

- 266 *Demagoras*. Before *Dionysius*: see N° 250.

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- 267 *Demetrius Calatianus*. Before *Scymnus*: see N° 178. And after the death of *Hiero* B. C. 216: Lucian. Macrob. c. 10 Ἱέρων ὁ Συρακουσίων τύραννος δύο καὶ ἐνενήκοντα ἔτων γενόμενος ἐτελεύτα νοσῶν—ὥσπερ Δημήτριός τε ὁ Καλατιανὸς καὶ ἄλλοι λέγουσιν.

- 268 *Demetrius Laco*. See N° 160.

- 269 *Diocles of Peparethus*. Before *Fabius Pictor* B. C. 223: Plutarch. Romul. c. 3 τοῦ δὲ πίστιν ἔχοντος λόγου μάλιστα καὶ πλείστους μάρτυρας τὰ μὲν κυριώτατα πρῶτος εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐξέδωκε Διοκλῆς Πεπαρήθιος, ᾧ καὶ Φάβιος Πίκτωρ ἐν τοῖς πλείστοις ἐπηκολούθησε. c. 8 ὢν τὰ πλείστα καὶ Φαβίου λέγοντος [on the death of *Amulius*] καὶ τοῦ Πεπαρηθίου Διοκλέους, ὃς δοκεῖ πρῶτος ἐκδοῦναι Ῥώμης κτίσιν, ὑποπτον μὲν ἐνίοις ἐστὶ τὸ δραματικὸν καὶ πλασματώδες.

- 270 *Dio Stoicus*. Flourished after *Theophrastus*, and before *Panætius*: Cic. Leg. III. 6 *A Theophrasto primum deinde a Dione Stoico quasita subtilius—et postea a magno homine Panætio*.

οὐκ ἐντετυχηκὼς οἷς Ἄρατος γέγραφε περὶ τούτων ἀπολογιζόμενος. Suidas: Πυθαγόρας Ἐφέσιος.—ἦν δὲ πρὸ Κύρου τοῦ Πέρσου, ὥς φησι Βάτων.

* Etymol. Καπύη. πόλις Ἰταλίας ἦν Ῥώμων καὶ Ῥωμύλος υἱοὶ Αἰνείου ἔκτισαν, ὥς φησι Κεφάλων ὁ Γεργίθιος. Conf. Sylburg. ad locum. Dionys. Ant. I p. 122 οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἕως Θράκης ἀγαγόντες αὐτὸν [*Æneam*] ἐκεῖ λέγουσι τελευτῆσαι τὸν βίον· ὢν ἐστὶ Κεφάλων τε Γεργίθιος καὶ Ἡγήσιππος ὁ περὶ Παλλήνης γράψας, ἄνδρες ἀρχαῖοι καὶ λόγου ἄξιοι. Parthen. c. 4 περὶ Οἰνώνης. ἱστορεῖ Νικάνδρος ἐν τῷ περὶ ποιητῶν καὶ Κεφάλων ὁ Γεργίθιος ἐν Τρωϊκοῖς. c. 34 περὶ Κορύθου. ἱστορεῖ Ἑλλάνικος Τρωϊκῶν καὶ Κεφ. ὁ Γεργ. Steph.

Byz. Ἀρίσβη.—Κεφ. δὲ φησιν ὅτι Δάρδανος ἀπὸ Σαμοθράκης ἐλθὼν εἰς τὴν Τρωάδα τὴν Τεύκρου τοῦ Κρητὸς θυγατέρα γαμεῖ Ἀρίσβην. v. Γραικός.—ὁ Θεσσαλοῦ υἱός, ἀφ' οὗ Γραικοὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες, Κεφ. δὲ καὶ τὸν Γράμικον ποταμὸν ἐντεῦθεν κληθῆναι.

γ Strabo I p. 60 Δημήτριος ὁ Καλατιανὸς τοὺς καθ' ὅλην τὴν Ἑλλάδα ποτὲ γενομένους σεισμοὺς διηγούμενος κ. τ. λ. Steph. Byz. Ἀντίκυραι. πόλεις δύο· ἡ μία Φωκίδος, ὡς Δημ. ὁ Καλλατιανός. Schol. Theocr. I. 65 Δημ. δὲ ὁ Καλατιανὸς τοῦ Βριαρέω, ἐνὸς τῶν Κυκλώπων, παῖδας γενέσθαι Σικανὸν καὶ Αἴτην. He was negligent in style: Dionys. tom. V p. 30. See N° 103 note.

- 271 *Diodorus of Elaea*. Before *Parthenius*: *Parthen.* c. 15 *περὶ Δάφνης. ἡ ἱστορία παρὰ Διοδώρῳ τῷ Ἐλαίτῃ ἐν ἐλεγείαις, καὶ Φυλάρχῳ ἐν ιε'.*
- 272 *Dionysius of Chalcis*^z. Before *Scymnus*: see N° 178.
- 273 *Dionysius of Mytilene*. Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 7 *M. Antonius Gniphō—institutus Alexandriæ quidem, ut aliqui tradunt, in contubernio Dionysii Scytobrachionis; quod equidem non temere crediderim, quum temporum ratio vix congruat.* From the expression *vix*, we may collect that he flourished not long before *Antonius Gniphō*^a.
- 274 *Dosiadas*^b, a writer of Cretan history. Before *Diodorus*: see N° 296 note.
- 560 275 *Hegesinus*. An early poet: see N° 261.
- 276 *Hegesippus*. Quoted by *Dionysius*: see N° 263 note. And by *Parthenius*: *Parthen.* c. 16 *περὶ Λαοδίκης. ἱστορεῖ Ἡγήσιππος Μιλησιακῶν α' c.*
- 277 *Herodorus of Heraclea*. Before *Aristotle*: *Aristot. Hist. An.* VI. 5 *Ἡρόδωρος ὁ Βρύσσωνος τοῦ σοφιστοῦ πατὴρ φησιν εἶναι τοὺς γύπας ἀφ' ἐτέρας γῆς ἀδήλου ἡμῖν, τοῦτό γε λέγων τὸ σημεῖον καὶ ὅτι πολλοὶ ἐξάφνης φαίνονται ἀκολουθοῦντες τοῖς στρατεύμασι. IX. 12, 2 διὰ*

^z κτίσεις *libris V.* *Scymnus* v. 115. *Lib. I.* Schol. Apollon. IV. 264 *Διονύσιος ὁ Χαλκιδεύς ἐν πρώτῳ κτίσεως [ἐν α' κτίσεων Cod. Par.]—ἔθνος Ἀρκαδίας Σεληνίτας εἶναι.* Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 397 Δ. ὁ X. ἐν πρώτῳ κτίσεως, where the scholium upon Apollon. IV. 264 is inserted. *Lib. III* Harpocr. Ἡφαιστία. δύο πόλεις ἦσαν τῆς Δήμου, Μυρρινά τε καὶ Ἡφαιστία. δηλοῖ δὲ καὶ Δ. ὁ X. ἐν τρίτῃ κτίσει. *Lib. V* Harp. Ἡραίων τεύχος.—ὑπὸ Σαμίων ῥέκισθη, ὡς φησι Διονύσιος ἐν πέμπτῃ κτίσει.

Dionys. Ant. I p. 183 Δ. ὁ Χαλκ. οἰκιστὴν ἀποφαίνει τῆς πόλεως [*Romæ*] Ῥώμον. *Strabo* XII p. 566 ὅτι δ' ἦν κατοικία Μυσῶν ἢ Βιθυνία, πρῶτον μαρτυρήσει Σκύλαξ ὁ Καρυανδεὺς, φήσας περιρικεῖν τὴν Ἀσκανίαν λίμνην Φρύγας καὶ Μυσούς· ἔπειτα Διονύσιος ὁ τὰς κτίσεις συγγράψας, ὅτι τὰ κατὰ Χαλκηδῶνα καὶ Βυζάντιον στενὰ—πρότερόν φησι Μύσιον Βόσπορον προσαγορεύεσθαι. *Plutarch. Mor.* p. 860 B (οἱ Κνίδιοι) ἐπιπλεύσαντες ἐξήλασαν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ τοὺς Περμάνδρου φύλακας αὐτοὶ δὲ ἀναλαβόντες τοὺς παῖδας εἰς Κέρκυραν διεκόμισαν, ὡς Ἀντήνων τε ὁ Κρητικὸς ἰστόρηκε καὶ Δ. ὁ X. ἐν ταῖς κτίσεσι. on *Herodot.* III. 48. *Phot. lex.* Πραξιδίκη.—Διονύσιος ἐν κτίσει Ὠγύγου θυγατέρας—ἃς ὕστερον Πραξιδίκας ὀνομασθῆναι. Schol. Apollon. I. 558 Δαίμαχος καὶ Δ. ὁ X. de *Achille*. I. 1024 Cod. Par. Μακρίας καλεῖ τοὺς Μάκρωνας, οἵτινες οὕτω καλοῦνται κατὰ Δ. τὸν X. διὰ τὸ ἀποίκους εἶναι τῶν Εὐβοέων.

^a *Suidas.* Διονύσιος Μιτυληναῖος, ἐποποιός. οὗτος ἐκλήθη Σκυτοβραχίων καὶ Σκυτεύς. τὴν Διονύσου καὶ Ἀθηναίων στρατείαν [male στρατίαν]. Ἀργοναύτας ἐν βιβλίοις ἔξ. ταῦτα δὲ ἐστὶ περὶ Ἀ. Athen. XII p. 515 d ἱστορεῖ Ξάνθος ὁ Λυδὸς, ἡ ὁ εἰς αὐτὸν τὰς ἀναφερομένας ἱστορίας συγγεγραφὸς, Διονύσιος ὁ Σκυτοβραχίων, ὡς Ἀρτέμιον φησὶν ὁ Κασανδρεὺς ἐν τῷ περὶ συναγωγῆς βιβλίῳ. See F. H. I p. 347 g.

Schol. Apollon. IV. 177 Διον. ὁ Μιτυληναῖος ἄνθρωπον φησὶ γενεῆσθαι παιδαγωγὸν τοῦ Φρίξου ὀνόματι Κριόν. I. 1289 Διον. ὁ Μιτυληναῖος συμπεπλευκέναι φησὶ τὸν ἥρωα [*Herculem*] τοῖς ἀριστεύουσιν ἔως Κόλχων

[ὁ Μιτυληναῖος Cod. Par.]. *Dionysius of Miletus* (see F. H. II p. 371) wrote τοὺς Ἀργοναύτας. *Diod.* III. 65. and is quoted Schol. Apollon. III, 200 Διον. ὁ Μιλήσιος ἐν πρώτῳ τῶν Ἀργον. IV. 1153 Διον. ὁ Μιλήσιος ἐν δευτέρῳ τῶν Ἀργον. Hence in II. 207 Διονύσιος ἐν τοῖς Ἀργοναύταις appears to be the *Milesian*: and in II. 1144 Διονύσιος ἐν τοῖς Ἀργοναύταις φησὶ Κριὸν γεγονέναι τροφέα Φρίξου. [Δ. ἐν τοῖς Ἀργ. φησὶ τὸν Κρ. παιδαγωγὸν γ. τοῦ Φρ. Cod. Par.]. An account elsewhere ascribed to the *Mitylenæan*. We may therefore suspect with Heyne ad Apollod. p. 355 that for Μιτυληναῖος IV. 177 I. 1289 we should substitute Μιλήσιος. It is not unlikely that *Suidas*, who omits to mention the Ἀργοναυτικά of *Dionysius Milesius* (v. Διον. Μιλήσιος), has ascribed Ἀργοναύτας ἐν βιβλίοις ἔξ to the wrong author.

^b *Dosiadas* is quoted again by *Athenæus* IV p. 143 a περὶ δὲ τῶν Κρητικῶν συσσιτίων Δωσιάδας ἱστορῶν ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν Κρητικῶν γράφει οὕτως: "Οἱ δὲ Λύκτιοι συνάγουσι μὲν τὰ κοινὰ συσσίτια οὕτως" κ. τ. λ.

^c *Parthen.* c. 6 περὶ Παλλήνης. ἱστορεῖ Θεαγένης, καὶ Ἡγήσιππος ἐν Παλληναίοις. *Steph. Byz.* Παλλήνη. πόλις Θράκης ἀπὸ Παλλήνης τῆς Σίθωνος μὲν θυγατὶς Κλείτου δὲ γυναικὸς, ὡς Ἡγήσιππος ἐν τοῖς Παλληναίοις. Schol. Eur. Rhes. 28 in Cod. Vat. εἰσὶ δὲ οἱ καὶ τρίτην (Εὐρώπην) ἀναγράφαντες, καθάπερ Ἡγήσιππος ἐν τοῖς Παλληναίοις γράφων οὕτως: "Κάδμος σὺν τῇ μητρὶ τῆς Εὐρώπ[ης] Τηλεφάνῃ ἐπίει [l. ἐπήει] περὶ Ἀθήνας, καὶ ἐπυθάνετο Εὐρώπην ἐχ. . . . ἐν Θράκῃ. καὶ οὕτως ἀφίκετο εἰς τὴν κατ' ἀντιπέραν ἥπειρον, καὶ ἤρχεν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ταύτῃ πάντων. Εὐρώπῃ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἀπολειφθεῖσα οὐχ ἡ Φοίνικος, ἀλλ' ἐπιχωρία τις γυνή, ἀφ' ἧς καὶ ἡ ἥπειρος ἅπασα ἢ πρὸς Βορέαν ἄνεμον Εὐρώπῃ κέκληται." He was of *Mecyberna*. *Steph. Byz.* Μηκύβερνα. πόλις Παλλήνης.—ὁ πολίτης Μηκυβερναῖος. οὕτως γὰρ ἀναγράφεται Ἡγήσιππος ὁ τὰ Παλληναῖα συντεταχώς. *Dionysius* quoted p. 587 x calls him an ancient writer.

τοῦτο Ἡρόδωρος ὁ τοῦ Βρύσ. τοῦ σοφιστοῦ πατὴρ ἀπὸ τινος ἑτέρας εἶναι μετεώρου γῆς ἔλεγεν, κ. τ. λ. transcribed with little variation by Antig. Caryst. c. 48 p. 81. Aristot. Generat. An. III. 6 Ἡρόδωρος ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης. Plutarch. Romul. c. 9 Ἡρόδωρος ὁ Ποντικός ιστορεῖ καὶ τὸν Ἡρακλέα χαίρειν γυπὸς ἐπὶ πράξει φανέντος. Quæst. Rom. p. 286 B εἰ λέγει ἀληθῶς Ἡρόδωρος ὅτι πάντων μάλιστα γυπὶν ἐπὶ πράξεως ἀρχῇ φανέσιν ἐχαιρεν Ἡρακλῆς. See Wytttenbach ad loc. who rightly determines that the same person is referred to in all these passages, and that the *Herodorus* of Aristotle is the *Herodorus* whose work upon *Hercules* is quoted by other writers^d.

^d Apollodor. I. 9, 19 Ἡρόδωρος δὲ αὐτὸν [*Herculem*] οὐδὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν φησι πλεῖσαι τότε, ἀλλὰ παρ' Ὀμφάῳ δουλεύειν. Conf. Schol. Apollon. I. 1289 Ἡρόδωρος δὲ φησι μὴ συμπεπλευκέναι αὐτόν. Apollod. III. 5, 6 Ἡρ. δὲ [*Niobes liberos*] δύο μὲν ἄρρενας τρεῖς δὲ θηλείας. Athen. XI p. 474 f ὡς Φερεκύδης ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ ιστορεῖ καὶ Ἡρ. ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης. de *Jove et Alcmena*. XIII p. 556 f ἐν ἑπτὰ ἡμέραις διεπαρθένηεν Θεστίου κόρας, ὡς Ἡρ. ιστορεῖ. IX p. 410 f Ἡρ. ἐν ἑπτακαιδεκάτῃ τοῦ καθ' Ἡρακλέα λόγου. Schol. Apollon. II. 815 Ἡρ. ιστορεῖ ἐν τοῖς περὶ Ἡρακλείας [*Heraclias item Cod. Par.*]. Perhaps περὶ Ἡρακλέους was the reading. Proclus ad Hesiod. Opp. 41 Ἡρόδωρος ἐν τῷ πέμπτῳ τοῦ καθ' Ἡρακλέα λόγου. Steph. Byz. Ἰβηρία.—ταύτην εἰς πολλὰ φασιν ἔθνη διαιρῆσθαι, καθάπερ Ἡρ. ἐν τῇ δεκάτῃ τῶν καθ' Ἡρακλέα γέγραφεν ιστορίᾳ οὕτως "Τὸ δὲ Ἰβηρικὸν γένος " τοῦτο" κ. τ. λ. v. Γλῆτες. ἔθνος Ἰβηρικόν.—Ἡρ. δεκάτῳ. referring to the same passage. v. *Κυνηγικόν*. Ἰβηρίας τόπος. Ἡρ. δεκάτῳ τῶν καθ' Ἡρακλέα. Schol. Theocrit. XIII. 9 Ἡρ. δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν βουκόλων Ἀμφιτρίωνος (παιδευθῆναι τὸν Ἡρακλέα). XIII. 56 ἐχρήτο δὲ Ἡρακλῆς τοῖς Σκυθικοῖς τόξοις διδασκόμενος παρὰ τινος Σκύθου Τευτάρου, ὡς ιστορεῖ Ἡρ. καὶ Καλλιμάχος. Schol. Pindar. Isthm. IV. 104 Ἡρ. δὲ καὶ δις φησι μανῆναι τὸν Ἡρακλέα. Olymp. V. 10 Ἡρ. φησὶ τὸν Ἡρακλέα ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ ιδρύσασθαι δώδεκα θεῶν ἀγάλματα. Clem. Al. Strom. I p. 306 A Ἡρόδωρος τὸν Ἡρακλέα μάντων καὶ φυσικῶν γενόμενον ιστορεῖ παρὰ Ἀτλαντος τοῦ βαρβάρου τοῦ Φρυγὸς διαδέχεσθαι τοὺς τοῦ κόσμου κίονας αἰνιττομένου τοῦ μύθου τὴν τῶν οὐρανίων ἐπιστήμην μαθήσει διαδέχεσθαι. Schol. Eur. Hippol. 545 Ἡρ. δὲ φησιν ὅτι τοῦ τῆς Ἰόλης γάμου προκειμένου τοξείας ἐπάθλου, Ἡρακλέα νικήσαντα ἀπαξιούσθαι τοῦ γάμου διὸ καὶ κατὰ κράτος ἐλείν τὴν οἰχαλίαν. Tzetzes ad Lycophr. 662 τεσσάρων πηχέων ἦν ὁ Ἡρακλῆς καὶ ποδὸς ἐνός, καθάπερ ὁ Ποντικός Ἡρ. ιστορεῖ. This was in the work entitled *Οἰδιποὺς*: Schol. Pindar. Isthm. IV. 87 Ἡρ. ἐν Οἰδιποδί φησι τῶν ἄλλων αὐτὸν [*Herculem*] περιττεύειν, ὥστε τὸ ὅλον σῶμα πηχῶν εἶναι τεσσάρων καὶ ποδός. Tzetz. ad Lycophr. 1332 Ἡρ. ὁ Ποντικός τότε φησὶ Θησέα λαβεῖν τὴν Ἀντιόπην. Plutarch. Thes. c. 26 οἱ πλείους, ὧν ἐστὶ καὶ Φερεκύδης καὶ Ἑλλάνικος καὶ Ἡρ., ὕστερον φασὶν Ἡρακλέους ιδιόστολον πλεύσαι τὸν Θησέα καὶ τὴν Ἀμαζόνα [*Antioram*] λαβεῖν αἰχμάλωτον,

πιθανώτερα λέγοντες. Idem c. 29 Ἡρ. μὲν οὐδενὸς οἶεται τὸν Θησέα μετασχεῖν, ἀλλὰ μόνοις Λαπίθαις τῆς κενταυρομαχίας. c. 30 Ἡρ. δὲ—φησὶ—τοῦ πολέμου συνεστῶτος ἤδη τὸν Θησέα βοηθοῦντα τοῖς Λαπίθαις παραγενέσθαι, καὶ τότε πρώτον ὄφει γινώσκειν τὸν Ἡρακλέα κ. τ. λ. He also wrote Ἀργοναυτικά. Schol. Apollon. I. 71 Ἡρ. ἐν τοῖς Ἀργοναυτικοῖς. I. 773 Ἡρ. ιστορεῖ ἐν τοῖς Ἀργ. 943 γηγενέες: τοῦτων καὶ Ἡρ. μνημονεύει ἐν τοῖς Ἀργ. καὶ ὅτι ἐπολέμησαν Ἡρακλεῖ. II. 901 Ἡρ. ἐν τοῖς Ἀργοναύταις. III. 594 Ἡρ. ἐν τοῖς Ἀργοναύταις ιστορεῖ. IV. 259 Ἡρ. ἐν τοῖς Ἀργοναύταις φησὶ [τοὺς δὲ Ἀργοναύτας Ἡρ. φησὶ Cod. Par.]. And Πελοπίαν: Schol. Pind. Pyth. XI. 25 τὸν δὲ Ὀρέστην ἐκκαπέντα εἶναι τριῶν ἐτῶν, ὡς Ἡρ. ἐν Πελοποιᾷ.

Herodorus is quoted in the following passages: Schol. Apollon. I. 23 Ἡρ. δύο εἶναι Ὀρφεῖς φησὶ. 31 φησὶ δὲ Ἡρ. de *Orpheo*. 46 Ἡρ. δὲ φησι. de *Jasone*. 128 Ἡρ. φησὶ. de *Hercule*. 139 συμμαρτυρεῖ δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ Ἡρ. de *Idmone Argonauta*. 211 Ἡρ. δὲ ἐκ Δαυλίδος. de *Zetho et Calae*. 747 Ἡρ. ιστορεῖ ὅτι Περσέως καὶ Ἀνδρομέδας τέσσαρες παῖδες ἐγένοντο, Ἀλκαῖος, Σθένης, Μήστωρ, Ἡλεκτρίων, καὶ κοινὴν ἔσχον τὴν βασιλείαν μετὰ τὸν Περσέως θάνατον. 1023 Cod. Par. εἰσὶν οἱ καὶ Βεκχέριων ἔθνος φασὶ τοὺς Μάκρωνας, οἵτινες αἰεὶ πολεμοῦσι Κυζικηνοῖς ὕμωροι ὄντες καὶ ἡσκηκότες καλῶς τὰ πολεμικά, ὡς φησι Φιλοστέφανός τε καὶ Ἡρ. οἱ τὰ περὶ τῶν βίων αὐτῶν γεγραφότες. II. 354 Ἡρ. δὲ καὶ Εὐφορίων ἐν τῷ ξενίῳ [τῷ ξενίῳ Cod. Par.] ἐκεῖνη φασὶ τὸν Κέρβερον ἀνῆχθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἡρακλέους. 532. 684. 854 Ἡρ. δὲ φησι. de *Argonautis*. 752 φασὶ δ' αὐτὸν υἱὸν εἶναι, κ. τ. λ. [de *Lycō*] ὡς μαρτυρεῖ καὶ Νύμφης ἐν τῷ α' τῆς Ἡρακλείας καὶ Ἡρ. παριστορῶν. 848 ἐν γὰρ τῇ ἀγορᾷ τῶν Ἡρακλεωτῶν ὑπάρχει ὁ τάφος [*Idmonis Argonautæ*], ὡς φησιν Ἡρ. 895 Ἡρ. Ἐργῖνον φησὶ κυβερνήσαι τὴν Ἀργῶ. 1123 Ἀργος: εἰς τῶν Φρίξου παίδων οὗτος. τοὺτους δὲ Ἡρ. φησὶν ἐκ Χαλκιόπης τῆς Αἰήτου θυγατρός. 1144 Ἡρ. δὲ φησιν ἐξ Ἀθάμαντος καὶ Θεμιστοῦς γενέσθαι παῖδας κ. τ. λ. 1211 τὰ δ' αὐτὰ περὶ τοῦ Τυφῶνος καὶ Ἡρ. φησιν. On the verses which follow conf. Wess. ad Diod. I. 15 tom. I p. 323. 1248 Ἡρ. ξένως περὶ τῶν δεσμῶν τοῦ Προμηθέως ταῦτα εἶναι γὰρ αὐτὸν Σκυθῶν βασιλέα φησὶ, κ. τ. λ. on his deliverance by *Hercules*. IV. 86 λέγει δὲ καὶ Ἡρ. ταῦτα. de *Medea*. 87 ὁ δὲ Ἡρ. de *Jasone*.

- 561 278 *Leandrius*. Before *Callimachus*: Laërt. I. 28 ταῦτα δὴ ὁ Καλλίμαχος ἐν τοῖς ἰάμβοις ἄλλως ἱστορεῖ, παρὰ Λεανδρίου λαβὼν τοῦ Μιλησίου. Quoted again Laërt. I. 41 on the seven wise men: Λεάνδριος μὲν γὰρ ἀντὶ Κλεοβούλου καὶ Μύσανος Λεώφαντον Γορσιάδα Λεβέδιον ἢ Ἐφέσιον ἐγκρίνει, καὶ Ἐπιμενίδην τὸν Κρήτα. Clem. Al. Protr. p. 29 B Λεάνδριος δὲ Κλέαρχον ἐν Μιλήτῳ τεθάφθαι ἐν τῷ Διδυμαίῳ φησὶν. Strom. VI p. 629 A Μελησαγορου γὰρ ἔκλεψε Γοργίας—Ἀμφίλοχος τε καὶ Ἀριστοκλῆς καὶ Λεάνδριος καὶ Ἀναξιμένης κ.τ.λ.^ε I p. 300 D Θαλῆς, ὡς Λεάνδρος (sic) καὶ Ἡρόδοτος ἱστοροῦσι, Φοίνιξ ἦν.
- 279 *Licymnius* of *Chios*, a lyric poet. Quoted by Parthenius c. 22 περὶ Ναυίδος. ἡ ἱστορία παρὰ Λικυμνίῳ τῷ Χίῳ μελοποιῶ, καὶ Ἑρμηςιάννακτι. by Athenæus, and by Sextus Empiricus^f.
- 562 280 *Matris* ὑμνογράφος. Quoted by Diodorus I. 24 τὸν ἐξ Ἀλκμήνης—Ἀλκαῖον ἐκ γενετῆς καλούμενον ὕστερον Ἡρακλέα μετονομασθῆναι, οὐχ ὅτι δι' Ἡραν ἔσχε κλέος ὡς φησὶν ὁ Μάτρης^g—.

Steph. Byz. Ἀθανία, πόλις Μεσσήνης.—ἐκ ταύτης Ἀριστομένης ἐγένετο.—ὡς μόλις ἐκράτησαν ἐν τῇ Μεσσηνιακῇ, ἀνατεμνόντες ἐσκόπουον εἰ παρὰ τοὺς λοιποὺς ἐστὶ τι· καὶ εἶρον σπλάγχχνον ἐξηλλαγμένον, καὶ τὴν καρδίαν βασίαν, ὡς Ἡρόδοτος, καὶ Πλούταρχος [sc. in *vita Aristomenis*], καὶ Ῥιανός. Legendum Ἡρόδωρος. v. Ἄργος.—λέγονται καὶ πατρωνυμικῶς, ὡς οἱ πολλοὶ καὶ Ἡρ. v. Δρυόπη. πόλις περὶ τὴν Ἑρμιόνα.—ὁ πολὶτης Δρυοπαῖος, ὡς Ἡρ. ὃν παρατίθησιν Ἐπαφρόδιτος. v. Κασσώπη. πόλις ἐν Μολοσσοῖς.—Ἡρ. δὲ Κασσώπους αὐτοὺς φησὶν ἴσως κακῶς. v. Πευκέτιοι. ἔθνος περὶ τὸ Ἴόνιον πέλαγος.—Ἡρ. δὲ καὶ Πευκετεῖς αὐτοὺς καλεῖ. Athen. II p. 57 f ὡς Ἡρ. ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης ἱστορεῖ. VI p. 231 c καὶ τὴν Ἀτρέως δὲ χρυσὴν ἄρνα—φιάλην ἀργυρᾶν φησὶ γεγονέναι Ἡρ. ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης ἔχουσιν ἐν μέσῳ ἄρνα χρυσήν. XI p. 504 b οὕτως δὲ τοὺς πότους Λυσανίας φησὶν ὁ Κυρηναῖος Ἡρ. εἰρηκεῖναι ἐν τούτοις “Ἐπεὶ δὲ θύσαντες πρὸς δείπνον” καὶ κρατήρας καὶ εὐχὰς καὶ παῖνας ἐτράποντο.”

^e This is contained in a passage in which Clemens exposes the plagiarisms of authors. Porphyry apud Euseb. Præp. X. 3 discusses the same subject ἐν τῷ α' τῆς φιλολογικῆς ἀκροάσεως. And Elmsley ad Eur. Med. 605 observes that Clemens might have borrowed from Porphyry:—*Porphyrii saltem sententia, modo sua a Porphyrio acceperit Clemens*. This could not be. *Clemens* flourished 40 years before *Porphyry* was born. *Clemens* flourished about A. D. 194; *Porphyry* was born A. D. 233. *Clemens* therefore did not borrow from *Porphyry*, but *Porphyry* from *Clemens*; or rather both derived from some common source.

^f Athen. XIII p. 564 c Δικύμνιος ὁ Χίος τὸν Ὑπνον φήσας ἐρᾶν τοῦ Ἐνδυμίωνος οὐδὲ καθεύδοντος αὐτοῦ κατακαλύπτει τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς.—λέγει δ' οὕτως

Ὑπνος δὲ χαίρων ὁμμάτων
αὐγαῖς ἀναπεπταμένους ὄσσοις
ἐκοίμειν κοῦρον—

Ib. p. 603 d Δικύμνιος ὁ Χίος ἐν διθυράμβοις Ἀργύν-

νου φησὶν ἐρώμενον Ὑμέναιον γενέσθαι. Sext. Empir. p. 701 Δικύμνιος προεῖπὼν ταῦτα,

λιπαρόμματα μᾶτερ ὑψίστων θρόνων
σεμνῶν Ἀπόλλωνος βασιλεία ποθεινὰ,
πραῦγελως ὑγεία,—

ποῖον ὑψηλὸν ἐπιφέρει;

τίς γὰρ πλούτου χάρις ἢ τοκῶν,
ἢ τὰς ἰσοδαίμονος ἀνθρώπου βασιληΐδος ἀρχᾶς;
σέθεν δὲ χωρὶς οὗτις εὐδαίμων ἔφν.

See Athen. XV p. 702 a quoting an ode of *Ariphron*, where the same lines occur. The coincidence is pointed out by Fabricius ad Sexti locum, but unnoticed by Brunck Anacr. p. 106, or by Schweigh. ad Athenæum.

Licymnius the rhetorician, the master of *Polus*, is a different person. He is referred to by Plato Phædro p. 267 c=p. 319 Heindorf. quoted by Aristot. Rhet. III. 2, 13. 13, 5. Mentioned with *Polus* by Dionys. Lys. p. 458 de Thucyd. p. 792. 869. Mentioned again by Dionys. de vi Demosth. p. 1035. Fabricius ad Sext. Empir. l. c. (who is followed by Schweigh. ad Athen. tom. XII p. 40) confounds the two *Licymnii*. They are properly distinguished by Heindorf ad Platon. l. c. *Licymnius* the rhetorician was contemporary with *Socrates*. Of *Licymnius* the poet we know that at least he preceded *Parthenius*.

^g Athen. X p. 412 b Μάτρης ἐν τῷ τοῦ Ἡρακλέους ἐγκωμίῳ καὶ εἰς πολυποσίαν φησὶ τὸν Ἡρακλέα προκληθῆναι ὑπὸ τοῦ Λεπρέως καὶ πάλιν νικηθῆναι. His style is censured by Longinus § 3, 2 τά γε μὴν Ἀμφικράτους τοιαῦτα καὶ Ἡγησίου καὶ Μάτρινδος· πολλοχοῦ γὰρ ἐνθουσιᾶν ἑαυτοῖς δοκοῦντες οὐ βακχεύουσιν ἀλλὰ παίζουσιν. He was of Thebes according to Ptol. Hephaest. III apud Photium cod. 190 p. 477 Μάτρης ὁ Θηβαῖος ὑμνογράφος μυρσίνας παρ' ὅλον τὸν βίον ἐσιτείτο. But of Athens according to Athenæus II p. 44 d Μάτρης ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ὃν ἐβίω χρόνον οὐδὲν ἐσίτειτο ἢ μυρρίνης ὀλίγον κ. τ. λ. Conf. Toup. ad Longin. 3, 2.

- 281 *Menecrates of Elæa*. Quoted by Strabo XII p. 550 ὁ δὲ Σκήψιος—ἐπαινεῖ μάλιστα τὴν Ἐκαταίου τοῦ Μιλησίου καὶ Μενεκράτους τοῦ Ἐλαΐτου τῶν Ξενοκράτους γνωρίμων ἀνδρῶν δόξαν, καὶ τὴν Παλαιφάτου, ὧν ὁ μὲν ἐν γῆς περιόδῳ φησὶν—ὁ δὲ Μενεκράτης ἐν τῇ Ἑλλησποντιακῇ περιόδῳ ὑπερκείσθαι λέγει τῶν ὑπὲρ τὴν Μύρλειαν τόπων ὀρεινὴν συνεχὴ κ. τ. λ. The difficulty arising from the mention of *Xenocrates* may be removed by adopting the reading of three MSS. apud Tzschuck. ad loc. τῶν Ξ. γνωρίμων ἀνδρός. ut ad *Menecratem solum pertineat*. *Menecrates* therefore was the disciple of *Xenocrates*; which fixes his time to about B. C. 315^h.
- 282 *Menecrates of Xanthus*. Quoted by Dionysius Ant. I p. 121 Μενεκράτης ὁ Ξάνθιος προδούναι τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς αὐτὸν [*Æneam*] ἀποφαίνει τὴν πόλιν τῆς πρὸς Ἀλέξανδρον ἔχθρας ἔνεκαⁱ.
- 283 *Metrodorus of Chios*. The master of *Anaxarchus*: Laërt. IX. 58 Ἀνάξαρχος Ἀβδηρίτης· οὗτος διήκουσε Διομένους τοῦ Σμυρναίου· οἱ δὲ Μητροδώρου τοῦ Χίου,—Μητροδόωρος δὲ Νέσσου τοῦ Χίου· οἱ δὲ Δημοκρίτου φασὶν ἀκοῦσαι. Suidas v. Πύρρων. Ἀναξάρχου τοῦ Μητροδώρου μαθητοῦ τοῦ Χίου. οὗ διδάσκαλος ἦν Δημόκριτος ὁ Ἀβδηρίτης [sic emendavit Menagius]. v. Δημόκριτος.—μαθητὴς δὲ αὐτοῦ διαφανὴς ἐγένετο Μητροδόωρος ὁ Χίος· οὗ πάλιν ἀκροαταὶ Ἀνάξαρχος καὶ Ἱπποκράτης ὁ ἰατρός. *Anaxarchus* flourished B. C. 339; which determines the time of *Metrodorus*. The celebrated *Hippocrates* died 18 years before, in the same year with *Democritus*. The disciple therefore of *Metrodorus* is a later *Hippocrates*, contemporary with *Alexander*: Suid. Ἱπποκράτης τέταρτος, ὁ Δράκοντος, ἰατρὸς Κῶς καὶ αὐτός.—ὃς λάτρευσε μὲν Ῥωξάνην ὑπὸ δὲ Κασσάνδρου τελευτᾷ τοῦ υἱοῦ Ἀντιπάτρου. ἔγραψε καὶ αὐτὸς ἱατρικά^k.
- 284 *Myrsilus of Lesbos*. Quoted by *Antigonus Carystius*: c. 5 ὁ Μυρσίλος ὁ τὰ Λεσβιακὰ συγγεγραφός. Idem c. 17. 129 Μυρσίλος ὁ Λέσβιος. by *Dionysius*: Ant. I p. 62 ταῦτα Μυρσίλος ὁ Λέσβιος ἰστορήκεν ὀλίγου δεῖν τοῖς αὐτοῖς ὀνόμασι γράφων οἷς ἐγὼ νῦν. p. 74 Μυρσίλος τὰ ἔμπαλιν ἀποφαινόμενος Ἑλλαντικῶς τοὺς Τυρρηνοὺς φησιν ἐπειδὴ τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἐξέλειπον κ. τ. λ. by *Strabo*: I p. 60 ἡ δὲ Ἀντισσα νῆσος ἦν πρότερον, ὥς Μυρσίλος φησί. XIII p. 610 φησὶ δὲ Μυρσίλος Μηθυμναίων κτίσμα εἶναι τὴν Ἀσσον^l.
- 285 *Nicænetus*. Before *Phylarchus*: Athen. XV p. 673 f μόνον γὰρ τοῦτ' ἴδιον εἴρηκεν ὅτι 563 Φύλαρχος ἐν τῇ ἐβδόμῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν οἶδε τὴν κατὰ λόγον ἱστορίαν, καὶ ὅτι οὔτε τὰ Νικαινέτου οἶδεν οὔτε τὰ Ἀνακρέοντος ὁ συγγραφεύς. Conf. Jacobs. Antholog. tom. XIII

^h *Menecrates* is quoted again by Strabo XII p. 572 τοὺς Μυσοὺς οἱ μὲν Θράκας οἱ δὲ Λυδοὺς εἰρήκασιν κατ' αἰτίαν παλαιὰν ἱστοροῦντες, ἣν Ξάνθος ὁ Λυδὸς γράφει καὶ Μ. ὁ Ἐλαΐτης. Quoted again XIII p. 621 Μενεκράτης ὁ Ἐλαΐτης ἐν τοῖς περὶ κτίσεων.

ⁱ Dionys. l. c. σύγκειται δὲ ὁ λόγος αὐτῷ ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ Ἀχιλλέως ταφῆς τὸν τρόπον τόνδε· “Ἀχαιοὺς δ' ἀνὴρ εἶχε, καὶ ἐδόκειν τῆς στρατῆς τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀπη-“ράχθαι” κ. τ. λ. Whence it appears that *Menecrates* wrote in the Ionic dialect. He is quoted Antonin. Liberal. c. 35 ἱστορεῖ Μενεκράτης Ξάνθιος Λυκιοῖς καὶ Νικάνδρος. Steph. Byz. Ἀρτύμνησος.—Μενεκράτης ἐν πρώτῃ τῶν Λυκιακῶν φησὶν ὅτι πολυ-ανθρωπήσασαν τὴν Ξάνθον τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους εἰς τρία μέρη διελέιν κ. τ. λ.

^k Cic. Acad. IV. 23 *Sensus tenebricosos: sic enim eos appellat is qui hunc (Democritum) maxime*

est admiratus, Chius Metrodorus, initio libri qui est de natura. Athen. IV p. 184 a Μητροδόωρος ὁ Χίος ἐν Τρωϊκοῖς. Plutarch. Sympos. p. 694 B ἐκ τῶν Μητροδώρου Ἰωνικῶν. ἱστορεῖ γὰρ ὅτι Σμυρναῖοι τὸ παλαιὸν Αἰολεῖς ὄντες θύουσι Βουβρώσκει ταῦρον μέλανα κ. τ. λ. Perhaps the Chian *Metrodorus*.

^l Plutarch. Mor. p. 984 E Ἐναλον δὲ τὸν Αἰολέα Μυρτίλος ὁ Λέσβιος ἱστορεῖ τῆς Φινέως ἐρῶντα θυγατρὸς κ. τ. λ. Phot. lex. v. λινόν. κοινῶς μὲν ἄνθος. Θεόφραστος δὲ νάρκισσον, Μυρτίλος (sic) δὲ Λεσβιακοῖς εἶδος ἄνθους. Schol. Apollon. I. 615 Μυρτίλος (sic) ἐν πρώτῳ Λεσβικῶν διαφέρεται, καὶ φησι τὴν Μῆδειαν παραπλέουσιν διὰ ζηλοτυπίας ρίψαι εἰς τὴν Ἀἴμνον φάρμακον κ. τ. λ. Athen. XIII p. 610 a ἱστορεῖ Μυρσίλος ἐν ἱστορικοῖς παραδόξοις. Clem. Al. Protr. p. 20 A αἱ μὲν Μοῦσαι τοιαῖδε· ἡ δὲ ἱστορία παρὰ Μυρσίλῳ τῷ Λεσβίῳ.

p. 921. Quoted by *Parthenius* c. 11 Νικαίνετος μὲν γάρ φησι τὸν Καῦνον ἐρασθέντα τῆς ἀδελφῆς κ. τ. λ.^m

286 *Phanodemus*. Before *Didymus* and *Dionysius*: Harpocr. v. γαμηλία. Δίδυμος ὁ γραμματικὸς—παρατιθέμενος λέξιν Φανοδήμου, κ. τ. λ. *Dionysius* Ant. I p. 156 τοῦτον (*Teucrium*) ἄλλοι τε πολλοὶ καὶ Φανόδημος ὁ τὴν Ἀττικὴν γράψας ἀρχαιολογίαν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς μετοικῆσαι φασιν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν.

287 *Phileas*. Before *Dicaearchus*: *Dicaearch.* 33

—αὐτὴ δ' [sc. ἡ Ἑλλάς] ἔρχεται

ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν Πηνειὸν, ὡς Φιλέας γράφει,

ὅρος τε Μαγνήτων Ὀμόλην κεκλημένον.

τινὲς δὲ τὴν Μαγνησίαν τῆς Ἑλλάδος

λέγουσιν εἶναι, τὸν δὲ Φιλέαν ἀγνοεῖν

ἀποχωρίσαντα—ⁿ.

288 *Philocrates*. Before *Apollodorus*: *Apollod.* III. 13, 8 Πάτροκλος ὁ Μενoitίου καὶ Σθενέλης τῆς Ἀκάστου—ἢ, καθάπερ φησὶ Φιλοκράτης, Πολυμήλης τῆς Πηλέως. *Athen.* VI p. 264 a Φ. ἐν δευτέρῳ Θετταλικῶν, εἰ γνήσια τὰ συγγράμματα, καλεῖσθαι φησι τοὺς πενεστὰς καὶ Θετταλοικέτας.

289 *Polycleitus* of *Larissa*. Before *Strabo*: *Strabo* XI p. 509 Πολύκλειτος πίστεις προσφέρεται περὶ τοῦ λίμνης εἶναι τὴν θάλατταν ταύτην. on the Caspian sea. XV p. 728 Πολύκλειτος διακοσίων (σταδίων) φησὶ τὸν κύκλον, καὶ ἀτείχιστον. on the extent of Babylon. *Ibid.* φησὶ δὲ Π. εἰς λίμνην τινα συμβάλλειν τὸν τε Χοάσπην καὶ τὸν Εὐλαῖον, καὶ ἔτι τὸν Τίγριν· εἴτ' ἐκείθεν εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν ἐκδιδόναι κ. τ. λ. *Athen.* XII p. 539 a Πολύκλειτος ὁ Λαρισσαῖος ἐν τῇ ὁγδόῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν κ. τ. λ. de *Alexandro*.

290 *Polycrates*. Before *Didymus*: *Athen.* IV p. 139 d Δίδυμος φησὶ τάδε· “Πολυκράτης ἐν τοῖς Λακωνικοῖς ἱστορεῖ” κ. τ. λ. Supposed by Meursius apud Schweigh. *Athen.* tom. XIV p. 181 to be the sophist *Polycrates* who was contemporary with *Isocrates*. But there is no proof that they were the same person.

291 *Protarchus*. See N° 160.

292 *Proxenus*. Between the times of *Pyrrhus* B. C. 275 and *Dionysius*: *Dionys.* Ant. Excerpta p. 2365 ὃν οὐδ' αὐτὸς ἠγνόει Πύρρος, ὡς Πρόξενος ὁ συγγραφεὺς ἱστορεῖ, καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ Πύρρος ἐν τοῖς ἰδίοις ὑπομνήμασι γράφει.

293 *Pyrrhus*. Mentioned by *Theocritus*: *Theocr.* IV. 31 εὖ δὲ τὰ Πύρρῳ: *Schol.* ὁ Πύρρος Ἐρυθραῖος ἢ Λέσβιος, μελῶν ποιητής. and by *Lynceus* of *Samos*: *Schol.* ad IV. 20 ἦν δὲ καὶ Πύρρος ποιητής Ἐρυθραῖος, ὡς φησι *Λυγγεύς* (sic)^o.

294 *Pytheas*. Before *Dicaearchus*: *Strabo* II p. 104 Πολύβιος τὴν Εὐρώπην χωρογραφῶν τοὺς

^m *Athen.* XIII p. 590 b τὸν τῶν γυναικῶν κατάλογον Νικαινέτου τοῦ Σαμίου ἢ Ἀβδηρίτου. XV p. 673 b Νικαίνετος ὁ ἐποποιὸς ἐν τοῖς ἐπιγράμμασιν, ποιητῆς ὑπάρχων ἐπιχώριος [sc. *Samius*] καὶ τὴν ἐπιχώριον ἱστορίαν ἡγαπηκῶς ἐν πλείοσι. *Steph. Byz.* Ἀβδηρα. πλείστοι δ' Ἀβδηρίται ὑπὸ τῶν πινακογράφων ἀναγράφονται. Νικαίνετος ἐποποιὸς, καὶ Πρωταγόρας—καὶ Δημόκριτος Ἀβδηρίται.

ⁿ *Steph. Byz.* Ἀνδρία. πόλις Ἡλείας· καὶ ἑτέρα Μακεδονίας, ὡς Φιλέας ἐν περίπλοις. v. Ἀβυδοί,—ἢ κατὰ τὴν Ἰαπωνίαν ἢ Ἰταλίαν, ἣ οὐδετέρως λέγεται, ὡς

Φιλέας. v. Ἀμβρακία. πόλις Θεσπρωτίας, ἀπὸ Ἀμβρακος—ἢ ἀπὸ Ἀμβρακίας τῆς Αἰγέου θυγατρὸς, περὶ ἧς Φ. v. Ἀνθεια.—ἔστιν Ἀνθεια καὶ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου πόλις—ἧς μέμνηται πολλοί, καὶ Φ. *Macrob.* Sat. V. 20 *Phileas vetus scriptor in eo libro qui inscribitur Asia ita meminit*: μετὰ Ἀσσον πόλις ἐστὶν ὄνομα Γάργαρα· ταύτης ἔχεται Ἀντανδρος.

^o *Λυγγεύς* again *Schol.* MS. ad IV. 31 apud Gaisford. ad loc. But Toup ad IV. 20 rightly observes, *Intelligendus Lynceus Samius*.

μὲν ἀρχαίους ἔων φησὶ, τοὺς δ' ἐκείνους ἐλέγχοντας ἐξετάζειν Δικαίαρχον τε καὶ Ἐρατοσθένη τὸν τελευταῖον πραγματευσαμένον περὶ τῆς γεωγραφίας, καὶ Πυθέαν, ὃς οὐ παρακρουσθήναι πολλοὺς ὄλην μὲν τὴν Βρεττανικὴν ἐμβατὸν ἐπελθεῖν φάσκοντος—προσιστορήσαντος δὲ καὶ τὰ περὶ τῆς Θούλης καὶ τῶν τόπων ἐκείνων, κ. τ. λ.—ταῦτα μὲν τὰ τοῦ Πυθέου· καὶ διότι ἐπαελθὼν ἐνθένδε πᾶσαν ἐπέλθοι τὴν παρωκεανίτιν τῆς Εὐρώπης ἀπὸ Γαδείρων ἕως Τανάϊδος. φησὶ δ' οὖν ὁ Πολύβιος ἄπιστον καὶ αὐτὸ τοῦτο, πῶς ἰδιώτῃ ἀνθρώπῳ καὶ πένητι τοσαῦτα διαστήματα πλωτὰ καὶ πορευτὰ γένοιτο; τὸν δ' Ἐρατοσθένη διαπορήσαντα εἰ χρὴ πιστεύειν τούτοις ὅμως περὶ τῆς Βρεττανικῆς πεπιστευκέναι καὶ τῶν κατὰ Γάδειρα καὶ τὴν Ἰβηρίαν· πολλὸν δὲ φησι βέλτιον τῷ Μεσσηνίᾳ πιστεύειν ἢ τούτῳ.—Ἐρατοσθένη δὲ τὸν μὲν Εὐήμερον Βεργαῖον καλεῖν [see N^o 24 note] Πυθέα δὲ πιστεύειν· καὶ ταῦτα δὲ μήτε Δικαί-
άρχου πιστεύσαντος.

- 295 *Scylax*. Herodot. IV. 44 (Δαρεῖος) βουλόμενος Ἴνδον ποταμὸν—εἰδέναι τῇ ἐς θάλασσαν ἐκδοῖο πέμπει πλοίοισι ἄλλους τε τοῖσι ἐπίστευε τὴν ἀληθινήν ἐρέειν, καὶ δὴ καὶ Σκύλακα ἄνδρα Καρνανδέα. Aristot. Pol. VII. 14 [13, 2 Schneid.] ὥσπερ ἐν Ἰνδοῖς φησὶ Σκύλαξ εἶναι τοὺς βασιλέας τοσοῦτον διαφέροντας τῶν ἀρχομένων. Strabo XIV p. 658 Καρύανδα—ἐντεῦθεν ἦν καὶ Σκύλαξ ὁ παλαιὸς συγγραφεύς. Cf. Steph. Byz. Καρύανδα. Anonymus de Scylace: Σκύλαξ ὁ Καρνανδεὺς ἀρχαιότατος μὲν ἐστὶν ἀνὴρ τῶν δὲ μερῶν τῆς καθ' ἡμᾶς οἰκουμένης καὶ τῆς ἔνδον Ἑρακλείων στηλῶν θαλάσσης πέρα τῶν πολλῶν ἀγνοουμένων περιπλοῦς τῆς οἰκουμένης ἀναγράψαι προεῖλετο.—τῆς δὲ ἀρχαιότητος τοῦ ἀνδρὸς γνῶρισμα τὸ μήτε Ἀλέξανδρον εἰδέναι τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλεία μήτε τὸν ὀλίγον ἐμπροσθεν ἐκείνου τοῦ χρόνου· ὥστε οὐκ ἂν τις ἀμάρτοι θαύματος ἄξιον ἡγούμενος τὸν ἄνδρα τῶν πλείστων ἐφικέσθαι δυνηθέντα. Αἴλιος Διούσιος ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀλεξανδρείας βιβλίῳ πρώτῳ φησὶν ὅτι Δαρεῖος προσεφώνησε Σκύλαξ τὸ φρόντισμα. Suid. Σκύλαξ Καρνανδεὺς—μαθηματικὸς καὶ μουσικός. Περίπλου τῶν ἐκτὸς τῶν Ἑρακλέους στηλῶν· τὰ κατὰ τὸν Ἑρακλείδην τὸν Μυλασσῶν βασιλέα· γῆς περίοδον· ἀντιγραφὴν πρὸς τὴν Πολυβίου ἱστορίαν. It is evident that Suidas has confounded with the more ancient *Scylax* a later *Scylax*, who wrote after *Polybius* B. C. 146^a.

p Vossius Hist. Gr. p. 467 remarks that *Pytheas* preceded *Eratosthenes*, and places him in the time of *Philadelphus*: *Ptolemaei Philadelphii ætate vixit, vel certe proximus huic tempori fuit. Sane antiquiorem Eratosthene ostendimus lib. I. [p. 110]*. But it is evident that *Pytheas* wrote before *Dicaarchus*.

Pytheas is quoted by Geminus c. 5 p. 13 ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς τόπους τούτους [the North] δοκεῖ καὶ Πυθέας ὁ Μασσαλιώτης παρῆναι. φησὶ γοῦν ἐν τοῖς περὶ τοῦ ὠκεανοῦ πεπραγματευμένοις αὐτῷ ὅτι "Ἐδείκνυν ἡμῖν "οἱ βάρβαροι ὅπου ὁ ἥλιος κοιμᾶται. συνέβαινε γὰρ περὶ "τούτους τοὺς τόπους τὴν μὲν νύκτα παντελῶς μικρὰν "γίνεσθαι, ὥρων οἷς μὲν β' οἷς δὲ γ', ὥστε μετὰ τὴν "δύσιν μικροῦ διαλείμματος γενομένου ἐπαπατέλλειν εὐ-
"θέως τὸν ἥλιον." Schol. Apollon. IV. 761 ταῦτα φησὶ Πυθέας ἐν γῆς περιόδῳ, λέγων καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ἐκεῖ ζεῖν, on the Lipari Islands. Plutarch. Mor. p. 897 B II. ὁ Μασσαλιώτης τῇ πληρώσει τῆς σελήνης τὰς πλημύρας γίνεσθαι τῇ δὲ μειώσει τὰς ἀμπώτιδας. The bad faith of *Pytheas* is noticed by Strabo VII p. 295 ἃ Π. ὁ Μασσαλιώτης κατεψεύσατο τοιαῦτα τῆς

παρωκεανίδος. Idem I p. 63 ὁ γὰρ ἱστορῶν τὴν Θούλην Πυθέας ἀνὴρ ψευδέστατος ἐξήτασται. Conf. II p. 114. Idem II p. 102 οὐ πολλὸν ἀπολείπεται ταῦτα τῶν Πυθέου καὶ Εὐήμερου καὶ Ἀντιφάνους ψευσμάτων. III p. 158 ὅσα II. παρεκρούσατο τοὺς πιστεύσαντας αὐτῷ κατὰ ἄγνοιαν τῶν τε ἐσπερίων τόπων καὶ τῶν προσβόρρων τῶν παρὰ τὸν ὠκεανόν. IV p. 190 Πολύβιος μνησθεὶς τῶν ὑπὸ Π. μυθολογηθέντων—Πυθέας δ' ἐθάρρησε ψεύσασθαι τοσαῦτα.

^a *Scylax* is quoted by Strabo XII p. 566. See N^o 272 note. Idem XIII p. 583 Σκύλαξ ὁ Καρνανδεὺς ἀπὸ Ἀβύδου ἄρχεται, on the limits of the Troad. Harpocr. et Phot. v. ὑπὸ γῆν οἰκοῦντες. Λέγοι ἂν τοὺς ὑπὸ Σκύλακος ἐν περίπλῳ λεγομένους Τρωγλοδύτας. Schol. Apollon. IV. 1215 τοὺς Νεσταίους Σκύλαξ φησὶν ἔξνος Ἰλλυρικόν. Idem I. 1177 ποταμός ἐστιν οὕτως ὀνομαζόμενος (Κίος) τὴν Μυσίαν περιρρέων· οὗ μνημονεύει Σκύλαξ ὁ Καρνανδεὺς [ὡς μνημονεύει Σκύλαξ ἐν Καρνανδεῦσι Cod. Par.]. Compare Strab. XII p. 566. Philostrat. Vit. Apollon. III. 47 p. 134 σκιάποδας δὲ ἀνθρώπους ἢ μακροκεφάλους ἢ ὅποσα Σκύλακος ξυγγραφαὶ περὶ τούτων ἄδουσιν.

- 565 296 *Sosicrates*. Flourished between *Hermippus* and *Apollodorus*: which will determine his time between B. C. 200 and B. C. 128. He is quoted in two works: Κρητικά and διαδοχαί.¹
- 297 *Suidas*. Before *Strabo*: *Strabo* VII p. 329 Σουΐδας δὲ τοῖς Θετταλοῖς μυθώδεις λόγους προσχαριζόμενος ἐκεῖθ' ἐν τῇ φησὶν εἶναι τὸ ἱερὸν μετενηνεγμένον ἐκ τῆς περὶ Σκοτοῦσσαν Πελασγίας^s.
- 566 298 *Xenagoras*. Quoted by *Dionysius* Ant. I p. 183 Ξεναγόρας δὲ ὁ συγγραφεὺς Ὀδυσσεὺς

Tzetz. Chil. VII. 629

Καρνανδέως Σκύλακος ὑπάρχει τι βιβλίον
περὶ τὴν Ἰνδικὴν γράφον ἀνθρώπους πεφυκέναι,
οὕτως φασὶ σκιάποδας κ. τ. λ.

M. de S.^{te} Croix Mém. de l'Acad. tom. XLII p. 350—380 argues against Vossius and Dodwell that the extant *periplus* is the original and genuine work of *Scylax*, composed in B. C. 492 in the reign of *Darius Hystaspis*. Vossius Hist. Gr. p. 125 observes that the extant piece contains many facts more recent than the time of *Darius*, and that passages referred to by *Strabo*, *Harporatio*, *Philostratus*, and *Tzetz*, (and, it may be added, *Ælius Dionysius*), are not found in the extant *periplus*. These objections of S.^{te} Croix has not answered. Vossius concludes, *Subjungitur ex Ælio Dionysio ut Scylax meditationes suas inscripserit Dario. Atqui tres fuere Darii. Si is Codomannus non sit, consequitur vel Hystaspidem signari vel Nothum. Sed Hystaspidi multa obstant quæ adduximus. Imo fortasse ne illud quidem verum est, periplus uti nunc habemus esse exaratum Darii Nothi ætate. Potius censeo opus quod habemus esse compendium antiqui illius Scylacis qui Hystaspidis ætate claruit, ac Scylacem inscribi, quia ex Scylace sit excerptum ab aliquo qui sæculis aliquot post Polybium vixerit*. De S.^{te} Croix p. 360, to adapt the mention of the long walls to his system, violates chronology by placing them at B. C. 493, that they may precede the *periplus*, which he places at 492.

Klausen, the editor of *Scylax*, has copiously and critically examined the indications of his age p. 262—273, and concludes that the extant *periplus* is not a compendium of the work of the elder *Scylax*, but the separate production of a later author of the name. We may assent to the opinion of *Niebuhr*, and, as it seems, of *Klausen* himself, that *Scylax* wrote in the reign of *Philip* son of *Amyntas*. The *periplus* was probably composed within B. C. 350—345.

^r Κρητικά. *Diod.* V. 80 ἃ μὲν Ἐπιμενίδῃ τῷ θεολόγῳ προσχόντες ἃ δὲ Δωσιάδῃ καὶ Σωσικράτει καὶ Λασσθενίδῃ. de *Creta*. *Lib. I* Athen. VI p. 261 e Σωσικράτης ἐν πρώτῳ Κρητικῶν. *Lib. II* Athen. VI p. 263 f Σ. ἐν δευτέρῳ Κρητικῶν “Τὴν μὲν κοινὴν,” φησὶ, “δουλείαν οἱ Κρήτες καλοῦσι μνοίαν, τὴν δὲ ἰδίαν

“ἀφαιμώτας, τοὺς δὲ περιόικους ὑπηκόους.” τὰ παραπλήσια ἱστορεῖ καὶ Δωσιάδας ἐν τετάρτῳ Κρητικῶν. *Lib. XII* Schol. *Aristoph.* Av. 521 Σωκράτης ἐν τῷ β' τῶν Κρητικῶν οὕτως φησὶ “Ῥαδάμανθους δοκεῖ διαδεξάμενος τὴν βασιλείαν” κ. τ. λ. *Leg.* cum *Kustero* Σωσικράτης. Athen. XIII p. 561 f Κρήτες—θύουσι τῷ ἔρωτι, ὡς Σ. ἱστορεῖ. To this work *Strabo* refers X p. 474 μέγεθος δὲ [*Cretæ*] Σωσικράτης μὲν, ὃν φησὶν ἀκριβοῦν Ἀπολλοδόωρος τὰ περὶ τὴν νῆσον. He wrote therefore before *Apollodorus of Athens*; to whom this fragment is properly referred by *Heyne* fragm. *Apollod.* p. 425. For *Apollodorus* see N^o 152.

διαδοχαί. Athen. X p. 422 c Κράτης ὁ κυνικός, ὃς φησι Σωσικράτης ἐν ταῖς διαδοχαῖς, ἐπερράπισε Δημήτριον τὸν Φαληρέα κ. τ. λ. IV p. 163 f Σωσικράτης ἐν τρίτῳ φιλοσόφῳ διαδοχῇ βαθεῖ πώγωνι χρῆσασθαι τὸν Διόδωρον ἱστορεῖ καὶ τρίβωνα ἀναλαβεῖν κόμην τε φορῆσαι. *Laërt.* VI. 13 has the same passage: Σ. δ' ἐν τρίτῃ διαδοχῶν Διόδωρον τὸν Ἀσπένδιον καὶ πώγωνα καθεῖναι καὶ βάκτρῳ καὶ πήρᾳ χρῆσθαι. VI. 80 Σωσικράτης [sic *Casaub.* pro Σωκράτης] ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τῆς διαδοχῆς. de *Diogene Cynico*. VIII. 8 Σ. ἐν διαδοχαῖς φησὶ. de *Pythagora*. I. 38 ὡς Σ. φησὶ. on the age of *Thales*. See B. C. 546. I. 49 καθά φησι Σ. de *Solone*. 68 ὡς φησι Σ. de *Chilone*. See B. C. 556. 75 Σ. δὲ φησι. de *Pittaco*. 95 Σ. δὲ φησι. de *Cræso*. See B. C. 546. 2. 106 Μύσων Στρώμωνος, ὡς φησι Σωσικράτης Ἑρμιππον παρατιθέμενος. He therefore wrote after *Hermippus*. II. 84 οἱ δ' οὐδ' ὅλως γράφει (φασὶν αὐτόν), ὃν ἔστι καὶ Σωσικράτης ὁ Ῥόδιος. de *Aristippo*. VII. 163 Παναίτιος δὲ καὶ Σ. μόνος αὐτοῦ τὰς ἐπιστολάς φασὶ. de *Zenone Cittio*.

^s Schol. *Apollon.* II. 1231 Σουΐδας ἐν πρώτῳ Θεσσαλικῶν τὸν Χείρωνα Ἰξίονος εἶναι παῖδα φησὶν ἀδελφὸν δὲ Πειρίθου. Conf. I. 554. II. 1015 ὅρος—καθῆκον εἰς τὸν Εὔξεινον πόντον—μνήματα αὐτοῦ καὶ Κτησίας ἐν τῷ α' περιόδῳ καὶ Σουΐδας ἐν β'. I. 558 Σουΐδας καὶ Ἀριστοτέλης οἱ περὶ Εὐβοίας πεπραγματευμένοι. *Steph. Byz.* Δωδώνη p. 320 C καὶ Σ. δὲ φησι Φηγωναίου Διὸς ἱερὸν εἶναι ἐν Θεσσαλίᾳ καὶ τούτου ἐπικαλεῖσθαι. Probably from the Θεσσαλικά. v. Ἄμυρος. πόλις Θεσσαλίας.—ἐκ τούτου καὶ Ἄμυραιοί λεγόνται. Σ. δ' ἐν ταῖς γενεαλογίαις ὅτι οὗτοι ἐκαλοῦντο Ἑορδοί.—καὶ τὴν πόλιν Ἄμυρικήν καλεῖ.

καὶ Κίρκης υἱὸς γενέσθαι τρεῖς, 'Ρῶμον, 'Αντίαν, 'Αρδέαν' οἰκίσαντας δὲ τρεῖς πόλεις ἀφ' ἐαυτῶν θέσθαι τοῖς κτίσμασι τὰς ὀνομασίας^t.

- 299 *Zenodotus of Træzen*. Quoted by *Dionysius Ant.* II p. 337 Ζηνόδοτος δὲ Τροιζήνιος συγγραφεὺς 'Ομβρικοῦ ἔθνους αὐθιγενεῖς ἱστορεῖ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οἰκῆσαι περὶ τὴν καλουμένην 'Ρεατίνην. *de Sabinis*. Plutarch *Romul.* c. 14 on the rape of the Sabine women: ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν ἱστορῶν Ζηνόδοτος ὁ Τροιζήνιος πολλοὺς ἔχει τοὺς ἀντιλέγοντας.

XIII.

EXTENT OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

THE area of Gaul Italy and Spain under the Roman Empire has been described in another work. It is here proposed to take a brief survey of the other provinces, including Britain, which was the only permanent addition to the Empire made after the reign of *Augustus*.

In EUROPE the countries south of the Danube from Switzerland to the Euxine, extending southwards to the Adriatic the Ionian and Ægean seas, and comprehending on the north-west Rhætia Noricum Pannonia Illyricum Dalmatia, on the east and south Mæsia Thrace Macedonia Epirus and Greece, may be estimated to contain 279,162 square English miles. Of this space about 23,433 belonged to Macedonia, and 22,231^a to Greece.

The Roman provinces in Britain as far as the wall of *Antoninus* included the whole of England and Wales, and nearly one fourth of Scotland, namely,

	Square miles
South Britain	57,960
Of Scotland	6,780
	—————64,740

^t Macrob. *Sat.* V. 19 *Xneagoras in tertia historia sua—ita scribit*: Καὶ οἱ Σικελοὶ τῆς γῆς ἀφορούσης ἔθυσαν τινὶ ἥρωϊ, προστάξαντος αὐτοῖς τοῦ ἐκ Παλίκων χρηστηρίου κ. τ. λ.

χρόνοι. Schol. *Apollon.* IV. 262 πάντων ἀρχαιοτάτους Αἰγυπτίους φασί· καὶ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ πρῶτην κτισθῆναι πόλιν Θήβας· καὶ Νικάνωρ δὲ τούτοις συμφωνεῖ—καὶ Ξεναγόρας ἐν πρώτῳ χρόνῳ. 264 ὑπὸ δὲ "Ατλαντος Ξεναγόρας εἴρηκεν (εὑρεθῆναι τὰς περιόδους τῆς σελήνης). Conf. Schol. *Aristoph. Nub.* 397. Perhaps from the same work. Harpocr. v. Κραναλλίδαί. Δίδυμός φησι δεῖν γράφεσθαι Κραναλλίδαί, οὕτω γὰρ λέγεσθαι τὴν ἐν Φωκεύσι πλησίον Κίρρας χῶραν Κραναλλίων· ὥς καὶ Ξεναγόρας ἐν τετάρτῳ χρόνῳ ἱστορεῖ.

περὶ νήσων. Etymol. v. Σφήκεια et Tzetz. ad

Lycophron. 447 Σφήκεια· ἡ Κύπρος—ὥς δὲ Ξεναγόρας ἐν τῷ περὶ νήσων, διὰ τὸ ἔχειν πολλὰς ἐξοχάς, ἀς κέρατα καλοῦσι, Κεραστία ὠνομάσθη [μετωνομάσθη Tzetz.]. Harpocr. Χύτροι.—πόλις ἐστὶν ἐν Κύπρῳ οὕτω καλουμένη, καθά φησι Ξ. ἐν ταῖς νήσοις. Steph. Byz. Χυτροί. Κύπρου πόλις, ἣν ὠνομάσθαι μὲν Ξεναγόρας φησὶν ἀπὸ Χύτρου τοῦ 'Αλέδρου τοῦ 'Ακάμαντος. To this work may be referred the following: Harpocr. Κέρκωψ et Phot. Κέρκωπες. Ξεναγόρας δὲ ἐς πύθγκους αὐτοὺς μεταβαλεῖν φησι καὶ τὰς Πιθηκούσας νήσους ἀπ' αὐτῶν κληθῆναι. Steph. Byz. 'Ακόντιον. πόλις 'Αρκαδίας. ἔστι καὶ ἐτέρα Εὐβοίας, ὥς Ξεναγόρας. v. Καρπασία.—ἔστι καὶ νήσος Καρπασία κατὰ τῆς ἄκρας τὴν Σαρπηθονίαν· Ξ. δὲ Κάρπαθον αὐτὴν φησι.

^a That is, the adjacent islands being included, as expressed in *F. H.* II p. 385=473.

Gaul Italy Spain and Portugal contained 539,669 square miles^b. We must add the larger islands.

Crete	3376
Sicily	10,576
Sardinia	12,252
Corsica	3110
Majorca, Minorca, Ivica ...	3694
	—————33,008

In Europe then collectively

	Square English miles
Pannonia &c.	279,162
Gaul, Italy, Spain	539,669
Britain	64,740
Islands	33,008
	—————916,579

We omit Dacia as a temporary possession. But to these provinces may be added some districts to the north of the Danube and the Euxine. The northern shore of the Euxine, on the confines of Europe and Asia, extends for about 900 English miles from the *sacrum ostium* of the *Danube* in lat. 45° to the mouth of the *Phasis* in lat. 42° 10', including the Tauric Chersonese which contains an area of 8420 square English miles. This entire line of coast, with the Tauric Chersonese itself, was either occupied by Roman garrisons or ruled by vassal kings, and may justly be regarded as a part of the Empire.

The Roman territories in ASIA were for the most part contained within the three first Regions of Western Asia which are described in another work^c. But from these we must deduct the following portions; the Caucasian countries between lat. 44°—43° containing 29,524 square miles; Armenia, by Rennell's estimate 97,000 square miles; the country to the east of the *Tigris* in latitudes 37°—34°; the triangular space between lat. 34°—31° on the east of the *Euphrates*, forming the south-eastern angle of the Third Region. For in the higher countries the *Tigris* was the boundary between the two empires of Rome and Parthia; as in the description of *Petrus Patricius* referring to A. D. 298^d. And the *Tigris* had been the boundary before that period; for *Nisibis*, far to the east of the *Euphrates*, had belonged to the Romans from the time of *Lucullus*. In the lower countries, in lat. 34°—31°, the *Euphrates* was the limit, as Festus p. 411. 412 may be understood: *Hadrianus—inter Romanos ac Persas Euphratem medium esse voluit*.

The Three Regions then, as explained in Fast. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 259, were these:

	Square English miles
I Region	182,512
II Region	229,989
III Region	179,784
	—————592,285

^b See Fast. Rom. Vol. 2 Index v. *Gallia, Italia, Hispania*.

^c Fast. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 254—259.

^d See Fast. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 340. The expressions of Ammianus there quoted, which caused much perplexity to Valesius, are rightly explained

by Wagner to mean “beyond the *Tigris* with respect to *Persia*.” Those five provinces west of the *Tigris*, which were ceded by the Persians to *Galerius* in 298, were restored to them by *Jovian* in 363.

	Square miles	592,285
Deduct		
	Within lat. 44°—43°	29,524
	Armenia	97,000
	lat. 37°—34°	33,127
	lat. 34°—31°	33,844
		<hr/> 193,495
	On the continent of Asia	398,790
Add these islands belonging to Asia :		
	<i>Cyprus</i>	4873
	<i>Lesbos</i>	566
	<i>Chios</i>	267
	<i>Samos</i>	194
	<i>Rhodus</i>	368
		<hr/> 1395
		<hr/> 6268

Total, including the islands, 405,058 square English miles.

In EGYPT the direct distance from the Cataracts at lat. 24° to the most northern point of the Delta in lat. 31° 30' is 518 English miles. But the winding course of the Nile gives nearly 650; namely, from the Cataracts in lat. 24° to lat. 30° a little to the south of Cairo 528 miles, and from lat. 30° to Rosetta 121 miles=649. *Thebes* in lat. 25° 44' by the course of the river is distant 145 English miles from the Cataracts and 504 from Rosetta.

According to Strabo in the Upper Egypt the fertile valley through which the river flows was only called Egypt in the ancient times, and the valley he affirms was nowhere in the space from lat. 24° to lat. 30° more than 300 *stadia* in width^e. Thus limited, the area of Egypt from the Cataracts to Cairo and from Cairo to the sea, including the Delta, would be only equal to 32,984 square English miles. But Strabo adds that in his time nearly the whole space from the Nile eastwards to the Arabian Gulf was called Egypt^f. This being included will make the total area 85,380.

The Roman provinces in AFRICA from *Cotes* (now Cape Spartel), the extreme point on the west, to the altars of the *Philæni* were *Mauretania Tingitana*, *Mauretania Cesariensis*, and *Africa*. The extent of this whole line of coast is computed by Polybius III. 39, 2 at more than 16,000 *stadia*. Strabo gives the following points of distance, beginning from *Cotes* on the west and proceeding eastwards. "From *Cotes* to *Metagonium* 5000 *stadia*^g; from *Meta-*

^e Strabo XVII p. 789 συλλήβδην δ' εἰπεῖν ἡ ποταμία μόνον ἐστὶν Αἴγυπτος ἡ ἐκατέρωθεν ἐσχάτῃ τοῦ Νείλου, σπάνιον εἶ που τριακοσίων σταδίων ἐπέχουσα συνεχῶς πλάτος τὸ οἰκήσιμον, ἀρξάμενῃ ἀπὸ τῶν ὀρῶν τῆς Αἰθιοπίας μέχρι τῆς κορυφῆς τοῦ Δέλτα.

^f Idem Ibid. p. 790 οἱ μὲν οὖν ἀρχαῖοι τὸ οἰκούμενον αὐτὸ καὶ ποτιζόμενον ὑπὸ τοῦ Νείλου μόνον Αἴγυπτον ἐκάλουν, ἀπὸ τῶν περὶ Συήνην τόπων ἀρξάμενοι μέχρι τῆς θαλάττης· οἱ δ' ὕστερον μέχρι νῦν προσέλαβον ἐκ μὲν τῶν πρὸς ἑω μερῶν μεταξὺ τοῦ Ἀραβίου κόλπου καὶ τοῦ Νείλου σχεδὸν τι πάντα—ἐκ δὲ τῶν ἐσπε-

ρίων τὰ μέχρι τῶν Αἰάσεων, καὶ ἐν τῇ παραλίᾳ τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ Κανωβικοῦ στόματος μέχρι Καταβαθμοῦ καὶ τῆς Κυρηναίων ἐπικρατείας. The tract to the west of Canopus will be more fitly considered hereafter under *Marmarica*.

^g Strabo XVII p. 825 πρόπους ἔκκεται τις ὕστατος πρὸς δύσιν τῆς Μαυρουσίας αἱ Κώτεις λεγόμεναι. Ibid. p. 827—Μολοχὰθ ποταμοῦ, ὃς ὀρίζει τὴν Μαυρουσίαν καὶ τὴν Μασαυσυλίων γῆν. καλεῖται δὲ καὶ ἄκρα μεγάλη πλησίον τοῦ ποταμοῦ, καὶ Μεταγώνιον τόπος ἀνδρός καὶ λυπρὸς, σχεδὸν δέ τι τὸ ὅρος τὸ ἀπὸ τῶν Κωταίων

gonium to *Tretum* 6000^h; from *Tretum* to *Carthage* 2500ⁱ; from *Carthage* to the promontory *Cephalæ* something more than 5000 *stadia*^k."

Pliny H. N. V. 1—4 describes these provinces from *Cotes* on the west to the promontory *Borion* on the east, a little beyond the altars of the *Philæni*. He thus gives in Roman miles their extent and position. "*Tingitana* is 170 miles in length. The length of both the *Mauretania*s is 839 miles, the breadth 467^l. *Numidia* begins at the river *Ampsaga*^m. *Zeugitana* or *Africa* proper begins at *Tusca*, and terminates at the *Borion* promontory. From *Ampsaga* to the *Syrtis minor* (which is 200 miles from *Carthage*) *Numidia* and *Africa* are 580 miles in length, 200 in breadth. *Africa* from the *Ampsaga* to *Borion* contains 26 nationsⁿ."

Ptolemy Geogr. IV. 1—3 enumerates the points on the coast. "*Tingitana* is bounded on the west by the Ocean from *Cotes* as far as the greater Atlas southwards, on the north by the Mediterranean from *Cotes* to the river *Malua*, on the east by *Cæsariensis*^o.—*Mauretania Cæsariensis*, bounded on the west by *Tingitana*, extends on the northern coast from the *Malua* to the *Ampsaga*^p. *Africa*, bounded on the west by *Cæsariensis*, stretches on the

μέχρι δεῦρο παρατείνει· μήκος δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ τῶν Κωταίων ἐπὶ τοὺς ὄρους τοὺς τῶν Μασαυσιλίων στάδιοι πεντακισχίλιοι· ἔστι δὲ τὸ Μεταγώνιον κατὰ νέαν που Καρχηδόνα ἐν τῇ περαιᾷ.—ἔστι δ' ἐκ Καρχηδόνας νέας διάγραμμα εἰς Μεταγώνιον στάδιοι τρισχίλιοι. Ptolemy Geogr. IV. 1 p. 104 enumerates on the northern coast of *Tingitana* Μεταγώνιτις ἄκρον· Μολοχὰθ ποταμοῦ ἐκβολαί· Μαλοῦα ποταμοῦ ἐκβολαί. and adds κατέχουσι δὲ τῆς ἐπαρχίας τὰ μὲν πρὸς τῷ πόρθμῳ Μεταγώνιται. Polybius III. 33, 12 mentions τὰ Μεταγώνια τῆς Λιβύης. Steph. Byz. Μεταγώνιον. πόλις Λιβύης. Eratosthenes apud Strabonem III p. 170 places near the Straits τὸ Μεταγώνιον Νομαδικὸν ἔθνος. from whom Artemidorus apud Strab. I. c. appears to differ.

^h Strabo XVII p. 829 στάδιοι δ' εἰσὶν ἀπὸ τοῦ Μεταγώνιου μέχρι τοῦ Τρητοῦ ἑξακισχίλιοι· οἱ δ' ἐλάτους φασίν.

ⁱ Idem p. 832 εἰσὶ δ' ἀπὸ Τρητοῦ μέχρι Καρχηδόνας στάδιοι δισχιλίοι πεντακόσιοι. οὐδὲ τοῦθ' ὁμολογεῖται τὸ διάστημα, οὔτε τὸ μέχρι Σύρτew.

^k Idem p. 835 ἄκρα ὑψηλὴ καὶ ὑλώδης, ἀρχὴ τῆς μεγάλης Σύρτew· καλοῦσι δὲ Κεφαλὰς· εἰς ταύτην δὲ τὴν ἄκραν ἐκ Καρχηδόνας στάδιοι εἰσὶ μικρῷ πλείους τῶν πεντακισχιλίων.

^l V. 2 *Tingitanae provinciae longitudo 170 M. P. est.—Utriusque Mauretaniae longitudo 839 M. P. latitudo 467 M. P.*

^m V. 3 *Ab Ampsaga Numidia est, Masinissa clara nomine.* Where Pliny adds *Metagonitis terra a Græcis appellata.* And Mela I. 7 *Regio a promontorio Metagonio ad aras Philænorum proprie nomen Africae usurpat.* But *Metagonium* lay far to the west of the *Ampsaga*, and on the border of the province *Tingitana*. Either therefore there were two promontories of the name, or the ap-

pellation *Metagonium* was extended over a wide region, or Pliny and Mela have committed a mistake. See intt. ad Melam tom. III. 1 p. 160—162 ed. Tzschuck.

ⁿ Plin. H. N. V. 4 *A Tusca Zeugitana regio et quæ proprie vocetur Africa est.—Mox Africa ipsius alia distinctio. Libyphænicæ vocantur qui Byzacium incolunt. Ita appellatur regio 250 M. P. circuitu, fertilitatis eximia.—Hic oppida libera Lep-tis Adrumetum Ruspina Thapsus.—Sabrata contin-gens Syrtim minorem, ad quam Numidiæ et Africa ab Ampsaga longitudo 580 M. P. latitudo qua cognitum est 200 M. P.—ad (Syrtim) quæ minor est a Carthagine 300 M. P. Polybius tradit.—Promontorium quod majorem Syrtim includit Borion appellatur. Ultra Cyrenaica provincia. Ad hunc finem Africa a fluvio Ampsaga populos XXVI habet qui Romano parent imperio.*

^o Ptolem. IV. 1 p. 103 τῆς Μαυρετανίας τῆς Τιγγιτανῆς ἡ μὲν ἀπὸ δυσμῶν πλευρὰ περιορίζεται μέχρι τῆς ἐκτὸς θαλάσσης—τῷ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἡρακλείου πορθμοῦ μέχρι ὄρους τοῦ μείζονος Ἀτλαντος κατὰ περιγραφὴν τοιαύτην. Κώτης ἄκρον κ. τ. λ.—Σάλα ποταμοῦ ἐκβολαί. Ἀτλας μείζων ὄρος. ἡ δὲ ἀπὸ ἄρκτων πλευρὰ ὀρίζεται τῷ τε πορθμῷ, ἐν ᾧ ἔστι μετὰ τὸ εἰρημένον ἄκρον Τίγγις κ. τ. λ.—καὶ τῷ Ἰβηρικῷ πελάγει.—ἡ δὲ ἀνατολικὴ πλευρὰ διορίζεται Μαυρετανίᾳ τῇ Καισαρηνσίᾳ, κατὰ μεσημβρινὸν τὸν ἀπὸ τῶν τοῦ Μαλοῦα ποταμοῦ ἐκβολῶν μέχρι τοῦ πέρατος.—ἡ δὲ μεσημβρινὴ τοῖς παρακειμένοις ἐντὸς Λιβύης ἔθνεσι.

^p Idem IV. 2 p. 105 ἡ Μαυρετανία ἡ Καισαρηνσία περιορίζεται ἀπὸ μὲν δύσεως τῇ εἰρημένῃ πλευρᾷ Τιγγιτανῆς—ἀπὸ δὲ ἄρκτων τῷ Σαρδῶφι πελάγει κατὰ τὴν ἀπὸ Μαλοῦα ποταμοῦ ἐκβολὴν μέχρι Ἀμφάγα ποταμοῦ ἐκβολῶν παράλιον.—ἀπὸ δὲ ἀνατολῶν τῇ Ἀφρικῇ κατὰ τὸν Ἀμφάγαν ποταμὸν μέχρι πέρατος—ἀπὸ δὲ μεσημβρίας τοῖς παρακειμένοις Λιβυκοῖς ἔθνεσι.

coast of the Mediterranean from the *Ampsaga* to the most southern point of the greater *Syrtis*, the altars of the *Philæni*; where the province of *Africa* is bounded by *Cyrenaica* on the east^q."

The actual length of the northern coast measured upon modern maps may be thus given. From the promontory *Cotes* (now Cape *Spartel*) on the west, in lat. 35° 50' west long. 5° 58'^r to the promontory *Hermæum* east of *Carthage* (now Cape *Bon*) in lat. 37° 1' east long. 11° 10' the direct distance is 990 English miles, but the winding circuit of the coast is 1213. *Carthage* itself in lat. 36° 51' long. east 10° 17'^t is distant by the coast line from *Cotes* the most western point 1144 English miles, and by the circuit of the bay 69 from the eastern promontory *Hermæum*.

At *Hermæum* or Cape *Bon* the coast suddenly turns to the southward, and, including the Lesser *Syrtis*, proceeds in that direction to *Tripoli*. This city, distant 546 English miles by the coast from Cape *Bon*, is placed in lat. 32° 53' 40" east long. 13° 10' 42", far to the south, and a little to the east, of that promontory. From *Tripoli* the coast has been surveyed by Captain Beechey, and the shore of the Greater *Syrtis* accurately laid down. We obtain from his survey the following positions. From *Tripoli* to *Lebida*, the ancient *Leptis magna*, in lat.

q Idem IV. 3 p. 108 τῆς Ἀφρικῆς ἡ μὲν δυσμικὴ πλευρὰ περιορίζεται τῇ Μαυρετανίᾳ τῇ Καισαρηνσίᾳ κατὰ τὴν ἐκτεθειμένην γραμμὴν διὰ τοῦ Ἀμψάγα ποταμοῦ—ἡ δὲ ἀπ' ἄρκτων τῷ Ἀφρικῷ πελάγει τῷ ἀπὸ Ἀμψάγα ποταμοῦ μέχρι τοῦ μυχοῦ τῆς μεγάλης Σύρτews. Among others are enumerated p. 109. 110 Κεφαλὰ ἄκρον σύρτews μεγάλης.—Ἀσπίς—πύργος Εὐφράντα—Ἴππου ἄκρα Φιλαίνου κόμη, ὑφ' ἣν οἱ ὁμώνυμοι βωμοὶ, ὄριον Ἀφρικῆς. ἡ δὲ ἀνατολικὴ πλευρὰ ὀρίζεται μετὰ τὸν μυχὸν τῆς σύρτews τῇ ἐντεῦθεν πρὸς μεσημβρίαν γραμμῇ παρὰ τὴν Κυρηναϊκὴν.

r I have only been able to consult for the position of Cape *Spartel* Wyld's map of Africa, Faden's of Europe, Brookes's Gazetteer, Arrowsmith's Atlas, and D'Anville. Their accounts differ in this manner:

Latitude	West longitude
35° 50'	5° 58' Faden
35° 55'	5° 57' Wyld
35° 50'	5° 50' Arrowsmith
35° 50'	5° 56' Brookes
35° 49'	D'Anville.

s Position of Cape *Bon* in the preceding authorities:

Latitude	East longitude
37° 1'	11° 10' Faden and Wyld
37° 2'	11° 3' Arrowsmith
37° 0'	— D'Anville.

t The longitude and latitude of *Carthage* are reported with some variations.

Lat.	Long. east
36° 50'	10° 10' Wyld
36° 50'	10° 10' Brookes

36° 51' — D'Anville
36° 51' 10° 17' Arrowsmith
36° 51' 10° 27' Faden.

The position of *Carthage*, which was placed upon a peninsula of 360 *stadia* in circuit, joined to the main land on the west by an isthmus 60 *stadia* in length and 25 in breadth, is described by Strabo XVII p. 832 Καρχηδὼν ἐπὶ Χερρονήσου τινὸς ἵδρυται περιγραφούσης κύκλον τριακοσίων ἐξήκοντα σταδίων ἔχοντα τείχος, οὗ τὸ ἐξηκονταστάδιον μῆκος αὐτὸς οὐ αὐχὴν ἐπέχει, καθήκων ἀπὸ θαλάττης ἐπὶ θάλατταν.—κατὰ μέσσην δὲ τὴν πόλιν ἡ ἀκρόπολις, ἣν ἐκάλουον Βύρσαν, ὁφρὺς ἱκανῶς ὀρθία, κύκλῳ περιουικυμένη. And by Polybius I. 73, 4 ἡ γὰρ Καρχηδὼν αὐτὴ μὲν ἐν κόλῳ κείται προτείνουσα καὶ χερρονησίζουσα τῇ θέσει, τὸ μὲν τῇ θαλάττῃ τὸ δὲ τι καὶ λίμνῃ περιεχομένη κατὰ τὸ πλείστον· ὁ δὲ συνάπτων ἰσθμὸς αὐτὴν τῇ Λιβύῃ τὸ πλάτος ὡς εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε σταδίων ἐστί. τοῦτου δ' ἐπὶ μὲν τοῦ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος νεύοντος μέρους οὐ μακρὰν ἡ τῶν Ἰτυκαίων πόλις, ἐπὶ δὲ θατέρου, παρὰ τὴν λίμνην, ὁ Τύνις. *Utica* to the north, 15 English miles, *Tunetum* to the south-west, 10 miles, direct distance, from *Carthage*. Polybius I. 75, 4 makes mention τῶν γεωλόφων τῶν ἐπιεργνύντων τὸν αὐχένα τὸν συνάπτοντα τὴν Καρχηδόνα πρὸς τὴν Λιβύην, ὄντων δυσβάτων, καὶ χειροποιήτους ἐχόντων διεκβολὰς ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν. The city itself, standing upon that peninsula, was, according to Livy Ep. 51, in B. C. 147 23 Roman miles (more than 21 English) in circuit.

Already in the time of Scylax the dominion of *Carthage* extended to the Straits: Scylax p. 110 ὅσα γέγραπται πολίσματα ἢ ἐμπορία ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ ἀπὸ τῆς Σύρτιδος τῆς παρ' Ἑσπερίδας μέχρι Ἑρακλείων σπηλῶν ἐν Λιβύῃ πάντα ἐστὶ Καρχηδονίων.

32° 39' 11" long. 14° 13' 20", are $58\frac{1}{2}$ geographical miles. From *Leptis* to Cape *Mesurata*, the western limit of the Greater *Syrtis*, 58 geographical miles. From *Mesurata* to the most southern point of the *Syrtis*, *Suchreen*, the site of the *Philænian* altars, 270^v. These distances reduced to English miles are

	G. miles	English miles
From <i>Tripoli</i> to <i>Leptis</i>	$58\frac{1}{2}$	67.3725
<i>Leptis</i> to <i>Mesurata</i>	58	66.7967
<i>Mesurata</i> to <i>Suchreen</i>	270	310.9500
	<hr/> 386 $\frac{1}{2}$	<hr/> 445.1192

And the entire circuit of the coast from *Cotes* to the altars of the *Philæni* is accordingly this :

	English miles
From <i>Cotes</i> to the promontory <i>Hermæum</i> ...	1213
<i>Hermæum</i> to <i>Tripoli</i>	546
<i>Tripoli</i> to <i>Suchreen</i>	445
	<hr/> 991
	2204

The Cyrenaic territory has been described in p. 390=395–398 of this volume. The circuit of the coast was 606 geographical, or 698 English miles ; the space from *Parætonium* to *Alexandria* was 198 English, making a total of 896 from the *aræ Philænorum* to *Alexandria*^w ; and the whole line of coast from *Cotes* will be

	English miles
From <i>Cotes</i> to the <i>aræ</i>	2204
From the <i>aræ</i> to <i>Alexandria</i>	896
	<hr/> 3100

^v Capt. Beechey p. 35 "Tripoly may be estimated at 67 miles from Lebida." p. 257 "The distance between *Leptis magna* and *Mesurata*, the western extremity of the gulf, may be reckoned at 58 geographic miles, equal to 73 Roman." He describes p. 101 the position of the promontory *Mesurata*, which forms the western limit of the *Syrtis*.

The position of the *aræ Philænorum* has been given from Capt. Beechey at p. 390=398. He estimates p. 256 the circuit of the Greater *Syrtis* from *Mesurata* on the west to *Bengazi* or *Berenice*, the eastern extremity (p. 257), at 422 geographical miles. Again p. 270 "The circumference of the Greater *Syrtis* is ascertained to be 422 G. miles." But this was the road distance, "deduced from the camel track" p. 256. For the coast line, being the interior circuit, measured on his map, gives only 405 geographical miles ; namely, from *Mesurata* to *Suchreen* 270, from *Suchreen* to *Bengazi* 135.

^w The Itinerary of Antoninus gives a road distance from *Leptis magna* to *Alexandria* of 902 Roman miles, and in the detail p. 4 of 915, and places the *Catabathmus* 9 miles from *Alexandria* ;

which Tzschucke ad Melam I. 8, 2 tom. III. 1 p. 214 endeavours to explain by observing that there was a *minor Catabathmus* to the east of *Parætonium*. But 915 Roman miles or 839 English are much below the actual distance ; which, as already shewn, is

From <i>Leptis</i> to <i>Mesurata</i>	66
<i>Mesurata</i> to <i>Suchreen</i>	311
<i>Suchreen</i> to <i>Alexandria</i> ..	896
English miles	<hr/> 1273

The Itinerary has 453 *M. P.* from *Leptis* to *Boreum* and 325 from *Boreum* to *Darnis*. These are 778 *M. P.* or $713\frac{1}{2}$ English. The actual distance by the coast is 704 English miles ; so that in this part of the Itinerary there is no defect. But from *Darnis* to *Alexandria* the Itinerary gives only 137 *M. P.* or 124 English. And yet the actual distance by the coast line is 565 English miles, and Eratosthenes reckons 525 Roman which are $481\frac{1}{2}$ English miles from *Cyrene* to *Alexandria*. In this part then of the Itinerary there is a defect of more than 300 miles.

The breadth of these provinces is not in proportion to the length of coast. In Ptolemy Geogr. IV. 1 the most southern point of *Tingitana* on the shores of the Atlantic is *Sala*, distant 135 English miles from *Cotes*. Pliny H. N. V. 1 reckons 157 Roman miles from *Cotes* to *Sala*: *Cotes ultra columnas Herculis; nunc est Tingi.—ab eo 25 M. P. in ora Oceani colonia Augusti Julia Constantia.—et ab ea 32 M. P. colonia a Claudio Cæsare facta Lixos.—In ora a Lixo 50 M. P. amnis Subur præter Banasam coloniam defluens magnificus et navigabilis. Ab eo totidem M. P. oppidum Sala ejusdem nominis fluvio impositum, jam solitudinibus vicinum*^x.

The present text of Pliny H. N. V. 2 gives to the *Mauretania*s a depth from north to south of 467 Roman miles, but in some copies 377—*Latitudine CCCLXXVII M. P.* It appears that the numbers in Pliny are corrupt. Even the lesser number, equal to nearly 346 English miles, far exceeds the extent southwards of the modern *Algeria*^y, which is said to have an average depth of 60 French leagues.

^x The distances are

<i>M. P.</i>
25
32
50
50
—
157

Or 144 English miles for the road distance.

^y The modern province occupies the place of the ancient *Cæsariensis*, but extends eastwards beyond the *Ampsaga* into the adjacent province and advances within 60 English miles (direct distance) of *Carthage*. Mr. Borrer (*Algeria* 8vo London 1848) observes p. 236 “The best general geographical description is that of the late M. Jouffroy inserted in the *Revue des deux Mondes* June 1838.” I give the substance of the account which has been quoted by Mr. Borrer. “Algeria, which stretches in length between the Great Atlas and the sea [that is, from west to east] about 250 leagues, with a mean depth [from north to south] of 60 leagues, is divided from one extremity to the other into two regions by the chain of the Little Atlas; the superior region lying between the Great and Little Atlas, the inferior or maritime between the Little Atlas and the sea coast. The communication granted by Nature between these two regions is only dark defiles by which at three or four points the waters of the first region find their way to the sea. These issues opened by the force of the water are occupied by it. Man can hardly venture there, and thus these two regions are left isolated. The division does not stop there; for from the intermediate chain of the Little Atlas are thrown out to the north and south numerous branch ranges towards the Great Atlas on one side and

the sea on the other, which cut these two regions into a multitude of valleys, with no communication between them; so that the country is divided into two long halves by the Little Atlas, and subdivided into numerous fractions by these branch ranges, and resembles a chess-board depicted by the mountains; natural barriers being thus offered to the communication of the inhabitants with one another. Nature has refused a natural centre to this country. Neither are secondary centres to be found. All the maritime region is composed of narrow valleys running to the sea, ranged side by side like the stalls of a stable. Each has its torrent flowing from the far end and following a direct line to the sea coast. The valleys of the superior region are more extensive because the waters, being kept back by the Little Atlas, have formed vast basins. But the valleys do not communicate with one another; each is a little world of itself; and, to command two contiguous valleys, you must be established upon the chain which divides them.”

Mr. Borrer adds “In France the population is about *two to 3 hectares*; but the superior fertility of Algeria might allow *one to each hectare*. It is computed to present a surface of about 16,000,000 *hectares*, there being about $2\frac{1}{2}$ English acres to each *hectare*.”

“From the sea coast of Algeria to 40 or 50 leagues inland is denominated the *Tell*, or *land fit for cultivation and production of grain*. From the *Tell* to the Great Sahara is called the *Little Sahara*; this district bearing the title of *Desert* because unproductive of grain; although otherwise fruitful in parts, and thickly inhabited.”

The numbers here given, namely, 16,000,000 $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$, will produce 40,000,000 of acres, or about 62,500 square English miles.

A line drawn from *Sala* in lat. $34^{\circ} 10'$ long. west $6^{\circ} 50'z$ to Cape *Mesurata* in lat. $32^{\circ} 25'$ long. east $15^{\circ} 10' 19''$, the western point of the Greater *Syrtis*, is equal to 1265 English miles. From this line to the coast the mean depth of the *Mauretania*s will be about 195 English miles. The depth of *Africa proper* from north to south in the meridian of *Utica* is ascertained by the known positions of *Leptis magna* and of *Mesurata*; and the direct distance from the sea in that meridian to the above mentioned line will be 300 English miles^a. The whole area contained between this line and the sea, from *Sala* to *Mesurata*, is 145,095 square English miles, expressing the probable extent of the Roman provinces to the west of *Mesurata*.

To this we must add the strip of territory on the shores of the Greater *Syrtis* from *Mesurata* to *Suchreen*; a coast line, as already shewn, of 311 English miles. If we assume 20 miles as the average breadth of this tract of coast, we add $311 \times 20 = 6220$ square miles, and the total area of the Roman territories in Africa west of the *Philænian* altars will be 151,315.

The area of the *Cyrenaic* district was 36,681 square English miles^b. There remain the countries between *Catabathmus* and *Alexandria*. Thus described by Pliny H. N. V. 6 *Ea quæ sequitur regio Mareotis Libya appellatur, Ægypto contermina. Tenent Marmaridæ^c, Adyrmachidæ, dein Mareotæ. Mensura a Catabathmo ad Parætonium 86 M. P. In eo tractu vicus Apis interest, nobilis religione Ægypti locus. Ab eo Parætonium 12 M. P. Inde Alexandriam 200 M. P.^d Latitudo 169 est.* The 169 Roman miles assigned by Pliny give a breadth of 155 English miles. The coast line from *Catabathmus* to *Parætonium* was 80 geographical miles^e making 92 English. Therefore $92 + 198 = 290$ English miles from *Catabathmus* to *Alexandria*. Assuming a point 23 miles to the west of *Alexandria* as the limit (to which point the area of Egypt has been carried), we obtain 267 English miles for the coast line; and $267 \times 155 = 41,385$ square miles, for the surface of this tract of country. And the Roman possessions in Africa including Egypt are these:

^z The position of *Sala*, or *Sallee*, is thus given in the authorities quoted in note ^r:

Latitude	West longitude
$34^{\circ} 10'$	$6^{\circ} 35'$ Wyld
$34^{\circ} 5'$	$6^{\circ} 54'$ Faden
$34^{\circ} 6'$	$6^{\circ} 40'$ Arrowsmith
$34^{\circ} 2'$	$6^{\circ} 26'$ Brookes
$34^{\circ} 1'$	— D'Anville.

^a In the Itinerary of Antoninus p. 4 the road distance from *Carthage* to *Leptis magna* is 649 Roman miles, namely,

<i>A Carthagine Thenas</i> . . . M. P.	217
<i>Inde Leptim magnam</i>	432

649

And in the detail $217 + 439 = 656$. The lesser number makes 539 English miles. These numbers give the road along the winding circuit of the coast. It has been shewn already, that the

coast line from *Hermæum* to *Leptis Magna* is more than 600 English miles.

^b See above p. 390 = 398.

^c *Marmarica* in Ptolemy begins from *Darnis*, and in the Itinerary of Antoninus p. 4, 5 extends from *Darnis* to *Catabathmus*, or rather to *Alexandria*. Diod. III. 48 οἱ δὲ Μαρμαρίδαι κατοικοῦσι τὴν μεταξὺ ταυτίαν Αἰγύπτου καὶ Κυρήνης, μετέχοντες καὶ τῆς παραλίας. Dionys. Perieget. 213

Κυρήνη τ' εὐπιπος, Ἀμυκλαίων γένος ἀνδρῶν,
ἀγχι δὲ Μαρμαρίδαι προνευκότες Αἰγύπτου.

Eustath. ad locum τὸ ἔθνος οἱ Μαρμαρίδαι προνευκάσιν Αἰγύπτου, ἥτοι πρὸ τῆς Αἰγύπτου τέτανται.—ἡ χώρα αὐτῶν Μαρμαρική.

^d In the text of Pliny ed. Lugd. Bat. 1669 *centum millia passuum*. But in the margin rightly *CC M. P.* "ex vetusto cod. et Marcian."

^e See above p. 390 = 398.

	Square English miles
<i>Mauretania Tingitana</i>	} 151,315
———— <i>Cæsariensis</i>	
<i>Africa</i>	
<i>Cyrenaica</i>	36,681
<i>Marmarica &c.</i>	41,385
	————229,381
<i>Ægyptus</i>	85,380
	————314,761

Total extent of the Empire in square English miles :

Europe with the islands ^f	916,579
Asia with the islands	405,058
Africa including Egypt.....	314,761
	————1,636,398

^f In this estimate however the *Tauric Chersonese* and the northern coast of the Euxine are not included.

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 L. Cæcilius Metellus pont. maximus: Ascon. in Cic. Milon. p. 837 *Sex. Peduceus tribunus pl. criminatus est L. Metellum pont. max. totumque collegium pontificum male judicasse de incesta virginum vestalium, quod unam modo Æmiliam damnaverant absolverat autem duas, Marciam et Liciniam.* This was done in December B. C. 114. See 114. 4. *Crassus* was slain in 130, *Domitius* was elected in 103. If *L. Metellus* filled the whole interval he was P. M. 27 years. Perhaps *L. Metellus* who was censor in B. C. 115.

- L. Cæcilius Metellus Dalmaticus and L. Cæcilius Metellus Diadematus distinguished 117. 1. 2.
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- Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius, son of Numidicus: Cic. pro Archia c. 3. joins Sulla 82. 2. consul 80. 2. sent against Sertorius 78. 2. 76. 2. 75. 2. 72. 2. his triumph 71. 2. pontifex max. see 12. 2. Conf. Ascon. in Cornel. II p. 973. Elected before his consulship: Auctor de vir. ill. p. 293 *Pius Numidici filius—adolescens in petitione [præturæ et] pontificatus consularibus viris prælatus est.* Therefore before B. C. 80, and he succeeded Scævola in 82. He died B. C. 63: see 12. 2.
- C. Cæsar grandson of Augustus born 20. 2. consul designatus 6. 2. receives the *toga virilis* 5. 2. sent into the east 1. 2. consul A. D. 1. 1. his death A. D. 4. 2.
- L. Cæsar grandson of Augustus born 17. 2. receives the *toga virilis* 2. 2. his death A. D. 2. 2. see p. 572.
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——— *Historia Ptolemæorum Amstel.* 1701.
Vaillant quoted p. 317. 330 d. 370 d. examined
p. 341 d. 343 h. 379. 385 t. corrected p. 381
i. 383 s. 384 v. 388 r. 413 c. 416.
Valckenarius quoted p. 515 note.
Valerius Antias 134. 4.
Valerius Cato grammaticus 81. 4.
C. Valerius Catullus born 87. 4. see 57. 4. 55. 4.
47. 4. 40. 4.
M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus born 59. 4. his
triumph 27. 2. on his death and age A. D.
11. 4.
Valerius Pollio a grammarian p. 550 b.
Valesius quoted p. 318. 365 d. 389 w. b. 417 h.
418 p. (485) col. 2. 483 l. 565. examined p.
406 c. 433 h.
Varius and Tucca 17. 4.
Velleius Paterculus A. D. 2. 4. quæstor elect A. D.
6. 4. quæstor A. D. 7. 4. prætor elect A. D.
14. 4.

- Vennonius the historian 142. 4.
 P. Vennidius defeats the Parthians 39. 2. 38. 2.
 Ventingetorix, his war with Caesar 52. 2.
 C. Verres praetor in Sicily 75. 4. p. 572. impeached by Cicero 70. 4. Verres fell in the the proscription 43. 4.
 Verrins Flaccus A. D. 8. 4. his *Fasti* p. iii. xi.
Vestrum Machinatumur aperit *fol. Paris.* 1603.
 C. Vibius Pansa consul 43. 1. slain 43. 2.
Vita de vita *historia* *historia* *historia* *historia* *historia* 12mo. *Lugd. Bat.* 1643.
 M. Vipsanius Agrippa consul 37. 1. crosses the Rhine 37. 2. his naval crown 36. 2. p. 572. while 33. 2. in Asia 17. 2. 16. 2. returns from Asia 13. 2. his death 12. 2.
 Vitellianus slain by Marcellus 222. 2.
 P. Virgilius Maro born 70. 4. assumes the *togatus* 55. 4. see 53. 4. his death 19. 4. *Georgic. lib. I* 35. 4. see 25. 4. the *Aeneid* 24. 4. 22. 4. 17. 4.
 Viriathus escapes from Galla 130. 2. his successes 145. 3. slain by treachery 140. 2.
 Vitellius, date of his death *XIII Kal. Jan.* A. D. 69. fixed by Norisius p. 354 l.
 Vitruvius 27. 4.
Vitruvius de Architectura Libellus. Opera de Architectura Graecis. Ant. Francif. ad Men. 1677.
 Vissius quoted 190. 4. 189. 4. 81. 4. 29. 4. n. 473. 480 r. § 2 § 4. 506 w. 508. 534. 545. 550 x. 552. 557 s. 565 g. 566. examined 218. 4. corrected p. 536. 564 p.
 Wesseling quoted 43. 3. p. 310 t. 412 q. 422. 423. 489 b. 535. corrected 83. 2. p. 389 a.
 Whif. M^r. quoted p. 491. 492 note.
 Wyssing quoted p. 330 d. 331 k. 354 j. 384 e. 470 note § 1. 482 l. 488. 500. 553. 560. examined p. 332 s.
 Xanthicus the sixth Macedonian month p. 357.
 Xenagoras N^o 298.
 Xenarchus Achaean praetor 174. 2.
 Xenarchus the preceptor of Strabo p. 554.
 Xenophanes Adramyttenus N^o 188. 75. 3.
 Xenophilus the Pythagorean the master of Aristoxenus p. 473.
 Yezdejird, Persian era of, its date p. 368.
 Years of eras take their beginnings from different points p. xvi. p. 462.
 Years Egyptian; their *eras magis* p. xvi.—of Rome, their commencement p. xvii. xviii. anticipated p. xviii. p. 462. 98. 2. 81. 2.—solar p. xvi. p. 567. When adopted by the Asiatic Greeks, p. 347.
 Zama battle of 202. 2.
 Zedekiah king of Judah, his eleventh year complete p. 298. 375 p.
 Zeno Citius 275. 3. 263. 3. the disciple of Crates 207. 3. Succession in his school to Posidonius inclusive 51. 3.
 Zeno Epicureus N^o 160. 79. 3. 4.
 Zeno Laodicensis an orator 40. 3.
 Zeno Rhodius N^o 125. 198. 3.
 Zeno Tarsensis N^o 114. succeeds Chrysippus 207. 3.
 Zeno the emperor, date of his death p. 367.
 Zenodorus Ephesus N^o 44. 271. 3. 256. 3.
 Zenodorus the disciple of Crates p. 491.
 Zenodorus Troezenius N^o 299.
 Zeuxis medius N^o 199.
 Zelas king of Bithynia p. 412. 413.
 Zipoetes king of Bithynia p. 411.
 Zeilus N^o 1.
 Zipoetes brother of Nicomedes I king of Bithynia p. 412.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

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- 133 B. C. 107 col. 3 l. 21 'Ρώδφ r. 'Ρόδφ
 176 B. C. 63 col. 2 l. 12 r. πολιορκηθέντες.
 178 ——— col. 2 l. 14 *VIII K. Nov.* r. *VIII Id. Nov.* sc. Nov. 6.
 l. 17 *VI Kal. Nov.* r. *VI Id. Nov.* sc. Nov. 8.
 219 B. C. 40 col. 4 l. 3 after "Pliny" omit "Plin."
 232 B. C. 28 col. 2 l. 9 *cantena* r. *centena*
 233 B. C. 29 col. 4 l. 3 r. *illud*
 300 l. 12 after Note C add as follows

NOTE CC

Two inscriptions found at Corduba are given by the author of *A Summer in Andalusia* in 1836 Vol. 1 p. 297: "On the outer wall on either side of the Gateway" (he is speaking of the Mosque, now the Cathedral, of Cordova) "is a Roman pillar dug up in laying the foundation of the choir in 1533. They" (i. e. the two pillars) "bear these inscriptions, the letters of which are clear and sharp."

Imp. Cæsar Divi f. Augustus cos. XIII
trib. potest. XXI pont. max. a Bæte
et Jano August. ad oceanum [sic]
LXIII.

Ti. Cæsar Divi Augusti f. D. Juli nepos
Augustus pontufex [sic] *max. cos. V*
imp. trib. potest. XXXVII. ab Jano
Augusto qui est ad Bætum usque ad
oceanum [sic] *LXIII.*

The first inscription was set up in B. C. 2 after Jan. 1, when the 13th consulship began and the 21st tribunician year was current, and probably before it was known at Corduba that the title of *pater patriæ* was conferred upon *Augustus* Feb. 5 B. C. 2.

The second inscription, belonging to the 37th tribunician year of *Tiberius*, (given from Gruter in *F. Rom.* Vol. 2 p. 4,) was within June 27 A. D. 35 and June 26 A. D. 36.

- 311 l. 24 for "B. C. 233" r. "B. C. 283"
 312 note n col. 1 l. 2 for "325" r. "324" and l. 7—11 for "In that case——64th year current" substitute "In that case *Antiochus* might have been born at the close of B. C. 281, and at his accession in January 280 had entered his 44th year, and his 63rd was current at his death in B. C. 261."
 317 l. 15 *Philopater* r. *Philopator*
 318 l. 1 *Philopater* r. *Philopator*
 347 note col. 1 l. 32 r. "occurred"
 col. 2 l. 18 r. *Commagenem*
 359 note m col. 1 l. 12 r. *Posideon*
 369 note x col. 1 l. 22 for *ad* r. *ab*
 385 note i col. 2 l. 24 for *in sequentibus* r. *insequentibus*
 393 note v col. 2 l. 5 r. ἐκαράδκει
 397 note col. 2 l. 13 for "eastward" r. "westward"
 407 note a col. 2 l. 4 for "*anni* 193" r. "*anni* 293"
 416 note a col. 1 l. 10 r. *μεγάλαις*

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- 444 note o col. 2 l. ult. r. Δημήτριον
 468 l. 8 after "78" omit "U. C. Varr." &c.
 481 col. 1 N^o 176 for "Asclepiades Prusæus" r. "Asclepiades Prusiensis"
 482 note aa col. 2 l. 10 r. τούτου
 487 note o col. 1 l. 19 r. ἀνεδιδάχθη
 509 note col. 1 l. ult. r. παλλιλλογεί
 col. 2 l. 49 r. παλλιλλογείται
 541 note col. 2 l. 27 r. Ἀριστοφάνη
 548 note col. 2 l. 2 for αὐτὶ r. ἀντὶ
 554 note e l. 3 r. ἐπιτυγχάνειν
 563 l. 7 N^o 176 for *Prusæus* r. *Prusiensis* and add this note yy

"*Asclepiades* is of *Prusa* in Pliny, who calls him *Prusæensis*. But Pliny H. N. V. 32 gives the name of *Prusa* to three cities of Bithynia: *Prusa—sub Olympo condita. inde Nicæam XXV M. P. interueniente Ascanio lacu. Deinde Nicæa in ultimo Ascanio sinu—et Prusa. item altera sub Hypio* [sic lege cum Salmasio] *monte*. Two of these are *Prusa* in Ptol. Geogr. V. 1 p. 134. 135 Προῦσα πρὸς τῷ Ὑπίῳ ποταμῷ.—Προῦσα ἢ πρὸς τῷ Ὀλύμπῳ ὄρει. But their true names are attested by inscriptions and coins.

1 *Prusa ad Olymrum*. Strabo XII p. 564 Steph. Byz. Προῦσα Tzetzes Chil. III. 954 quoted above at p. (421) k, (422) s. Muratori Inscr. p. 1073. 6 νῖφ Προυσαεῖς ἀπὸ Ὀλύμπου πάτρων καὶ εὐεργέτῃ, πρεσβεύοντος Δαμοφίλου Ἀσκληπιάδου. Eckhel tom. 2 p. 432. 433 Προῦσα. Προυσαίων. Προυσαεῖς. Προυσαίων, Δία Ὀλύμπιον.

2 *Prusias* on the river *Hypius*, which descends from the Hypian mountains: Muratori Inscr. p. 1074. 8 Λευκίου Προυσιεῖς ἀπὸ Ὑπίου πάτρων καὶ εὐεργέτῃ, πρεσβευόντων Μενεμάχου τοῦ Κασσάνδρου Ἀριστονίκου Τιμοκράτους. Eckhel tom. 2 p. 433 Προυσιέων πρὸς Ὑπίῳ. Προυσιέων, Ὑπίος. "Fluvius decumbens."

3 *Prusias ad mare*, olim *Cius*. Muratori Inscr. p. 1074. 10 Ῥούφῳ Προυσιεῖς ἀπὸ θαλάσσης πάτρων καὶ εὐεργέτῃ, πρεσβεύοντος Ἀγρία τοῦ Ζωΐλου. Eckhel tom. 2 p. 434. 435 Προυσιέων πρὸς θαλάσση. Προυσιεῖς ἀπὸ θαλάσσης. Strabo XII p. 563 (as now edited by Tzschucke) Προυσιὰς ἢ Κίος πρότερον ὀνομασθεῖσα. Eustath. ad Dionys. v. 805 φασὶ δὲ καὶ τὴν Προυσιάδα πρότερον Κίον καλεῖσθαι, ἣν ὕστερον Δημήτριος κατέσκαψεν. Under the emperors the ancient name of *Cius* was resumed: Eckhel tom. 2 p. 436. 437 "A Claudio ad Saloninam usque epigraphe Κιανῶν." Numus Claudii Ἡρακλέους κτίστων Κιανῶν. Domitiani Ζεὺς τ. Κιανῶν. In numo Domitiani et Domitiæ ἐπὶ ἀρχιερέως Κλαν. Βίαντος, Κιανῶν. This name is given by Dio 74. 6 in relating the war between *Niger* and *Severus*: μεταξὺ τῶν στενῶν τῆς τε Νικαίας καὶ τῆς Κίου πόλεμος αὐτοῖς μέγας γίνεται καὶ πόλεμος.

Upon these cities see Tzschucke ad Melam tom. 3. 1 p. 563 and the authorities there quoted.

Asclepiades was of *Cius* the third city here described; that is of *Prusias*. See the Pseudo-Galen quoted at N^o 28 p. (499). And is properly called of *Prusias* by Strabo quoted at p. (563).

- 571 note a col. 2 l. 27 r. Γλαφύραι]
 576 note col. 1 l. 39 r. στοιχείον
 581 note col. 2 l. 3 r. θυγάτηρ
 581 note col. 2 l. 22 for "Blake" r. "Bake"
 586 note t col. 1 l. 22 r. Ἀντικλείδης
 598 l. 8 for "200 miles" r. "300 miles"

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170 A. D. 629 col. 1 l. 16 For “the date is confirmed by Eutychius—who describes” substitute “The date is confirmed by Nicephorus: see col. 2. Eutychius tom. 2 p. 238—248 describes” &c. And l. 28 for “The 7th year—*Heraclius*” substitute “The visit of *Heraclius* was at the close of the 7th or the beginning of the 8th year of the *Hejira*, which commenced May 1 A. D. 629. The 9th year, beginning Ap. 20 A. D. 630, places it one year lower.”

253 note y l. 8 for “B. C. 5 $\frac{8}{9}$ ” read “A. D. 5 $\frac{8}{9}$ ”

468 note f col. 1 l. 25 after ἀρχηγὸν omit [sc. *Pelagium*], inserted through inadvertence, and after τούτοις l. 26 insert as follows: “The “heretic from the west” of whom *Theodorus* speaks in this treatise is an adversary of the Pelagian doctrine, to whom *Theodorus* is opposed apud Photium l. c. and whom he thus describes p. 396. 397 συντάττοντα λόγους ὑπὲρ τῆς καινοποι-
θείσης αὐτῷ αἰρέσεως διαπέμπει τοῖς τὸ πατρῶον ἔδαφος οἰκοῦσιν, ὑφ’ ὧν καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν ἐκείσε πρὸς τὸ οἰκίον φρόνημα ἐλκύσαι, ὥς καὶ ἐκκλησίας ὅλας τοῦ ἀτοπήματος πληρώθῃναι. Ἀράμ δὲ τὸν ἀρχηγὸν αὐτῶν, οὐ γὰρ ἔχω σαφῶς εἰπεῖν, εἴτε ὀνομάζει εἴτε ἐπονομάζει. τοῦτον δὲ πέμπτον εὐαγγέλιον προσανα-
πλάσαι λέγει, ἐν ταῖς Εὐσεβίου τοῦ Παλαιστίνου βιβλιοθήκαις ὑποπλαττόμενον εὑρεῖν· καὶ ἀπόσασθαι μὲν τῆς θείας καὶ παλαιᾶς γραφῆς ἣν οἱ ὁ συνελθυθέντες ἐκδεδώκασιν μετάφρασιν, καὶ δὴ καὶ τὴν Συμ-
μάχου καὶ Ἀκύλα καὶ τῶν ἄλλων, ἰδίαν δὲ τινα καὶ καινὴν ἐπαρθῆναι συντάξαι μήτε τὴν Ἑβραίων ὥσπερ ἐκείνοι ἐκ παιδὸς ἀσκηθέντα μήτε τὸν τῆς θείας γραφῆς νοῦν ἐκδιδαχθέντα, Ἑβραίων δὲ τισὶ τῶν χαμαι-
πετῶν ἑαυτὸν ἐκδεδωκότα ἐκείθεν θαρρῆσαι ἰδίαν ἔκδοσιν ἀναγράψαι. ἔστι δὲ τὰ τῆς αἰρέσεως αὐτοῖς, ὥς ἐν κεφαλῇ φάναι, ταῦτα· φύσει καὶ οὐ γνώμῃ πταίειν φασὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, φύσει δὲ οὐ κατ’ ἐκείνην ἐν ἧ κατὰ πρότας δημιουργηθεὶς ὑπέστη ὁ Ἀδὰμ (ἐκείνην γὰρ ἀγαθὴν ἀγαθοῦ θεοῦ ποίημα οὐσάν φασιν), ἀλλὰ κατ’ ἐκείνην ἣν ὕστερον ἀμαρτήσας ἐκληρώσατο, τῇ περὶ τὸ κακὸν πράξει καὶ ἀμαρτία κακὴν τε ἀπ’ ἀγαθῆς ἑαυτῷ καὶ θνητὴν ἀπ’ αὐτῆς ἀθανάτου ἀλλαξάμενος· ταύτῃ τοι καὶ φύσει γεγονότας κακοὺς ἐκ τοῦ ὑποστῆναι φύσει πρότερον ἀγαθοῦς, ἐν τῇ φύσει καὶ οὐκ ἐν τῇ προαιρέσει κεκτῆσθαι τὴν ἀμαρτίαν. δεύ-
τερον ἀκόλουθον αὐτοῖς λέγειν μηδὲ τὰ παῖδια, καὶ ἀρτιγέννητα ἦ, μὴ ἀπηλλάχθαι ἀμαρτίας, ἀτε ἀπὸ τῆς τοῦ Ἀδὰμ παραβάσεως τῆς φύσεως ἐν ἀμαρτίαις ὑποστάσης, καὶ εἰς πᾶν τὸ ἐξ ἐκείνου γένος τῆς ἀμαρ-
τωλῆς (ὥς ἂν εἴποιεν ἐκείνοι) φύσεως παρατεινομένης. φέρειν τε αὐτοὺς τὸ “ἐν ἀμαρτίαις ἐγεννήθη,” καὶ εἴ τι τοιοῦτον, καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ ἅγιον βάπτισμα καὶ τὴν τοῦ ἀχράντου σώματος κοινωνίαν εἰς ἄφεσιν ἀμαρ-
τιῶν· καὶ τοῖς βρέφεσιν ἐπιφερόμενα ταῦτα προκομίζειν ἐπὶ βεβαιώσει φησὶ τῆς οἰκείας νομίσεως· ἔτι δὲ καὶ ὅτι οὐδεὶς ἐν ἀνθρώποις ἐστὶ δίκαιος. ἀκόλουθον δὲ καὶ τοῦτο δηλονότι τῆς ἀπ’ ἀρχῆς αὐτῶν θέσεως·
“οὐ δικαιωθήσεται γὰρ ἐν ὧπιον σοῦ” φησὶ “πᾶσα σὰρξ·” καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα. τέταρτον (ὃ βλασφημῶν καὶ δυσσεβῶν στομάτων) ὅτι οὐδ’ ὁ Χριστὸς καὶ θεὸς ἡμῶν, ἀτε τὴν ἡμαρτημένην φύσιν προσειληφώς, οὐδ’ αὐτὸς ἐκαθάρεν ἀπὸ ἀμαρτίας. καίτοι ἀλλαχοῦ τῆς βλασφημίας αὐτῶν ἔστιν αὐτοὺς ἰδεῖν, ὥς φησιν, οὐδ’ ἀληθεία καὶ φύσει σχήματι δὲ μόνον διδόντας αὐτῷ τὴν ἐνανθρώπησιν. πέμπτον, ὅτι τὸν γάμον ἦτοι τὴν τῆς μίξεως ὄρεξιν καὶ τὴν τοῦ σπέρματος καταβολὴν καὶ πάντα δὴ τὰ τοιαῦτα, ἀφ’ ὧν περ κατὰ δια-
δοχὴν τὸ ἡμέτερον γένος αὖξεται, τῆς μοχθηρᾶς ἔργα φασὶ φύσεως, εἰς ἣν διὰ τῆς ἀμαρτίας πεσὼν ὁ Ἀδὰμ τῇ τῆς φύσεως κακίᾳ τὸν ἐσμὸν ἐδέξατο τῶν κακῶν, ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν τῶν αἰρετιζόντων τοιαῦτα. Norisius Hist. Pelag. I. 9 tom. 1 p. 87—90 shews that the writer called *Aram*, of whom Photius knew nothing, is no other than *Hieronymus* himself; and this interpretation has been adopted by Ittigius de hæresiarch. p. 466—478. To *Hieronymus* belong the incidents in *Theodorus*—the new version of the LXX, and the search in the libraries of Eusebius in

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Palestine. The five books of *Theodorus* of *Mopsuestia*, being composed after the dialogues of *Hieronymus* against the Pelagians, were written after A. D. 416, therefore after the 23rd year of his episcopate. Photius proceeds p. 397 ὁ δὲ Θεόδωρος οὗτος" &c.

468 same note, col. 2 l. 26 after *blasphemavit* insert "Evagrius also asserts H. E. I. 2 that he taught *Nestorius* : 'Αναστάσιος τις πρεσβύτερος, τὴν γνώμην κακόδοξος, Νεστορίου καὶ τῶν Νεστορίου Ἰουδαϊκῶν δογμάτων διάπυρος ἐραστής, ὃς καὶ συνέκδημός οἱ γέγονε πρὸς τὴν ἐπισκοπὴν ἀπαίροντι, ὅτε καὶ Θεοδώρῳ κατὰ τὴν Μοψουεστίαν συντυχὼν ὁ Νεστόριος τῆς εὐσεβείας παρετράπη, τῶν ἐκείνου διδαγμάτων ἀκροασάμενος, ὡς Θεοδούλῳ περὶ τούτων ἐπιστολικῶς γέγραπται. τὰς διαλέξεις τῷ φιλοχρίστῳ λεῶ ποιούμενος ἀνὰ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ΚΠ. ἀναφανδὸν ἐτόλμησεν εἰπεῖν "θεοτόκον τὴν Μαρίαν καλεῖτω μηδεὶς· Μαρία γὰρ ἄνθρωπος ἦν· ὑπὸ δὲ ἀνθρώπου θεὸν τεχθῆναι ἀδύνατον." The works of *Theodorus* of *Mopsuestia* are quoted" &c.

486 note a col. 1 l. 13 r. *lapide*

489 note n col. 2 l. 1 r. *τοιάδε*

490 note u col. 2 l. 15 r. *τοιῶδε*

506 col. 1 l. 38 r. "whether"

528 note l col. 2 l. 40 for "Much more is this proportion true" substitute "We may therefore with confidence assume that something more than this proportion is true of" &c.

529 l. 10 "Persuasion and not Force." Add this note pp "This is acknowledged by *Augustine* de vera relig. c. 16=c. 31 (*Christus*) *nihil egit vi, sed omnia suadendo et monendo*.

539 col. 1 l. 7 for "in the same year: Pagi Ibid." read as follows: "In 253, and in May of 253: Pagi tom. 1 p. 252 assigns to *Stephanus* 4^y 2^m 21^d which commence at May 13 A. D. 253, 8 months after the death of *Cornelius*. These 8 months contain the episcopate of *Lucius*, and the *dies interpontificiales* which preceded and followed his episcopate. Read therefore at p. 535 col. 1 N^o 22 "*Stephanus* I 253 *Xystus* II" &c.

545 col. 1 l. 29 r. *προκαθηρημένος*

546 col. 2 l. 12 for *abiitque* read *obiitque*

col. 2 l. 18 for "p. 226" r. "p. 126"

